

# Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report

# Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016



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# Executive Summary

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

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have a statutory duty to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste. This monitoring report is for the replacement Waste Local Plan, prepared jointly between Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council and covers the period 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016. A separate monitoring report covers the Minerals Local Plan.

## Local Plan Progress

The replacement Waste Local Plan is being prepared in two parts. Part 1, which is known as the **Waste Core Strategy**, was adopted in December 2013 and sets out strategic policies on the broad location and types of waste management facilities needed to manage our waste. More detailed development management policies and, where appropriate, site allocations will be included in Part 2 of the replacement Plan, to be known as the 'Sites and Policies Document'. The scope and timetable for preparing this document are currently under review. Until both parts of the replacement Waste Local Plan are in place there are a number of saved policies from the **Waste Local Plan** adopted in 2002 which remain in force.

## Economic, Social and Environmental Indicators

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

## Waste Management Trends within the Plan Area

The amount of municipal waste produced within the Plan area has increased for the fourth consecutive year and there has been a fall in recycling rates. More waste is now recovered for energy and there has been a significant reduction in the amount of waste that is disposed of to landfill. No update is available for other waste streams for this monitoring period.

During the current monitoring period planning permission was granted for almost 300,000 tonnes per annum of treatment (i.e. recycling, composting, recovery and transfer) capacity and 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of inert disposal capacity.

There are currently sufficient operational waste management facilities to recycle, compost or recover up to an estimated 3 million tonnes of waste per annum and planning permission exists for a further 1 million tonnes of treatment capacity if all of these facilities come forward. As at the end of 2015 there was estimated to be just under 1 million m<sup>3</sup> of non-hazardous disposal capacity and 2.7 million m<sup>3</sup> of inert disposal capacity remaining.

## Plan Performance

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



## Introduction

- 1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report has been prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council to report on the preparation and implementation of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This monitoring report covers the 2015-16 financial year.
- 1.2 **The main purpose of the report is to review:**
- The progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the Waste Local Plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham
  - How well existing waste planning policies are working
  - New national and other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account
  - The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future waste policies.
- 1.3 Information on Local Plan progress is presented up to November 2016. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

### What is the Waste Local Plan?

- 1.4 The planning system in the United Kingdom is plan-led with national policy and guidance on key development issues setting the context for the preparation of local planning policy documents against which all planning applications must be determined.
- 1.5 Each local planning authority is required to prepare a Local Plan to set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for future development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.
- 1.6 Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District, along with those prepared by the County and City Councils, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.
- 1.7 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have an adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013). Both of these documents were prepared and adopted jointly. Nottinghamshire County Council also has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (December 2005). The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is subject to a separate monitoring report.

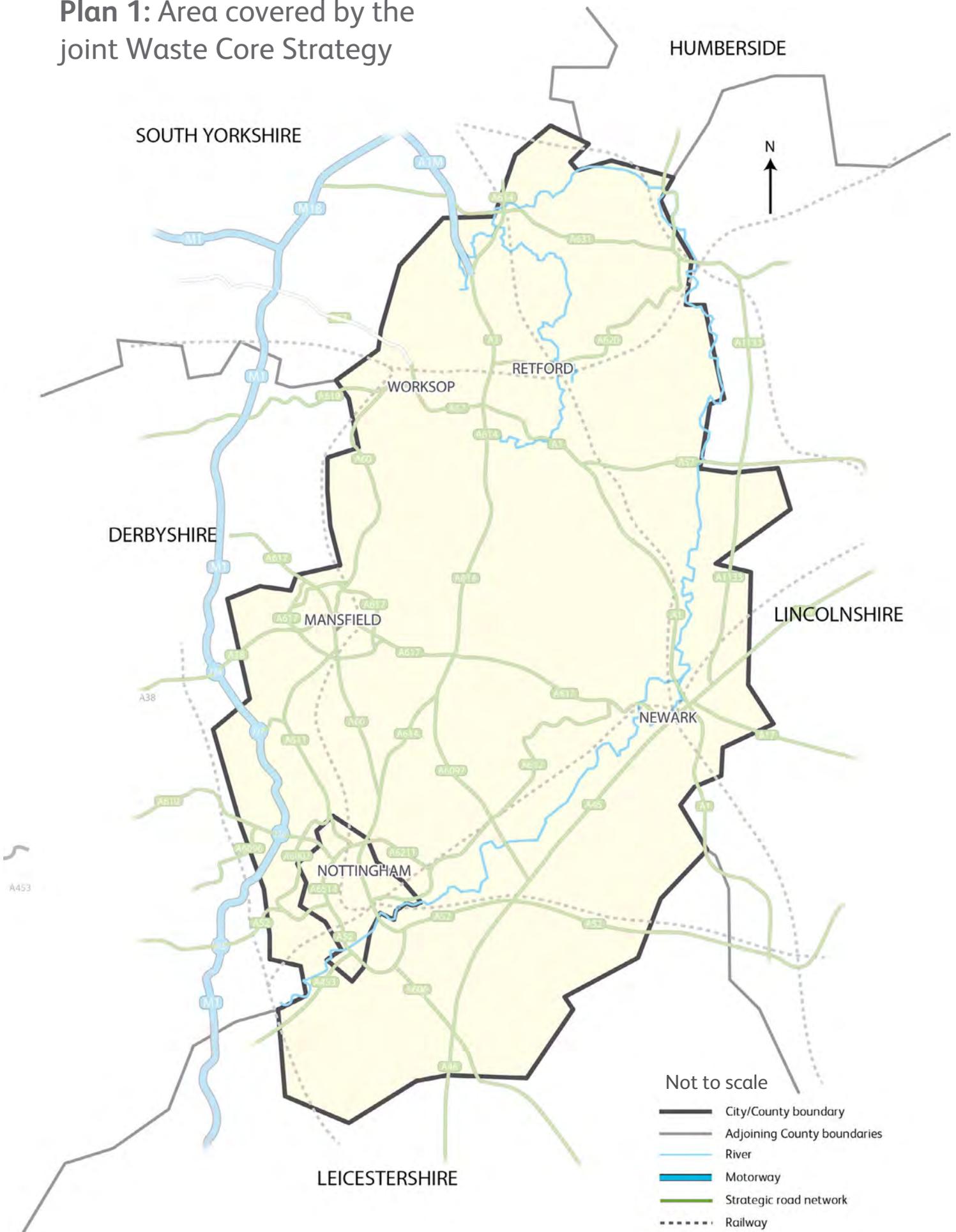
- 1.8 The Replacement Waste Local Plan is being prepared in two parts. The first part, the Waste Core Strategy, was adopted in December 2013 and sets out the strategic policies for the area. The second part, known as the 'Site and Policies Document', will contain site allocations or areas of search and development management policies, however the scope of this work is currently under review.
- 1.9 Until they are replaced by the second part of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, existing 'saved' policies from the adopted Waste Local Plan also form part of the Development Plan. A 'saved' policy is simply one saved via a Government direction under transitional arrangements. The aim is to avoid a policy vacuum until new policies are in place. The Waste Core Strategy replaced some of the saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan. A list of the remaining saved policies can be found in Section 4.

## What does this report monitor?

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



# Plan 1: Area covered by the joint Waste Core Strategy





## Overview of the Plan Area

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

## Economic, Environmental and Social Indicators

- 2.5 Economically there has been a further increase in the number of active business, with fewer businesses closing. Employment rates have increased over the last two years, and there has been a progressive reduction in the level of unemployment since 2012. There has been little change in terms of environmental indicators across the Plan area, although data on some indicators remains difficult to obtain. There has been an increase in the number of Local Nature Reserves and the overall condition of SSSI's within the Plan area has improved slightly over time, but still remains below the national average. The number of listed buildings and conservation areas at risk has increased in line with national trends but remains above the national average.
- 2.6 Health indicators (life expectancy and percentage of health recorded as very good/good/fair) have improved slightly but are still below the national average in each case.

**Table 1: Population Estimates to 2031**

Area	2016	2031
Ashfield	124,000	136,000
Bassetlaw	115,000	120,000
Broxtowe	113,300	124,000
Gedling	117,000	128,000
Mansfield	107,000	112,000
Newark and Sherwood	119,000	130,000
Nottingham	320,000	349,000
Rushcliffe	115,000	128,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131,000</b>	<b>1,227,000</b>

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [ONS 2014 based population projections]

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

Local Authority	 Dwellings	 Office (Square Metres)	 Industry (Hectares)	Time scale	Source
Ashfield	7,683	-	59	2015-2032	Ashfield Publication Local Plan September 2016
Bassetlaw	3,700	-	177	2016-2034	Bassetlaw Initial Draft Local Plan October 2016
Broxtowe	6,150	34,000	15	2011-2028	Broxtowe Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan September 2014
Gedling	7,250	23,000	10	2011-2028	Gedling Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan September 2014
Mansfield	7,520	26,000	42	2016-2033	Mansfield Local Plan Consultation Draft January 2016
Newark and Sherwood	15,199	-	225	2013-2026	Newark and Sherwood Allocations and Development Plan Document July 2013
Nottingham	17,150	253,000	25	2011-2028	Nottingham Land and Planning Policies Part 2 Local Plan January 2016
Rushcliffe	13,150	67,900	20	2011-2028	Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2: Issues and Options January 2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,802</b>	<b>403,900</b>	<b>573</b>		

'population projections are based on the 2014 ONS mid year population estimates and assume the continuation of recent trends in births, deaths and migration. More recent population estimates for 2016 suggest that the projected 2016 figure is too low by around 5,400 people. The difference between 2016 and 2031 figures in the table should be taken as an indication of the likely growth in population rather than as accurate population estimates'



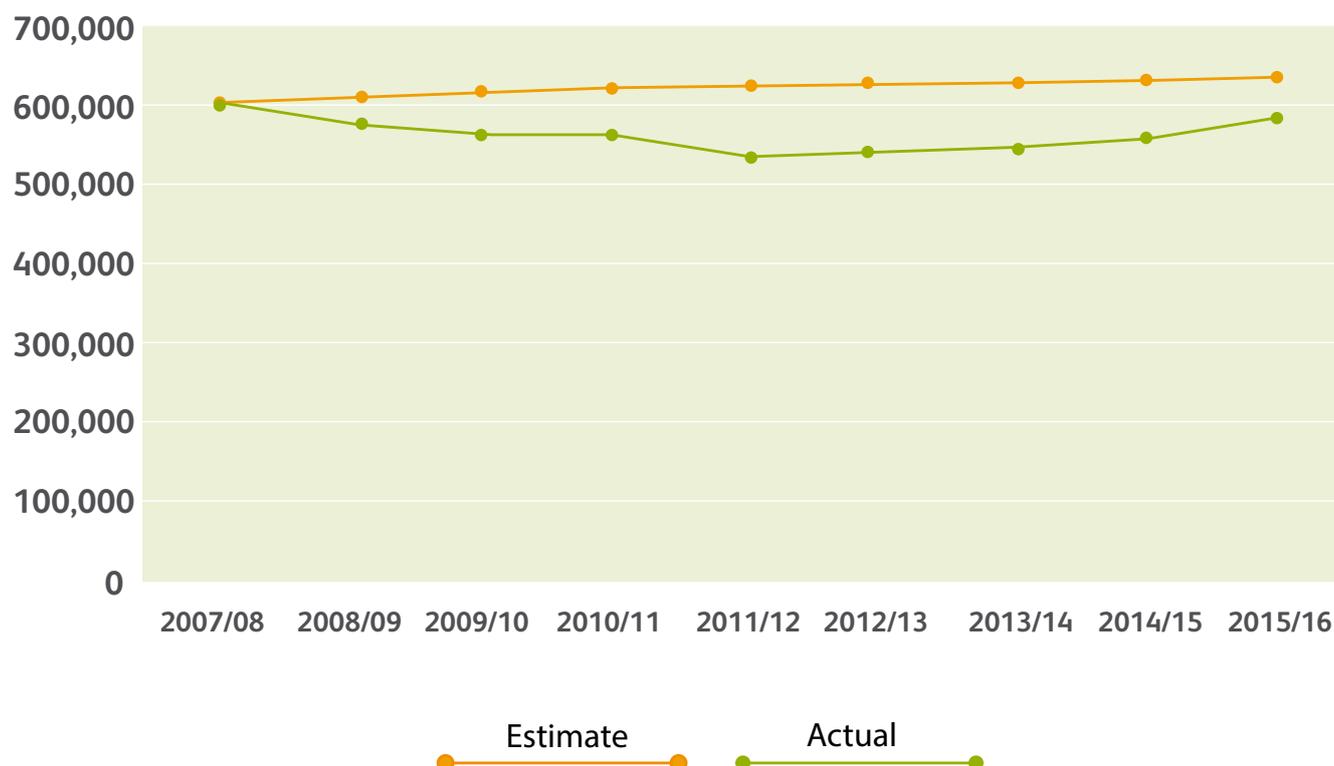
## Waste Management within the Plan area

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

### Municipal Waste (Local Authority Collected Waste)

- 3.3 Nottinghamshire produced 417,000 tonnes of municipal waste during 2015/16. Nottingham produced 163,000 tonnes. The combined total for the Plan area was therefore 579,000 tonnes. This is the fourth consecutive increase in municipal waste arisings since 2012/13. Figure 1 below shows actual recorded municipal waste arisings compared to the Waste Core Strategy estimates.

**Fig. 1 Comparison of Actual Versus Estimated Municipal Waste Arisings**



- 3.4 Actual municipal waste arisings are therefore lower than the Plan forecast for 2015/16 but show a continued upward trend.
- 3.5 Recycling rates for municipal waste have slowed significantly in recent years and the 2015/16 figure for Nottinghamshire of 42.83 % shows a further slight fall compared to the previous monitoring period. However, this remains above the national average of 39.5 % for the same period. Recycling rates within Nottingham are lower at 30.95 % which is a significant fall from the previous monitoring period. This is understood to be as a result of changes in collection arrangements, greater levels of contamination and changed reporting mechanisms.
- 3.6 A greater proportion of waste is now recovered for energy with 46.49 % of Nottinghamshire's waste and 62.01 % of Nottingham's waste used to produce energy during 2015/16. This has led to a corresponding reduction in the amount of municipal waste that is disposed of to landfill. Less than 10 % of the municipal waste produced within the Plan area now goes to landfill.

## Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.7 Local estimates for commercial and industrial waste are unchanged from previous monitoring reports as no new survey data is available. Commercial and industrial waste is not managed by local authorities and is not therefore monitored and recorded in the same way as for municipal waste above.
- 3.8 At the national level, Defra estimates that there has been a fall in in the production of commercial and industrial waste from 24.2 million tonnes in 2012 to 19.8 million tonnes in 2014. This is a drop of 18.1 %.

## Construction and Demolition Waste

- 3.10 Local estimates for construction and demolition waste are also unchanged from previous monitoring reports as no new survey data is available. As with commercial and industrial waste above, construction and demolition waste is not collected or managed by local authorities.
- 3.11 National estimates suggest an increase in construction and demolition waste production from 93.8 million tonnes in 2012 to 107.6 million tonnes in 2014. This is an increase of **14.6%**.

## New Permissions for Waste Management Facilities

- 3.12 All Waste Planning Authorities are required to monitor the amount of additional waste management capacity permitted, and any sites which have been lost, during each monitoring period in order to maintain an up to date estimate of available waste management capacity.

3.13 During 2015/16 planning permission was granted for 4 new waste treatment facilities and 3 extensions which added almost 300,000 tonnes of permitted treatment capacity as shown in Table 3. The extension of an existing inert disposal facility near Mansfield was also approved as shown in Table 4. This added just over 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of additional capacity. A list of all of the waste-related planning applications determined by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council during the monitoring period is provided in Appendix C.

**Table 3: New or Extended Waste Treatment Capacity Permitted 2015/16 ('000 tonnes per annum)**

Type		New Site	Extension	Total
Recycling		225	-	225
Composting/AD		-	25	25
Recovery		-	40	40
Transfer		5	-	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>295</b>

**Table 4: New or Extended Waste Disposal Capacity Permitted 2015/16 ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)**

Type		New Site	Extension	Total
Non-hazardous		-	-	-
Inert		60	2,060	2,120
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,120</b>

3.14 In addition to those facilities permitted during the monitoring period, planning permission for an energy from waste facility at Bilsthorpe was granted by Secretary of State in June 2016. This has an estimated total energy recovery capacity of 95,000 tonnes per annum.

## Site Closures During the Current Monitoring Period

- 3.15 Although earlier monitoring reports recorded significant site losses, not all waste site closures were recorded. The previous monitoring report sought to address this by bringing up to date the total known sites losses since the end of 2013 so that this can be updated annually from now on.
- 3.16 There were two recorded site losses during 2015/16. Planning permission lapsed for a small-scale composting facility at Newthorpe which had permission to take up to 3,500 tonnes of organic waste per annum. A specialist facility recycling catalytic converters is also understood to have closed in Nottingham but no information is available on the tonnage this represents.

## Waste Management capacity update

- 3.17 As well as recording the new permissions granted and any known site losses during the monitoring period, this AMR has been expanded to provide an updated estimate of available waste management capacity compared to the existing Waste Core Strategy estimates.
- 3.18 The capacity estimates within the Plan were based on a combination of planning permission data and/or known operational throughputs where available. Where no capacity information was available, estimates were based upon the EA licence capacity. EA permits are issued according to standard bands or thresholds and these may be substantially higher than the actual operational capacity or the amount of waste that is permitted under the terms of the planning permission.
- 3.19 In line with national policy and guidance at the time, the Waste Core Strategy sets out estimates of waste management capacity based on those facilities which had planning permission at the time of writing. However, this does not necessarily take account of whether a facility has actually been built or is operating at full capacity. Estimates of permitted capacity, as set out in the Waste Core Strategy, may therefore over-estimate the true level of available capacity as they include non-operational facilities.
- 3.20 For this reason, the National Planning Policy for Waste, published in October 2014, changed this approach to focus on facilities which are built and operational as a more realistic measure of actual waste management capacity. The annual monitoring process therefore provides an opportunity to update these estimates to take account of new facilities or site closures and whether or not facilities are operational.
- 3.21 Tables 5a and 5b below set out the most recent estimates of existing waste treatment and disposal capacity as at the end of 2015. These show current estimates of both permitted and operational capacity compared to the previous estimates contained in the Waste Core Strategy.

**Table 5a: Estimated Waste Treatment Capacity 2015 ('000 tonnes per annum)**

Type	Permitted	Operational	WCS
Recycling 	2,229	2,150	2,900
Composting/AD 	245	79	85
Recovery 	749	185	354
Transfer 	683	590	580
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,919</b>

Source: Environment Agency data for 2015 and County and City Council planning records

**Table 5b: Estimated Waste Disposal Capacity as at end 2015 ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)**

Type		Permitted	Operational	WCS
Non-hazardous		1,496	986	4,700
Inert		4,180	2,700	2,100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,676</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>6,800</b>

Source: Environment Agency data for 2015

## Changes in Treatment Capacity since 2013

3.22 The overall level of permitted treatment capacity is broadly similar to that estimated within the Waste Core Strategy but there have been a number of significant changes in the proportion of permitted recycling and energy recovery capacity within this overall total. Some of these changes are due to facilities being re-classified between the different treatment categories, rather than as a result of specific site losses or new planning permissions.

## Recycling

3.23 As at the end of 2015, permitted recycling capacity stood at 2.2 million tonnes per annum compared to the previous Waste Core Strategy estimate of 2.9 million tonnes. This apparent reduction is largely due to improvements in the annual monitoring data, including the re-classification of certain types of facilities, rather than a significant loss of physical capacity. This is more significant for some categories of recycling than others. Table 5 below provides a breakdown of estimated recycling capacity for 2015, compared to previous estimates.

**Table 6: Estimated Recycling Capacity by Type 2015 ('000 tonnes)**

Type		Permitted	Operational	WCS
General		595	595	900
Aggregates		1,004	984	1,000
Metals and ELV		629	572	1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,228</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>2,900</b>

Source: Environment Agency data for 2015 and County and City Council planning records

3.24 Since the Waste Core Strategy was adopted, there has been a reduction in the estimate of available capacity for both general recycling facilities and for those facilities taking metal waste and End of Life vehicles (ELV). The fall in general recycling capacity is due partly to the closure of two of the County's Household Waste Recycling Centres but also reflects that the capacity at one of the key Materials Recovery Facilities has been re-assessed downwards from previous estimates. There are currently 24 recorded general recycling facilities (HWRCs/MRFs) with an estimated total permitted and operational capacity of 595,000 tonnes per annum.

- 3.25 Permitted aggregate recycling remains very similar to the WCS estimate at just over 1 million tonnes per annum. The majority of this capacity is operational.
- 3.26 The total estimated capacity for metals and ELV wastes has reduced significantly from the Waste Core Strategy estimate. This is because further investigation of the Environment Agency data has highlighted that this includes a number of businesses which may produce small amounts of waste, as part of their business, but are not waste management facilities (e.g. car repair workshops). To avoid double counting these businesses are excluded from this and future waste monitoring reports.
- 3.27 There are currently 40 recorded waste management facilities which are capable of receiving and processing metal and ELV wastes. These facilities are estimated to have a total permitted capacity of 630,000 tonnes per annum, of which approximately 570,000 tonnes per annum is understood to be operational. This compares to the WCS estimate of approximately 1 million tonnes per annum.

## Composting and Anaerobic Digestion

- 3.28 Overall permitted capacity for composting and anaerobic digestion stands at 245,000 tonnes compared to the Waste Core Strategy estimate of 85,000 tonnes per annum. This is largely due to a number of more recent permissions for anaerobic digestion plants. Table 6 provides a breakdown of estimated composting and anaerobic digestion capacity for 2015, compared to previous Waste Core Strategy estimates.

**Table 7: Estimated Composting/Anaerobic Digestion Capacity by Type 2015 ('000 tonnes)**

Type	Permitted	Operational	WCS
Composting 	79	79	85
Anaerobic Digestion 	166	0	0
Total	245	79	85

Source: Environment Agency data for 2015 and County Council planning records

- 3.29 There has been a minor reduction in composting capacity compared to the Waste Core Strategy estimates. This is due to the loss of an existing facility and the closure of a local community composting scheme. However this overall loss of capacity has largely been offset by an increase in capacity at one of the remaining sites. There are currently three permitted composting facilities all of which are operational. The combined capacity of these facilities is approximately 80,000 tonnes per annum.
- 3.30 At the time of writing the Waste Core Strategy, there were no anaerobic digestion facilities being used for waste management purposes with the only operational facilities being on-farm schemes designed to take purpose grown energy crops. Although these may have permission to take incidental amounts of slurry or crop wastes, they are not counted towards the overall capacity available for waste management as the quantities are very limited and the facilities are not open for general use.

- 3.31 There are currently two anaerobic digestion facilities with permission to accept a total of approximately 165,000 tonnes of organic waste per annum but neither of these facilities was operational during the current monitoring period.

## Recovery

- 3.32 Within the waste hierarchy, recovery is defined as any operation by which waste serves a useful purpose by replacing other materials. Examples include energy recovery, processing waste into a fuel and some backfilling/engineering operations which are classed as 'other recovery' which are considered in paragraph 40 below. Permitted energy recovery capacity within the Plan area currently stands at approximately 750,000 tonnes per annum although very little of this capacity is actually operational. Table 8 provides a more detailed breakdown of the permitted and operational capacity compared to previous estimates.

**Table 8: Estimated Recovery Capacity by Type 2015 ('000 tonnes)**

Type	Permitted	Operational	WCS
General 	695	185	300
Wood/Biomass 	54	0	54
Total	749	185	354

Source: Environment Agency data for 2015 and County and City Council planning records

- 3.33 There has been a significant increase in the level of permitted recovery (energy recovery) since the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy. This is largely due to the granting of permission for two new facilities at Bulwell and Bilsthorpe. In total there are now five permitted energy recovery facilities theoretically able to take non-hazardous waste or Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and two smaller facilities permitted to take waste wood or biomass. However, only 25 % of this overall permitted capacity is currently operational.

## Changes in Disposal Capacity since 2013

- 3.34 Unlike waste treatment facilities which have a maximum annual throughput capacity which can be measured in tonnes per annum, waste disposal sites have a finite total capacity related to the amount of voidspace measured in cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Since the WCS was adopted there have been significant landfill site closures which have further reduced the amount of disposal capacity available, particularly for non-hazardous waste. Total permitted disposal capacity, for all waste types, within the Plan area now stands at approximately 5.7 million m<sup>3</sup> compared to the WCS estimate of 6.8 million m<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.35 In addition to these 'open gate' sites, there are also a number of 'restricted user sites' which take waste from a single operator such as power station ash or dredgings for example. These sites are considered separately from other disposal facilities as they are not available for general use.
- 3.36 Table 8a below provides a breakdown of the most recent estimate of remaining voidspace capacity by type, compared to existing Waste Core Strategy Estimates.

**Table 9: Estimated Waste Disposal Capacity as at end 2015 ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)**

Disposal Facility Type	Permitted	Operational	WCS
Non-hazardous 	1,496	986	4,700
Inert 	4,180	2,700	2,100
Restricted-user 	3,091	3,091	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>6,800</b>

Source: Environment Agency data for 2015 and County Council planning records

## Non-Hazardous Disposal Capacity

3.37 The Waste Core Strategy identified an expected shortage in non-hazardous waste disposal capacity over the plan period. As at 2010, there were four remaining permitted sites with a combined capacity of approximately 4.7 million. Three of these sites have since closed leaving only one active site near Newark with an estimated remaining void space capacity of just under one million.

## Inert Disposal Capacity

3.38 There are four permitted inert disposal sites within the Plan area but only two of these sites are currently active. As at the end of 2015, the total permitted capacity stood at 4.2 million m<sup>3</sup> but the available operational capacity is approximately 2.7 million m<sup>3</sup>.

3.39 The majority of this inert disposal capacity is concentrated within a single large site at Vale Road Quarry near Mansfield. During the monitoring period, additional void space of just over 2 million of additional was permitted at the Vale Road site. This has increased the total overall capacity which is available but there is still a shortage of operational sites which are able to serve Nottingham or more northern parts of the County.

3.40 In some cases, temporary engineering and land reclamation schemes may also provide some windfall capacity for inert waste disposal but the availability of such capacity cannot be guaranteed.

## Restricted-user Disposal Capacity

3.41 There are three dedicated facilities for the disposal of power station ash, one for each of the coal fired power stations within the area. These sites are considered separately from other disposal facilities as they are not available for general use. Total remaining permitted capacity at these sites is estimated to be approximately 3.1 million m<sup>3</sup> compared to the WCS estimate of 4 million m<sup>3</sup>. Future demand for ash disposal is, however, likely to decrease as coal-fired power stations are increasingly phased out where it is uneconomic to retrofit new carbon capture technology. There is also one other restricted-user site which takes a combination of river dredgings and inert waste.

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A site at Dorket Head, Arnold, has a valid planning permission for a ten year 'pause' in operations to allow for further clay extraction. However, the site operator subsequently announced the closure of this site in 2014. For monitoring purposes this has been counted towards the total permitted capacity shown in Table 9a but this does not count towards operational capacity.



## Local Plan Progress

- 4.1 The timetable for preparing the Waste Local Plan is set out in the Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (last reviewed in April 2016, with regular updates published on the County Council's website in line with Government guidance) and the **Nottingham City Local Development Scheme** (last reviewed April 2016).
- 4.2 Each Local Planning Authority also has to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) showing how the authority will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or determining planning applications. The most recent Nottinghamshire SCI was adopted in 2013 and can be viewed online on the County Council's website. **Nottingham City's SCI** was adopted in 2007 with a technical update in 2010 (dealing with amendments in legislation to Local Plan preparation).
- 4.3 All documents can be found on the respective Council's website at;  
[www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy)  
[www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan](http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan).

## Adopted Policy

- 4.4 Nottinghamshire County Council's existing Waste Local Plan was prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council and adopted in January 2002. The envisaged plan period expired in 2004, but most policies were 'saved' by direction of the Secretary of State (see Section 4 for details).
- 4.5 The Waste Core Strategy was adopted in December 2013 and forms the first part of a two-part Replacement Waste Local Plan. It sets out the goals for delivering sustainable waste management until 2031. It includes strategic policy and criteria on the general locations for and types of facilities that are needed so as to guide future development. It replaces a number of the saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan.

## Emerging Policy

- 4.6 The scope and timetable for the production of the second part of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, known as the 'Site and Policies Document', is currently under review. This will be revised as part of updating the Councils Local Development Scheme.

## Duty to Cooperate

- 4.7 Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to report any co-operative actions with other LPAs, county councils or other 'duty to co-operate body' during the monitoring period.

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



## Waste Core Strategy Policy Performance

- 5.1 Chapter 8 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out a detailed monitoring framework against which to assess both individual policies and overall plan performance. This includes indicators, targets and trigger points for each policy where relevant. These are summarised in Table 10 below which sets out the key monitoring outcomes for each policy.
- 5.2 Due to the fact that there may be several monitoring indicators and/or targets for each policy, the performance outcome is presented as a balanced judgement of overall performance. This may mean that, although there has been a slight worsening for one indicator/target, a significant improvement in other areas could still result in the policy performance being assessed as 'no change' or 'improving' overall.

### Data Source

- 5.3 Key data sources which have help to inform this monitoring process are included in the Appendices to this report as follows:
- **Appendix A: Waste management facilities capacity in Nottinghamshire.** A list of all of the waste sites understood to be operational, based on Environment Agency throughput data and County Council planning records. Sites are organised according to location and type and information is provided on total capacity or the highest known throughput of each site (where known).
  - **Appendix B: Waste arising and management methods.** Includes details of waste arisings for each waste stream, where relevant data is available. Due to the way in which data is collected and recorded nationally, local data is not always available for each waste stream and the figures presented are estimates based on the most recent national surveys. Data on municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) is collected and reported annually by local authorities but this is not currently a requirement for other wastes which are managed by the private sector.
  - **Appendix C: Waste planning applications determinations.** A list of all of the waste applications determined by the County Council and City Council during the monitoring period.

**Table 10: Waste Core Strategy Policy Performance 2015/16**

	Target met		Movement away from target
	Movement towards target		Trigger for possible review of policy / Plan
	No movement towards / away from target		Unable to monitor in current period

Policy	Objective(s)	Indicator(s)	Performance / Outcome	
<b>WCS1</b>	Achieve sustainable development	All decisions in accordance with Core Strategy policies.	Meeting the monitoring target for this policy requires all other monitoring targets to be met in full. A review of the Plan would potentially be triggered if a significant number of the monitoring targets were not being met. Overall, the majority of targets have been met during this monitoring period, or significant progress is being made. Where there has been movement away from the target this is not considered sufficient to warrant a review of the Plan at this stage.	
<b>WCS2</b>	Increase waste awareness, especially prevention and re-use	Amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste produced.	Although there is no specific target, this policy reflects the desire to reduce the overall level of waste arisings. All consultation responses on District/Borough planning applications and Local Plans refer to Policy WCS2 and national guidance in this respect. In practice the amount of municipal waste (LACW) produced has increased since the previous monitoring period but no new data is available for the other waste streams which make up a greater proportion of the overall waste produced. The overall policy performance has therefore been assessed as moving away from target on the basis of the increase in municipal waste arisings.	
<b>WCS3</b>	Achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity and recycle or compost 70 % of waste by 2025 with interim monitoring targets of 50 % by 2015 and 60 % by 2020.	Amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste produced and management method (where known).  Planning permissions for new waste management facilities by capacity and type.	This policy has a non-statutory target to achieve 70 % recycling of all waste by 2025 (N.B. the statutory target for all English local authorities is 50 % by 2020). At the local level, the percentage of municipal (LACW) waste that is recycled has fallen at both County and City level. There has, however, been a significant reduction in the amount of municipal waste which is disposed of to landfill and an increase in the amount recovered. There is no comparable data for other waste streams making it difficult to assess overall progress towards this target. Permitted recycling and recovery capacity has increased over the monitoring period but the amount of non-hazardous disposal capacity has fallen significantly. Due to the lack of comprehensive data on the level of waste arisings for each waste stream it is not currently possible to assess whether or not net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity is being achieved.	
<b>WCS4</b>	All waste treatment facilities developed in accordance with broad locations set out in Policy WCS4	Location of new or extended treatment facilities granted planning permission.	This monitoring target has been met as all the new or extended facilities which were permitted during the monitoring period were consistent with the broad locations and criteria set out in Policy WCS4.	

Policy	Objective(s)	Indicator(s)	Performance / Outcome	
<b>WCS5</b>	Additional disposal sites are located within shortfall area. Prioritise extension of existing sites and reclamation of old mineral workings/ derelict land and minimise development of greenfield sites.	Location of new or extended disposal facilities granted planning permission.	Permission to extend the life and capacity of an existing inert disposal site, within the identified shortfall area, was granted in line with Policy WCS5. An application for a small-scale inert landfill site was initially refused by the County Council partly due to Green Belt concerns. This was subsequently permitted on appeal by the Secretary of State who did not consider that the proposal would harm the Green Belt and that the scheme was therefore in line with both national and local policy.	
<b>WCS6</b>	Maximise availability of power station ash for re-use or recycling and minimise final disposal.	Permissions for stockpiling or disposal of power station ash.	No new facilities were put forward during monitoring period but variations to two existing stockpile locations were permitted in line with the policy criteria.	
<b>WCS7</b>	All waste management facilities located in accordance with general site criteria set out in Policy WCS7.	Location, type and size of new waste management facilities permitted during monitoring period.	All of the facilities permitted were considered to be in line with policy criteria. One application for a small-scale inert landfill site was initially refused by the County Council partly due to concerns over possible impacts on the openness of the Green Belt but this was subsequently permitted on appeal by the Secretary of State who did not consider that the proposal would harm the Green Belt and that the scheme was therefore in line with both national and local policy.	
<b>WCS8</b>	Achieve sufficient waste management capacity and minimise impact of new facilities (by promoting extensions at existing sites where appropriate).	Amount of new waste management capacity permitted via extensions or improvements to existing sites.	Approximately 65,000 tonnes per annum of additional treatment capacity was permitted via extensions to existing sites and just over 2 million tonnes of inert disposal capacity.	
<b>WCS9</b>	New waste management technologies are developed to ensure increased efficiency and sustainability.	Total permitted waste management facilities incorporating new/ innovative technologies.	No relevant applications were determined during this monitoring period.	
<b>WCS10</b>	Allocations and existing sites (where appropriate) remain available for waste management use.	No decrease in number/availability of waste management sites.	The target for this policy is to maintain/increase the number of waste management sites available. During this monitoring period no sites were lost to non-waste development but one strategic housing allocation may result in the displacement of an existing facility for which alternative provision is being sought. There has been no change in the overall level of permitted treatment capacity since the Plan was adopted although disposal capacity for non-hazardous waste remains very limited.	

Policy	Objective(s)	Indicator(s)	Performance / Outcome	
WCS11	Maximise non-road transport for new waste management proposals.	New waste management facilities using alternatives to road transport.	This is an aspirational policy with no target or trigger attached. No reasonable opportunities to incorporate non-road transport were identified in relation to applications determined during the monitoring period.	⏸
WCS12	Waste is treated at nearest appropriate facility and there is a reasonable exchange of waste movements between local authority areas.	New facilities located in accordance with criteria.	The target for this policy is that 100 % of permitted facilities meet WCS12 criteria. All of the relevant applications determined during the monitoring period met the policy criteria.	✓
WCS13	Maintain existing environmental quality and avoid unacceptable impacts on quality of life	Proposals judged to have unacceptable environmental impact refused.	The target for this policy is to maintain/enhance Nottinghamshire and Nottingham's environmental quality. One application was refused on the grounds of unacceptable environmental impacts in line with this policy, during the monitoring period. Other schemes have been approved with conditions to prevent negative impacts on the environment.	⬆
WCS14	New proposals minimise impacts on, and are resilient to, climate change.	Proposed judged to have unacceptable impact on climate change refused  New or extended facilities resilient to climate change.	No unacceptable impacts were identified in relation to planning applications considered during this monitoring period. N.B. Not all decisions considered resilience to climate change. Consultation responses to planning applications will be used to draw more attention to this policy in future.	⬆
WCS15	All new facilities are well designed and incorporate sustainable construction methods where relevant.	New proposals incorporating best practice/ expert design/ landscape advice e.g. BRE/ BREEAM/ CABE.	Target for this policy is that 100 % of relevant planning proposals incorporate best practice or can justify non-inclusion. Not all of the relevant proposals referred to this policy but this is not considered sufficient to require a review of this policy at this stage. Consultation responses to planning applications will be used to draw more attention to this policy in future.	⏸



## Saved Waste Local Plan Policy Performance

- 6.1 Policies within the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (adopted January 2002) are being replaced in two parts. The Waste Core Strategy (adopted Dec 2013) replaced many of the existing Waste Local Plan policies but here are a number of development management policies which have been saved until the second part of the replacement Plan is adopted. These policies therefore still form part of the Development Plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and are listed in Table 11 below.
- 6.2 The remaining saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan are those covering environmental protection (i.e. controls over the detailed location, layout and operation of sites) and site reclamation policies which are solely related to disposal sites.
- 6.3 There are no specific monitoring indicators attached to the saved Waste Local Plan policies as there was not a requirement to have a monitoring schedule in place when the plan was adopted. However Table 11 below provides an outline of the key policy aims and assesses the extent to which each policy remains in line with national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and accompanying National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).

**Table 11: Saved Waste Local Plan Policies**



Complies with national policy



Partially complies with national policy



Does not comply with national policy

Policy	Key Aims	Compliance with National Policy	
W3.1	Applications for waste management facilities should provide sufficient information to enable a balanced assessment of the proposals, including possible environmental impacts.	This requirement is consistent with paragraph 193 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to publish a list of their information requirements for planning applications which should be proportionate to the nature and scale of proposals. In practice the need for this policy has been superseded by the use of validation checklists.	
W3.3	Seeks to minimise the visual impact of plant, buildings and storage areas/stockpiles.	This policy is considered to be compliant with the NPPF approach which promotes good quality design, primarily in relation to buildings and townscapes, and Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the type and scale of development and impacts on landscape character.	

Policy	Key Aims	Compliance with National Policy	
W3.4	Requires appropriate measures to screen and landscape development in order to reduce visual impact.	This policy is considered to support, and is therefore compliant with, the NPPF approach which promotes good quality design, primarily in relation to buildings and townscapes, and Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the type and scale of development and impacts on landscape character.	
W3.5	Protect surface and groundwater resources and maintain the integrity of floodplains.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires the protection of water resources and quality and consideration of the probability of flood risk and subsequent contamination.	
W3.6	Requires appropriate measures to protect surface and groundwater resources.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires the protection of both water resources and quality and consideration of the probability of flood risk and subsequent contamination.	
W3.7	Requires appropriate measures to reduce the impact of unpleasant odours.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of adverse odours and the extent to which these can be mitigated.	
W3.8	Requires appropriate measures to prevent litter.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which specifies that litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.	
W3.9	Requires appropriate measures to reduce potential noise impacts.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the proximity of noise sensitive receptors.	
W3.10	Requires appropriate measures to reduce potential dust impacts.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the proximity of dust sensitive receptors and the extent to which potential impacts can be mitigated.	
W3.11	Requires appropriate measures to prevent mud affecting the public highway.	Although mud is not mentioned specifically within Appendix B of the NPPW, Section 70(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables LPA's to impose such planning conditions 'as they think fit' where this would make development acceptable. Controls over the deposit of mud on the highway are intended to avoid nuisance/road safety issues and the policy is therefore considered to be compliant with national policy in this respect.	
W3.12	Requires appropriate measures to minimise the risk of bird strike to aircraft.	This policy is consistent with Annex B of the NPPW and ODPM Circular 1/2003 which require consideration of the bird strike hazard which may be posed to aircraft, and appropriate consultation with aerodrome operators.	
W3.13	Requires appropriate measures to protect floodplains, flood defences and the integrity of local drainage schemes.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of flood and drainage issues.	
W3.14	Seeks to prevent waste management development which cannot be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network or which would cause unacceptable disturbance to local communities.	This policy is consistent with paragraph 32 of the NPPF and Annex B of the NPPW which require consideration of the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would affect local roads.	
W3.15	Provides for the use of routeing agreements where relevant and seeks to negotiate planning obligations in order to secure appropriate highway improvements.	This policy is consistent with paragraphs 203 – 205 of the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning condition.	

Policy	Key Aims	Compliance with National Policy	
<b>W3.17</b>	Allows for the restoration of mineral workings or other derelict voids where this would not have an unacceptable impact on the open character of the Green Belt.	This policy relied on a higher level strategic Green Belt policy contained in the former Structure Plan and only refers to disposal operations and associated development for the life of that operation. The policy does not therefore reflect national Green Belt policy in the NPPF and NPPW which requires very special circumstances to be demonstrated for all forms of waste development.	
<b>W3.18</b>	Seeks to maintain the long-term agricultural potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in paragraph 112 of the NPPF, which seeks to safeguard the long term potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land and, where development is demonstrated to be necessary, to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.	
<b>W3.19</b>	Seeks to protect ancient woodland and other woodland areas of amenity, wildlife and recreational value.	This policy remains in line with national policy as set out in paragraph 118 of the NPPF.	
<b>W3.20</b>	Seeks to protect heathland and provide mitigation where development is necessary.	This policy accords with national policy which seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and promotes the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats.	
<b>W3.21</b>	Seeks to protect the amenity, setting and nature conservation value of watercourses, wetlands and lakes.	This policy accords with national policy which seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and promotes the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats.	
<b>W3.22</b>	Seeks to protect habitats and species of local importance.	This policy remains in line with national policy as set out within paragraph 113 of the NPPF which requires protection to be commensurate with conservation status.	
<b>W3.23</b>	Seeks to protect designated and non-designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites in accordance with their status (i.e. international, national and local importance) and provide appropriate mitigation and/or compensation.	This policy remains in line with national policy which requires LPAs to set criteria based policies against which to assess proposals affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. As required by paragraph 113 of the NPPF, Policy W3.23 distinguishes between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites so that protection is commensurate with their status.	
<b>W3.25</b>	Seeks to protect Mature Landscape Areas	National policy still requires appropriate consideration of landscape impacts but this specific local-level designation no longer exists. This policy has therefore been superseded by national policy.	
<b>W3.26</b>	Prevents the temporary or permanent disruption of public rights of way unless equivalent alternative provision is provided.	Policy W3.26 provides an appropriate level of protection for public rights of way, in accordance with national policy. However the existing policy does not specifically seek enhancement of existing access and does not therefore fully reflect national policy.	
<b>W3.27</b>	Seeks to preserve nationally important archaeological remains in-situ, whether scheduled or not. Development affecting archaeological remains of less than national importance must demonstrate an overriding need and provide for excavation and recording of the remains.	This policy continues to reflect national policy on heritage assets as set out within the NPPF.	

Policy	Key Aims	Compliance with National Policy	
<b>W3.28</b>	Seeks to protect the character, appearance, condition and setting of conservation areas, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens.	This policy remains in line with national policy which seeks to prevent harm to designated heritage assets and their setting.	
<b>W3.29</b>	Seeks to avoid development which would cumulatively result in a significant adverse impact on existing landscape character or residential amenity.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPF, which requires consideration of cumulative impacts in relation to traffic, air quality, health, the natural environment and general amenity. The NPPW requires WPAs to specifically consider the cumulative impacting of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community.	
<b>W4.1</b>	Provides for the imposition of planning conditions to ensure the appropriate phasing of working and restoration at disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards through the use of appropriate conditions where necessary.	
<b>W4.2</b>	Proposals for disposal are required to demonstrate that they can be reclaimed within an acceptable timescale.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity.	
<b>W4.3</b>	Provides for the use of planning obligations to control the phasing of imports between existing or potential future sites dependent upon the same source of restoration material.	This policy is consistent with paragraphs 203 – 205 of the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning condition.	
<b>W4.4</b>	Ensures that the reclamation scheme takes account of predicted rate of waste settlement.	This policy remains in line with national policy as set out in both the NPPF and NPPW, which require land stability issues to be considered as part of planning decisions.	
<b>W4.5</b>	Provides for the proper stripping, storage and replacement of soils at disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. Paragraph 109 of the NPPF requires the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils.	
<b>W4.6</b>	Requires detailed landscaping proposals as part of overall site restoration at disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
<b>W4.7</b>	Requires an alternative reclamation scheme to be submitted in the event of premature cessation of waste imports or if the original reclamation conditions become impractical to implement.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
<b>W4.8</b>	Provides for alternative restoration proposals where the current appearance is unsatisfactory or existing reclamation provisions are unsatisfactory, inappropriate or absent.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	

Policy	Key Aims	Compliance with National Policy	
<b>W4.9</b>	Provides for the imposition of aftercare conditions where reclamation of disposal sites is to agriculture, forestry or amenity.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
<b>W4.10</b>	Restoration proposals must include details of the proposed after-use and be designed to maximise opportunities to enhance the environment.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
<b>W4.11</b>	Provides for the use of management agreements where necessary for the successful implementation of an after-use at waste disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. Paragraphs 203 – 205 of the NPPF make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning condition.	
<b>W4.12</b>	Seeks to protect landscape character as part of agricultural restoration schemes.	This policy remains in line with national policy, particularly paragraph 109 of the NPPF which requires the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes.	
<b>W4.13</b>	Proposals for agricultural restoration of disposal sites must take account of the impact of landfill gas and leachate control requirements.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
<b>W4.14</b>	Proposals for woodland restoration of disposal sites should ensure that this will not damage the cap or liner and that adequate soil depth, drainage and soil placement can be achieved.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
<b>W4.15</b>	Proposals to reclaim disposal sites to a built use must demonstrate that compaction, stability, contamination and methane production constraints can be overcome.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. Both the NPPF and NPPW require land stability issues to be considered as part of planning decisions.	

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



## Conclusions

### Local Plan Progress

- 7.1 The scope and timetable for further work on the second part of the replacement Plan is currently under review as part of updating each of the Councils' Local Development Schemes.

### Changes in Waste Arisings and Management Capacity

- 7.2 There is still a lack of comprehensive and comparable data for each waste stream. The data for municipal waste shows that there has been a continued increase in the amount of waste produced, however this remains within the forecast levels set out in the Waste Core Strategy. This does not therefore point to a need to make any additional provision beyond that set out in the Plan.
- 7.3 National figures suggest a probable fall in commercial and industrial waste and a significant increase in construction and demolition waste, but there is no more recent local data against which to assess changes.
- 7.4 This lack of comparable data makes it difficult to assess overall progress against the ambitious long-term recycling target set out within the Waste Core Strategy. This sets a non-statutory target of recycling 70% of all waste by 2025. Recycling rates for commercial and industrial waste and construction and demolition waste are assumed to be unchanged as there is no new data available, but there has been a fall in recycling rates for municipal waste, which is also reflected nationally.
- 7.5 The total operational capacity of existing waste treatment facilities within the Plan area is sufficient to manage approximately 3 million tonnes of waste a year. If all of the additional waste treatment facilities which currently have planning permission, but have not yet been built or started operating, come forward this will add a further 1 million tonnes of treatment capacity per annum.
- 7.6 There remains a predicted shortage of disposal capacity across the Plan area, particularly for commercial and industrial waste.

### Policy Performance

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

## Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Appendix A – Existing Waste Facilities and Estimated Capacity in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham 2015

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

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

The information and estimates shown here are based on Environment Agency data and Council planning records. N.B. some facilities may appear more than once where they operate different processes. Capacity estimates are shown as either estimated annual throughput in tonnes per annum (treatment) or remaining capacity in m<sup>3</sup> (disposal). This information is believed to be up to date as at 31st December 2015.

## Ashfield

Site name	Location	Permitted Capacity	Operational Capacity	Status
<b>HWRC</b>				
Hucknall HWRC	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	7,000	7,000	Operational
Kirkby HWRC	Sidings Rd, Kirkby-in Ashfield	4,000	4,000	Operational
<b>Recycling (glass)</b>				
Recresco Ltd	Urban Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	600	600	Operational
<b>Recycling (aggregate)</b>				
Central Waste (Aggregate Recycling Facility)	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	45,000	45,000	Operational
North Midland Construction	Nunn Close, Huthwaite	17,500	17,500	Operational
Plot 7a Park Lane Business Park	Park Lane, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	150,000	150,000	Operational
Plot 4b, Bakerbrook Industrial Estate	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	45,000	45,000	Operational
Plots 10,11,12,13,14,16 Wigwam Lane	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	150,000	150,000	Operational
<b>Recycling (metal)</b>				
C V Metals	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	450	450	Operational
Charles Trent Limited	Sidings Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	8,000	8,000	Operational
<b>Transfer</b>				
Central Waste (general transfer site)	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	17,000	0	Non-operational
Environmental Health & Housing Services	Station Road, Sutton in Ashfield	2,000	2,000	Operational
Central Waste, Plot 15 Wigwam Lane	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	15,500	15,500	Operational
Plot C, Sidings Road	Sidings Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	19,000	0	-
Plots 8 and 9 Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	1,300	1,300	-
Maun Valley Waste Transfer Station	Station Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield	25,000	25,000	-
<b>Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous)</b>				
Central Waste 15b Wigwam Lane	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	-	-	-

<b>Energy from Waste (gasification - restricted-user)</b>				
Bentnck Colliery	Mill Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	<b>75,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	-
<b>Waste Water Treatment Facilities</b>				
Huthwaite Sewage Treatment Works	Common Road, Huthwaite	-	-	-
Kirkby in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works	Park Lane, Kirkby in Ashfield	-	-	-
Perlethorpe STW	Perlethorpe, Ollerton	-	-	-
Pinxton Sewage Treatment Works	Wharf Lane, Pinxton	-	-	-
Skegby Sewage Treatment Works	Dawgates Lane, Sutton in Ashfield	-	-	-
Sutton in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works	Unwin Road, Sutton in Ashfield	-	-	-

## Bassetlaw

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

	<b>Specialist Treatment</b>				
	Boynton Brothers	Station Road, Ranskill	4,500	4,500	-
	<b>Specialist Treatment (restricted-user)</b>				
	Schutz UK Ltd	Claylands Avenue, Worksop	8,500	8,500	-
	<b>Energy from Waste (pyrolysis)</b>				
	Carlton Forest Distribution Centre	Blyth Road, Worksop	25,000	0	-
	<b>Energy from Waste (biomass)</b>				
	Land at Shireoaks Road	Shireoaks Road, Worksop	30,000	0	-
	<b>Waste Water Treatment Facilities</b>				
	Askham and Headon cum Upton Sewage Treatment Works	Retford	-	-	Active
	Clumber Park Sewage Treatment Works	Clumber Park	-	-	Active
	Cottam Sewage Treatment Works	Town Street, Cottam, Retford	-	-	Active
	Elkesley STW	Dobdykes Lane, Elkesley	-	-	Active
	Gamston Sewage Treatment Works	Rectory Lane, Gamston	-	-	Active
	Gringley on the Hill Sewage Treatment Works	Middlebridge Road, Gringley on the Hill	-	-	Active
	Grove STW	Grove, Near Retford	-	-	Active
	Harworth STW	Tickhill Road, Harworth, Doncaster	-	-	Active
	Hodsock Sewage Treatment Works	Doncaster Road, Costhorpe	-	-	Active
	Hodthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Broad Lane, Hodthorpe	-	-	Active
	Langwith STW	Langwith Road, Nether Langwith	-	-	Active
	Lound STW	Grange Farm Lane, Lound	-	-	Active
	Mattersey Thorpe STW	Broomfield Lane, Mattersey Thorpe	-	-	Active
	Misson STW	Misson	-	-	Active
	Nether Langwith Sewage Treatment Works	Langwith Road, Nether Langwith	-	-	Active
	Norton STW	Norton	-	-	Active
	Rampton Sewage Treatment Works	Goldenholme Lane, Rampton	-	-	Active
	Retford Sewage Treatment Works	Hallcroft Road, Retford	-	-	Active
	Walkeringham STW	Stockwith Road, Walkeringham	-	-	Active
	West Burton STW	River Road, West Burton Power Station	-	-	Active
	Worksop Sewage Treatment Works	Rayton Lane, Worksop	-	-	Active
	<b>Landfill (non-haz)</b>				
	Daneshill	Daneshill Road, Lound	-	717,276	-
	<b>Landfill (inert)</b>				
	Styrrup Quarry	Oldcotes Road, Styrrup	-	-	Active
	Serlby Quarry	Snape Lane, Serlby		1,350,000	Inactive
	<b>Landfill (ash disposal - restricted user)</b>				
	Bole Ings	West Burton Power Station, Retford	-	955,736	Active
	Cottam Power Station	Outgang Lane, Cottam	-	1,238,556	Active

## Broxtowe

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

## Gedling

Site name	Location	Permitted Capacity	Operational Capacity	Status
<b>HWRC</b>				
Calverton HWRC	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton	9,900	9,900	Active
<b>Recycling (General)</b>				
Private Road No 2	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	120,000	120,000	Active
Wastecycle Limited	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	127,000	127,000	Active
<b>Recycling (aggregate)</b>				
Land at the end of Private Road No. 4	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	200,000	200,000	Active
Unit 1, Private Road No. 4	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	200,000	200,000	Active
Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No 2	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	25,000	25,000	Active
<b>Recycling (metal)</b>				
Podder Motor Spares	Bank Hill, Woodborough	2,000	2,000	Active
Calverton Colliery	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton			
Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No 2	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	30,000	30,000	Active
<b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>				
Bio Dynamic (UK) Ltd	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham			

	<b>Transfer</b>				
	Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No 2	Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	10,000	10,000	Active
	<b>Waste Water Treatment Facilities</b>				
	Calverton Sewage Treatment Works	Bonner Lane, Calverton	-	-	Active
	Salterford Wastewater Treatment Works	Ollerton Road, Calverton	-	-	Active
	Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works	Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph	-	-	Active
	Church Warsop Sewage Treatment Works	Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop	-	-	Active
	<b>Landfill (non-haz)</b>				
	Dorket Head	Woodborough Lane, Arnold			Inactive

## Mansfield

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

## Newark And Sherwood

	Site name	Location	Permitted Capacity	Operational Capacity	Status
	<b>HWRC</b>				
	Newark HWRC	Brunell Drive, Newark	9,000	9,000	Active
	<b>Recycling (wood)</b>				
	R M Wright Wood Recycle	Boughton Industrial Estate, Boughton	18,000	18,000	-
	<b>Recycling (aggregate)</b>				

	Coneygre Farm	Hoveringham Lane, Hoveringham	25,000	25,000	-
	<b>Recycling (metal)</b>				
	B D Motor Spares	Harrow Lane, Newark	400	400	-
	Bradford Moor	Cow Lane, Newark	25,000	25,000	-
	Briggs Metals Ltd	Great North Road, Newark	34,000	34,000	-
	HBC Vehicles	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe	8,000	8,000	-
	Lakeside, Clifton	Clifton Lane, Thorney	100	100	-
	T W Crowden & Daughter Ltd	Tolney Lane, Newark	2,000	2,000	-
	<b>Transfer</b>				
	Jessop Close	Jessop Close, Newark	20,000	20,000	-
	Riverside Scrap Yard	Maltkiln Lane, Newark	3,100	3,100	-
	Quarry Farm 2	Bowbridge Lane, Newark	1,200	0	-
	V and K Premises	Access Road, Ranksill	100	100	-
	Wallrudding Farm	Doddington, Lincoln	5,000	5,000	-
	Bowbridge Lane	Bowbridge Lane, Hawton	3,300	3,300	-
	Brunel Drive	Brunel Drive, Newark	60,000	60,000	-
	<b>Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous)</b>				
	Oakwood Fuels Ltd, Brailwood Road	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe	50,000	50,000	-
	Specialised Waste Services	Jessop Close, Newark	900	900	-
	Eurotech - Global Environmental Services	Northern Road Industrial Estate, Newark	30,000	30,000	-
	<b>Specialist Treatment</b>				
	Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Works	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe	50,000	50,000	-
	Coulson Plant	Crow Wood, Thorney	500	0	-
	<b>Specialist Treatment (restricted-user)</b>				
	John Brookes Metals Ltd	Boughton Industrial Estate, Newark	20	20	-
	<b>Composting</b>				
	Grange Farm, Oxtou	Grange Farm, Oxtou	55,000	55,000	-
	<b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>				
	Stud Farm, Rufford	Stud Farm, Rufford	16,000	0	-
	<b>Energy from Waste (gasification)</b>				
	Bilsthorpe Energy centre	Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe	95,000	0	-
	<b>Waste Water Treatment Facilities</b>				
	Alverton Sewage Treatment Works	Alverton	-	-	Active
	Balderton Sewage Treatment Works	Lowfield Lane, Balderton	-	-	Active
	Barnby (in Willows) Sewage Treatment Works	Barnby in Willows, Barnby	-	-	Active
	Bilsthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe	-	-	Active
	Boughton Sewage Treatment Works	Kirton Road, Boughton	-	-	Active
	Crankley Point Sewage Treatment Works	Quibells Lane, Newark	-	-	Active
	Eakring Sewage Treatment Works	Eakring Road, Eakring	-	-	Active
	East Markham Sewage Treatment Works	Quakerfield Road, East Markham	-	-	Active
	Edwinstowe Sewage Treatment Works	Ollerton Road, Edwinstowe	-	-	Active
	Elston Sewage Treatment Works	Off Carrgate Lane, Elston	-	-	Active
	Farndon Sewage Treatment Works	Hawton Lane, Balderton	-	-	Active

Farnsfield Sewage Treatment Works	Edingley Road, Farnsfield	-	-	Active
Flintham Sewage Treatment Works	Main Street, Flintham	-	-	Active
Harby Sewage Treatment Works	Wigsley Road, Harby	-	-	Active
Kirklington Sewage Treatment Works	Corkshill Lane, Kirklington	-	-	Active
Kneesall Sewage Treatment Works	Wellow Road, Kneesall	-	-	Active
Laxton Sewage Treatment Works	Off Green Lane, Laxto	-	-	Active
Newark (Crankley Point) Sewage Treatment Works	Quibells Lane, Newark	-	-	Active
Rainworth Sewage Treatment Works	Rufford Colliery, Rainworth	-	-	Active
Southwell Sewage Treatment Works	Fiskerton Road, Southwell	-	-	Active
Staunton Sewage Treatment Works	Staunton	-	-	Active
Thorney Sewage Treatment Works	Roadwood Lane, Thorney	-	-	Active
<b>Landfill (non-haz)</b>				
Staple Quarry and Landfill	Grange Lane, Cotham	-	<b>268,374</b>	Active
<b>Landfill (inert - restricted user)</b>				
Borrow Pits Landfill	Great North Road, Newark	-	-	Active
Cromwell Quarry	North Road, Cromwell	-	-	Inactive

## Rushcliffe

Site name	Location	Permitted Capacity	Operational Capacity	Status
<b>HWRC</b>				
West Bridgford HWRC	Rugby Road, West Bridgford	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	-
<b>Recycling (aggregate)</b>				
Bunny Materials Recycling Facility	Loughborough Road, Bunny	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	-
Lodge On The Wolds Farm	The Fosse Way, Cotgrave	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	-
Glen Barry Metals Limited	Harby Road, Langar	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	-
Chris Allsop Metal Recycling Ltd, Coach Gap Lane	Coach Gap Lane, Langar	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	-
<b>Transfer</b>				
Abbey Road Depot	Abbey Road, West Bridgford	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	-
Gamston Depot	Gamston, Nottingham	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	-
<b>Composting</b>				
Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont	Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	-
John Brooks Sawmills (composting)	The Fosseway, Widmerpool	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	-
<b>Energy from Waste (biomass)</b>				
John Brooks Sawmills	The Fosseway, Widmerpool	<b>24,000</b>	<b>0</b>	-
<b>Waste Water Treatment Facilities</b>				
Aslockton Sewage Treatment Works	Moor Lane, Aslockton	-	-	-
Barnstone (Main Road) Sewage Treatment Works	Main Road, Barnstone	-	-	-
Cotgrave Sewage Treatment Work	Woodgate Lane, Cotgrave	-	-	-
Cropwell Bishop Sewage Treatment Works	Cropwell Butler Road, Cropwell Bishop	-	-	-
East Bridgford Sewage Treatment Works	Trent Lane, East Bridgford	-	-	-

East Leake Sewage Treatment Works	West Leake Road, East Leake	-	-	-
Gotham Sewage Treatment Works	Moor Lane, Gotham	-	-	-
Granby Sewage Treatment Works	Granby	-	-	-
Hawksworth Sewage Treatment Works	Hawksworth	-	-	-
Keyworth Sewage Treatment Works	Bunny Lane, Keyworth	-	-	-
Kinoulton Sewage Treatment Works	Off Hickling Road, Kinoulton	-	-	-
Kneeton Sewage Treatment Works	Kneeton	-	-	-
Langar Sewage Treatment Works	Coachgap Lane, Langar	-	-	-
Owthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Cotgrave Road, Owthorpe	-	-	-
Radcliffe on Trent Sewage Treatment Works	Lees Barn Road, Radcliffe on Trent	-	-	-
Screveton Sewage Treatment Works	Hawksworth Road, Screveton	-	-	-
Shelton Sewage Treatment Works	Off Main Road, Shelton	-	-	-
Sutton Bonnington Sewage Treatment Works	Off Station Road, Kingston on Soar	-	-	-
Sutton cum Granby Sewage Treatment Works	Sutton cum Granby	-	-	-
Thoroton Sewage Treatment Works	Main Street, Thoroton	-	-	-
Thrumpton Sewage Treatment Works	Off Main Street, Thrumpton	-	-	-
Tithby Sewage Treatment Works	Tithby	-	-	-
 <b>Landfill (ash disposal - restricted user)</b>				
Winking Hill	Ratcliffe on Soar, Nottingham	-	<b>330,817</b>	Active

## Nottingham

Site name	Location	Permitted Capacity	Operational Capacity	Status
<b>HWRC</b>				
Lenton HWRC	Redfield Road, Lenton	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	active
 <b>Recycling (General)</b>				
Unit W, Slaughter House	County Road, Nottingham	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	active
JC Skip Hire	Palm Street, Nottingham	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	active
Nottingham Recycling Ltd	Abbeyfield Road, Nottingham	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	active
Smurfit Kappa, Nottingham	Moreland Street, Nottingham	-	-	-
 <b>Recycling (metal)</b>				
Avs Vauxhall Breakers	Cavendish Street, Nottingham	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	active
EMR Nottingham	Alcester Street, Dunkirk	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	active
Lady Bay Spares	Colwick Road, Nottingham	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	active
Sims Metals	Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk	<b>340,000</b>	<b>340,000</b>	active
VW and Audi Car Breakers	Church Street, Old Basford	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	active
Bits at Micks	Newton Street, Dunkirk	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	active
Continental Autoparts Ltd	Church Street, Old Basford	-	-	active
 <b>Recycling (electronic/elcetrical equipment)</b>				
Swinstead Close	Swinstead Close, Bilborough	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	-
<b>Transfer</b>				
Eastcroft Depot	London Road, Nottingham	<b>42,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	-

	Veolia, Freeth Street	Freeth Street, Sneinton	26,000	26,000	active
	Colsons	Bulwell Lane, Basford	28,500	28,500	active
	A1 Skips, Moorbridge Works	Bestwood Road, Nottingham	1,700	1,700	active
	Saddlers Waste	Beechdale Road, Aspley	5,800	5,800	active
	Tarmac	Little Tennis Street, Nottingham	800	800	active
	Vale Skip Hire & Ruddington Skip Hire	Grainger Street, Nottingham	2,000	2,000	active
	Waste2Clear, Unit W, Slaughter House	County Road, Nottingham	5,000	5,000	active
	<b>Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous)</b>				
	CMEC Demolition	Gibbons Street, Nottingham	8,000	8,000	active
	<b>Specialist Treatment</b>				
	Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	Crossgate Drive, Nottingham	5,100	5,100	-
	Cavendish Works Waste & Resource Management Ltd	Cavendish Street, Dunkirk	10,000	10,000	-
	<b>Energy from Waste (incineration)</b>				
	Eastcroft Incinerator	London Road, Nottingham	340,000	170,000	active
	<b>Energy from Waste (gasification)</b>				
	Former Blenheim Garden Allotments	Blenheim Lane, Bulwell	160,000	0	-
	<b>Waste Water Treatment Facilities</b>				
	Daleside Road	Daleside Road, Nottingham	-	-	active



## Appendix B – Waste arisings and management methods

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

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Combined Total for Plan Area	Trend
Waste Arisings				
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 390,925 tonnes 2013/14: 394,933 tonnes 2014/15: 399,352 tonnes 2015/16: 416,591 tonnes	2012/13: 147,956 tonnes 2013/14: 152,731 tonnes 2014/15: 156,533 tonnes 2015/16: 162,700 tonnes	2012/13: 538,881 tonnes 2013/14: 547,664 tonnes 2014/15: 555,885 tonnes 2015/16: 579,291 tonnes	Continued annual increase in waste arisings since 2012/13
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	2002/03 1,287,450 tonnes 2006: 970,864 tonnes* 2009: 0.9 – 1 million tonnes*	Unable to assess reliably due to lack of more recent local or national data. Figures shown for 2006 and 2009 figures are estimates derived from national surveys and do not represent actual recorded arisings. Considerable uncertainty due to impacts of post 2008 recession and more recent economic recovery. Data not therefore considered sufficiently robust to revise plan estimates.
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	2003: 2.4 million tonnes 2008: 1.1 million tonnes*	Unable to assess reliably due to lack of more recent local or national data. Figure shown for 2008 is an estimate based on earlier national survey. Considerable uncertainty due to impacts of post 2008 recession and more recent economic recovery. Data not therefore considered sufficiently robust to revise plan estimates.
Recycling/Composting	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 169,167 (43.27) 2013/14: 176,113 (44.59) 2014/15: 175,148 (43.86) 2015/16: 178,409 (42.83)	2012/13: 51,405 (34.74) 2013/14: 54,553 (35.72) 2014/15: 57,659 (36.84) 2015/16: 50,349 (30.95)	2012/13: 220,572 (40.93) 2013/14: 230,666 (42.12) 2014/15: 232,807 (41.88) 2015/16: 228,758 (39.49)	Recycling rates have slowed in recent years and overall rate has again fallen compared to the previous monitoring period.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	Assumed 52% in line with national average.	Unable to assess due to lack of more recent data.
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	Assumed 80-90% in line with national average.	Unable to assess due to lack of more recent data.
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 63,418 (16.22) 2013/14: 65,663 (16.63) 2014/15: 66,716 (16.71) 2015/16: 193,689 (46.49)	2012/13: 76,704 (51.84) 2013/14: 83,157 (54.45) 2014/15: 84,242 (53.82) 2015/16: 100,893 (62.01)	2012/13: 140,122 (26.00) 2013/14: 148,820 (27.17) 2014/15: 150,958 (27.16) 2015/16: 294,582 (50.85)	The tonnage and proportion of municipal waste recovered has increased significantly since the previous monitoring period.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	No local figure available	Unable to assess
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	Assumed 52% in line with national average.	Unable to assess due to lack of more recent data.
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 152,795 (39.09) 2013/14: 149,041 (37.74) 2014/15: 115,341 (28.88) 2015/16: 34,383 (8.25)	2012/13: 19,847 (13.41) 2013/14: 15,021 (9.83) 2014/15: 14,632 (9.35) 2015/16: 10,441 (6.42)	2012/13: 172,642 (32.04) 2013/14: 164,062 (29.96) 2014/15: 129,973 (23.38) 2015/16: 44,824 (7.74)	The tonnage and proportion of municipal waste disposed of to landfill has fallen significantly since the previous monitoring period.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	No local figure available	Unable to assess
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	No local figure available	Unable to assess

\* Figure is estimated based on national survey data and does not represent actual recorded waste arisings

## Appendix C – Waste planning applications determined

The information shown here sets out waste management facility planning applications determined between 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016 (excluding non-material amendments)

**Table C.1: Waste planning applications determined during the monitoring period**

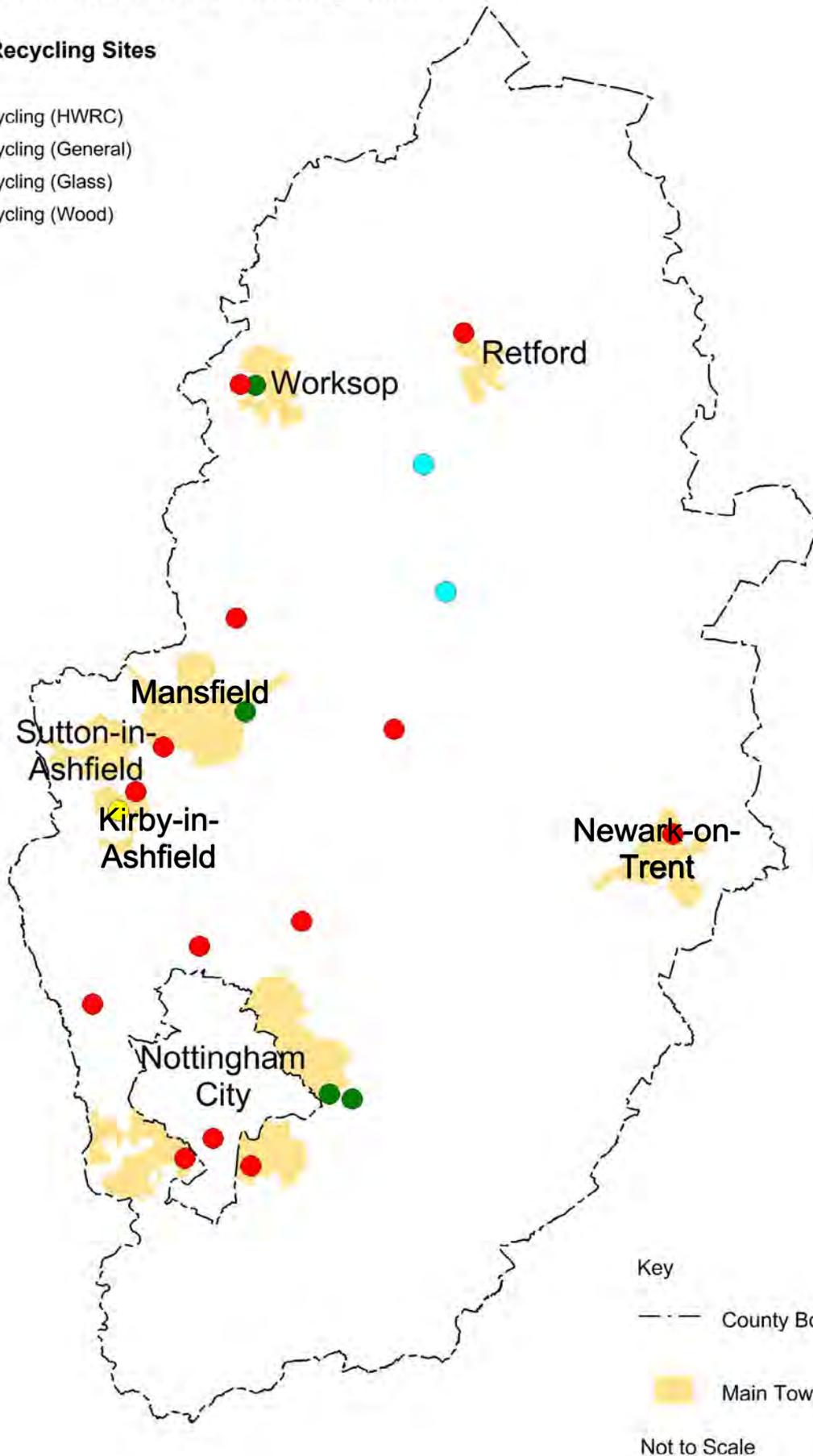
Applicant	Proposal	Capacity	Location	New/ Existing	Land Category	Size	Ref	Decision
4R Group	Temporary siting of a welfare unit and security compound (retrospective) (associated with permission to import and spread high alkaline/organic material on spoil tip)	n/a	Harworth Colliery Spoil Tip, Blyth Road, Harworth	Existing		n/a	F/3279	Granted 09/06/15
A1 Metal Recycling Limited	Construction of new office and weighbridge and removal of existing office and weighbridge (retrospective)	n/a	Alpine Industrial Estate, Elkesley	Existing		n/a	F/3409	Granted 06/01/16
Chris Allsop Properties	Land reclamation of former mineral workings through the importation of inert waste with restoration to notable native and alien plant species habitat	60,000 tonnes	Canalside Industrial Park, Kinoulton Road, Cropwell Bishop	New	Green Belt	n/a	F/3024	Refused 24/09/16 (Granted on appeal 29/11/16)
EDF Energy (Cottam Power) Limited	Installation of coal ash processing plant equipment	n/a	Cottam Power Station, Outgang Lane, Cottam, Retford	Existing		n/a	F/3446	Granted 31/03/16
EDF Energy (Cottam Power) Limited	Variation of conditions to allow temporary cessation of operations and the approval of interim measures to retain the site as operational land	n/a	Cottam Power Station, Outgang Lane, Cottam, Retford	Existing		n/a	V/3419	Granted 11/02/16
FCC Environment (UK) Limited	Erection of a flare and kiosk at the former Fiskerton Landfill Site in order to manage landfill gas at the site	n/a	Former Fiskerton Landfill Site, Fiskerton Road, Southwell	Existing		n/a	F/3348	Granted 18/11/15
Infinis Energy Services Limited	Variation of condition to extend the cessation date of planning permission to December 2018 (operation of Gas Utilisation Plant associated with adjoining landfill)	n/a	Land at Carlton Forest Quarry, Blyth Road, Worksop	Existing		n/a	V/3416	Granted 10/02/16
J.White (TDE) Limited	Retention of the northern slope of the separation bund at the quarry for the filling and restoration area of the quarry from the northern (old) part of the quarry to the south of Main Street due to the ecological interest and habitat (Retention of bund associated with infilling with inert waste)	n/a	Styrrup Quarry, Main Street, Styrrup	Existing		n/a	F/3267	Granted 05/06/15
J.White (TDE) Limited	Variation of conditions to update plant and machinery details, surface run-off scheme and water surface water details, to amend restoration scheme and to extend the time for deposit of waste to 31 December 2017	n/a	Styrrup Quarry, Main Street, Styrrup	Existing		n/a	V/2798	Granted 16/07/16
Johnsons Aggregates and Recycling Limited	Variation of condition to extend the use of land adjacent to the existing site for a further 6 months for the temporary storage of reclaimed aggregates	n/a	Bunny Materials Recycling Facility, Loughborough Road, Bunny	Existing	Green Belt	n/a	F/3189	Granted 03/06/15
Midland Landfill Limited	Continuation of restoration of former limestone quarry by landfilling with inert waste: - amendments to the final restoration scheme so as to increase the overall volume and duration of landfilling - retain the mobile plant storage facility until no longer required for the operation and restoration of the site	2,060,000m <sup>3</sup> (3,708,000 tonnes)	Vale Road Quarry, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Existing		Large	ES/3145	Granted 11/11/15
Midland Landfill Limited	Variation of condition to allow continuation of crushing and screening plant to recycling building materials for further 5 years	n/a	Cast Quarry, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Existing			V/2839	Granted 10/11/15
Midland Landfill Limited	Replace existing plant storage compound with covered building with roller shutter door to protect site equipment	n/a	Cast Quarry, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Existing			F/3358	Granted 25/01/16
Mr Ivan Hall	Change of use to mini-skip hire and waste transfer station and completion of hard surfacing and fencing	2,500 tonnes per annum	Unit 3, Quarry Farm Industrial Estate, Bowbridge Lane, Newark	New	Employment land/open countryside	Small	F/3335	Granted 22/09/15
Mr Richard Tuxford	Change of building enclosure, including extension to building to form new small parts store, and undercover dismantling area (retrospective)	n/a	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton	Existing			F/3327	Granted 02/12/15
Oakfield Recycling Limited	Use of site for the recycling of inert materials (retrospective) and the construction of a 5 metre high sound attenuation wall	150,000 tonnes per annum	Plots 10-14 and 16, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Existing	Employment land	Large	F/3181	Granted 21/09/15

Applicant	Proposal	Capacity	Location	New/ Existing	Land Category	Size	Ref	Decision
Oakwood Fuels Limited	Steel framed, open fronted, three sided partially clad building	n/a	Brailwood Raod, Bilsthorpe	Existing			F/3457	Granted 21/03/16
Rainworth Energy Limited	nstallation of gas pipeline to supply biogas from an anaerobic digestion facility at Stud Farm to customer via private gas pipeline	n/a	Stud Farm, Rufford	Existing			F/3441	Granted 29/02/16
Rainworth Energy Limited	Increase height of existing anaerobic digester	n/a	Stud Farm, Rufford	Existing			F/3422	Granted 29/02/16
Regional Waste Recycling	Erection of a steel framed building for use as a materials recycling facility (MRF)	(60,000 tonnes per annum)	Trent Skip Hire Limited, Quarry Farm Transfer Station, Bowbridge Lane, New Balderton, Newark	Existing	Employment land/open countryside	Medium	F/2977	Refused 29/02/16
Sait Systems and Trading Limited	Proposed change of use for a waste metal recycling facility with external storage for plant and machinery, covered storage bays, weighbridge, portakabin accommodation and temporary workshop/store and retrospective application for new estate road	75,000 tonnes per annum	Vacant development land east of Snape Lane, Harworth	New	Previously developed land/ employment land	Medium	F/3242	Granted 21/07/15
Severn Trent Water Limited	Installation of No. 2 kiosks	n/a	Shirebrook Sewage Treatment Works, off Carter Lane, Warsop	Existing			F/3320	Granted 26/08/15
Severn Trent Water Limited	Installation of 1 No. (GRP) kiosk at	n/a	Gotham Sewage Treatment Works, Moor Lane, Gotham	Existing			F/3387	Granted 25/01/16
SR Payne Metals	Part demolition of brick buildings; conversion to/rebuilding as single storey office and staff facilities ancillary to the existing waste management business (metal recycling); extension of existing metal processing shed	n/a	Units 8-10, Sibthorpe Street, Mansfield	Existing			F/3287	Granted 25/01/16
Veolia ES (Nottinghamshire) Limited	Variation of conditions to allow the extension of operating hours and external storage of recyclates	n/a	Mansfield Materials Recycling Facility, Warren Way, Forest Town, Mansfield	Existing			V/3311	Granted 25/09/15
Veolia ES (Nottinghamshire) Limited	Variation of condition to allow an increase to the annual maximum throughput of the site from 30,000 tonnes to 55,000 tonnes	25,000 tpa	Oxton Composting Site, Grange Farm, Ollerton Road, Oxton	Existing		Large	V/3241	Granted 29/04/15
Veolia ES (Nottinghamshire) Limited	Construction and use of a cabin for use as welfare cabin at the existing waste transfer station site	n/a	Newark Waste Transfer Station, Brunel Drive, Brunel Industrial Estate, Newark	Existing			F/3313	Granted 14/09/15
Wastecycle Limited	Change of use of existing workshop and office building to offices. Elevation alterations to insert various windows, erection of canopy to front. Entrance doors together with fire escape stair to the rear of the building	n/a	Toton Building, Private Road No 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Colwick	Existing			F/3283	Granted 17/06/15
Chinook Sciences Ltd	Energy from waste facility (160,000 tonnes of waste per annum capacity), manufacturing, research and development facility and associated offices. (Revised design S73 application to vary condition S1 of planning permission reference 13/03051/PMFUL3).	n/a	Blenheim Gardens Allotments Blenheim Lane Nottingham	Existing	Employment land			Granted 31/07/15
Vale Skip Hire	Change of use to waste transfer station.	2,000tpa	Meadow Lane Scrap Co. Unit 1 Grainger Street Nottingham	New site	Previously developed land/ employment land	Small		Granted 28/08/15
FCC Environment	Extension and refurbishment of the Eastcroft EFW facility	40,000tpa	Eastcroft Energy From Waste Facility Incinerator Road Nottingham	Existing	Previously developed land/ employment land			Granted 22/01/16
Meadow Lane Scrap Ltd	Change of use to scrap metal recycling facility.	1,000tpa	Just Car Clinic Freeth Street Nottingham	New	Previously developed land/ employment land	Small		Granted 14/08/15

## Appendix D - Indicative Locations Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire

### General Recycling Sites

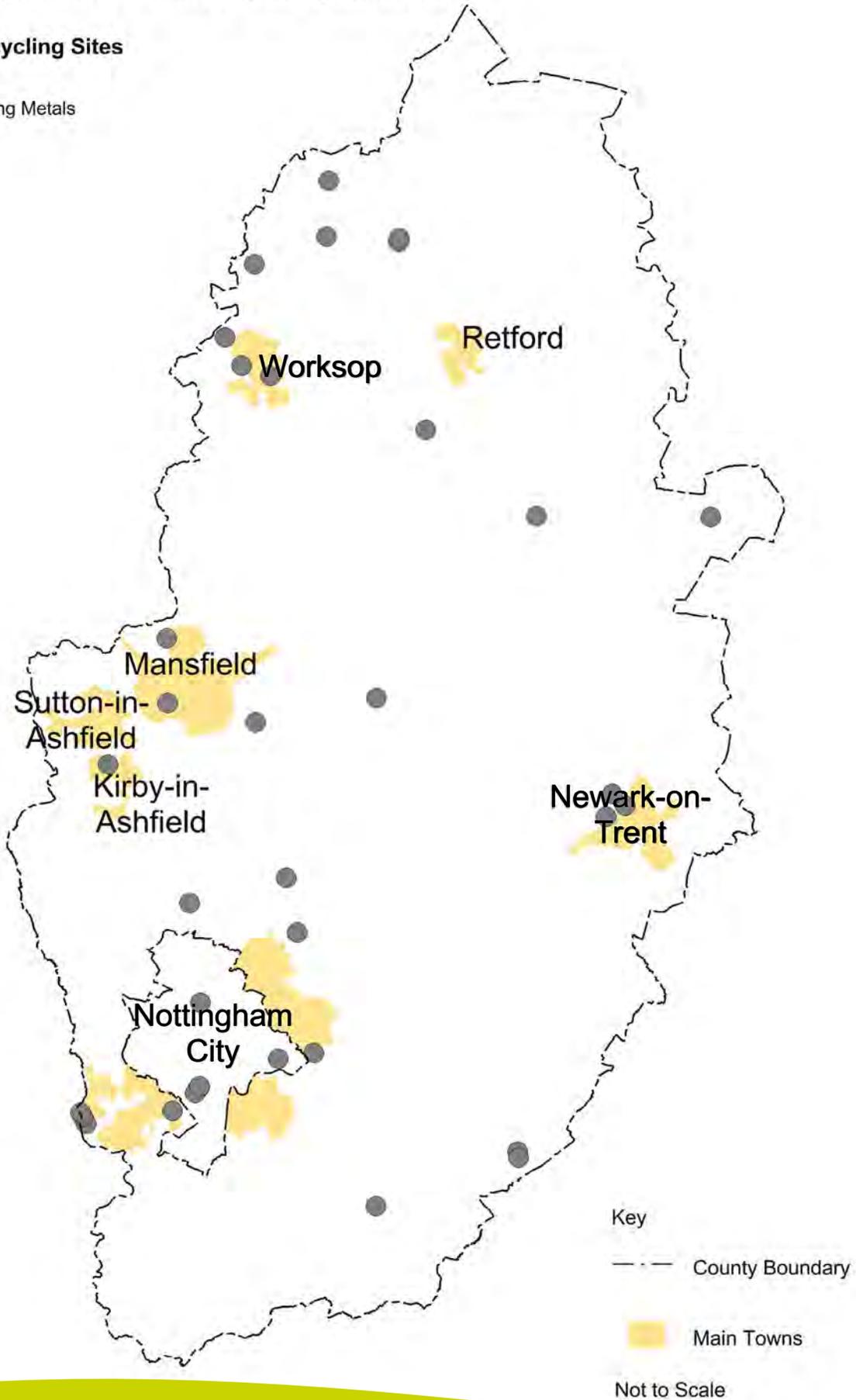
- Recycling (HWRC)
- Recycling (General)
- Recycling (Glass)
- Recycling (Wood)



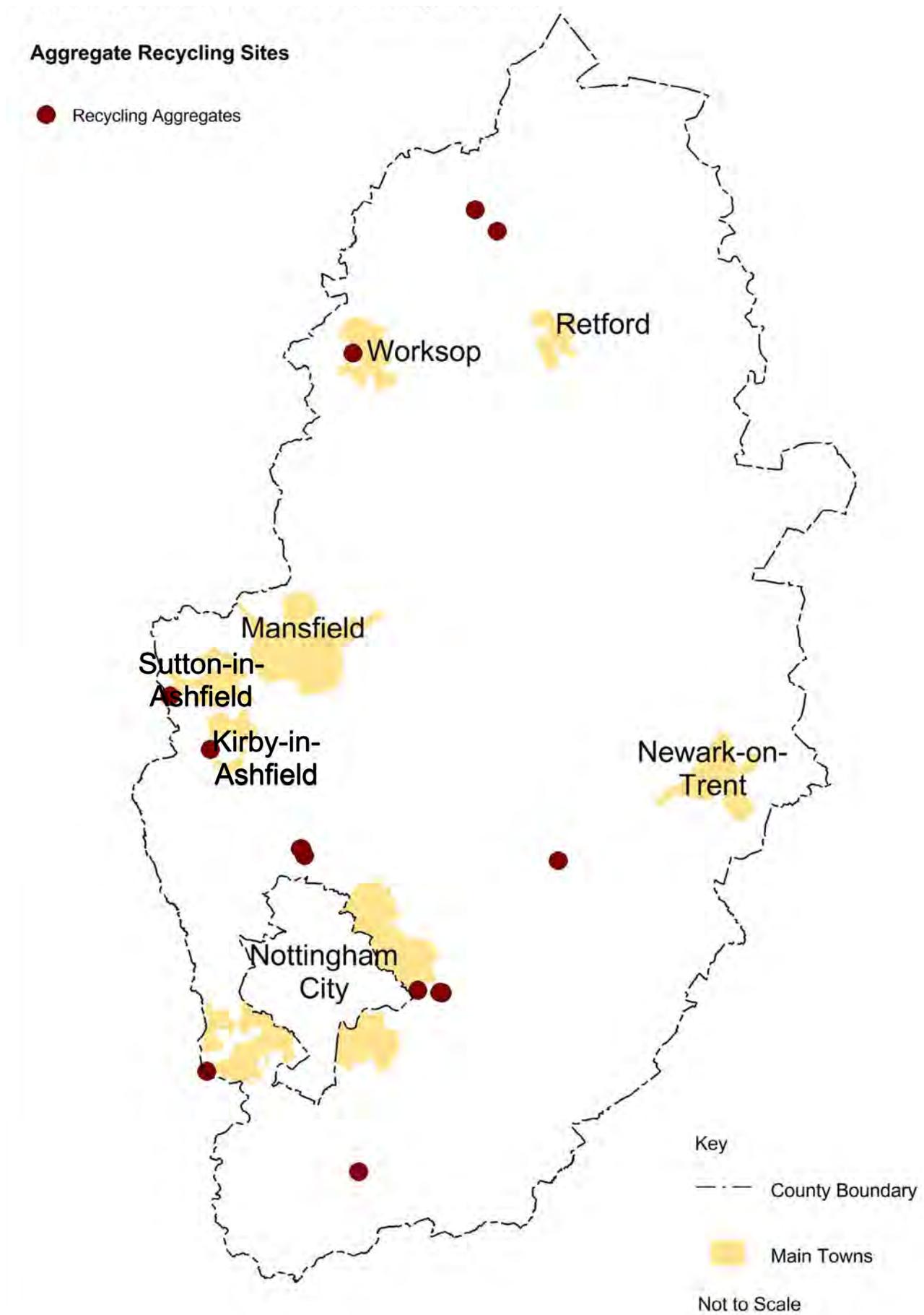
# Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire

## Metal Recycling Sites

● Recycling Metals



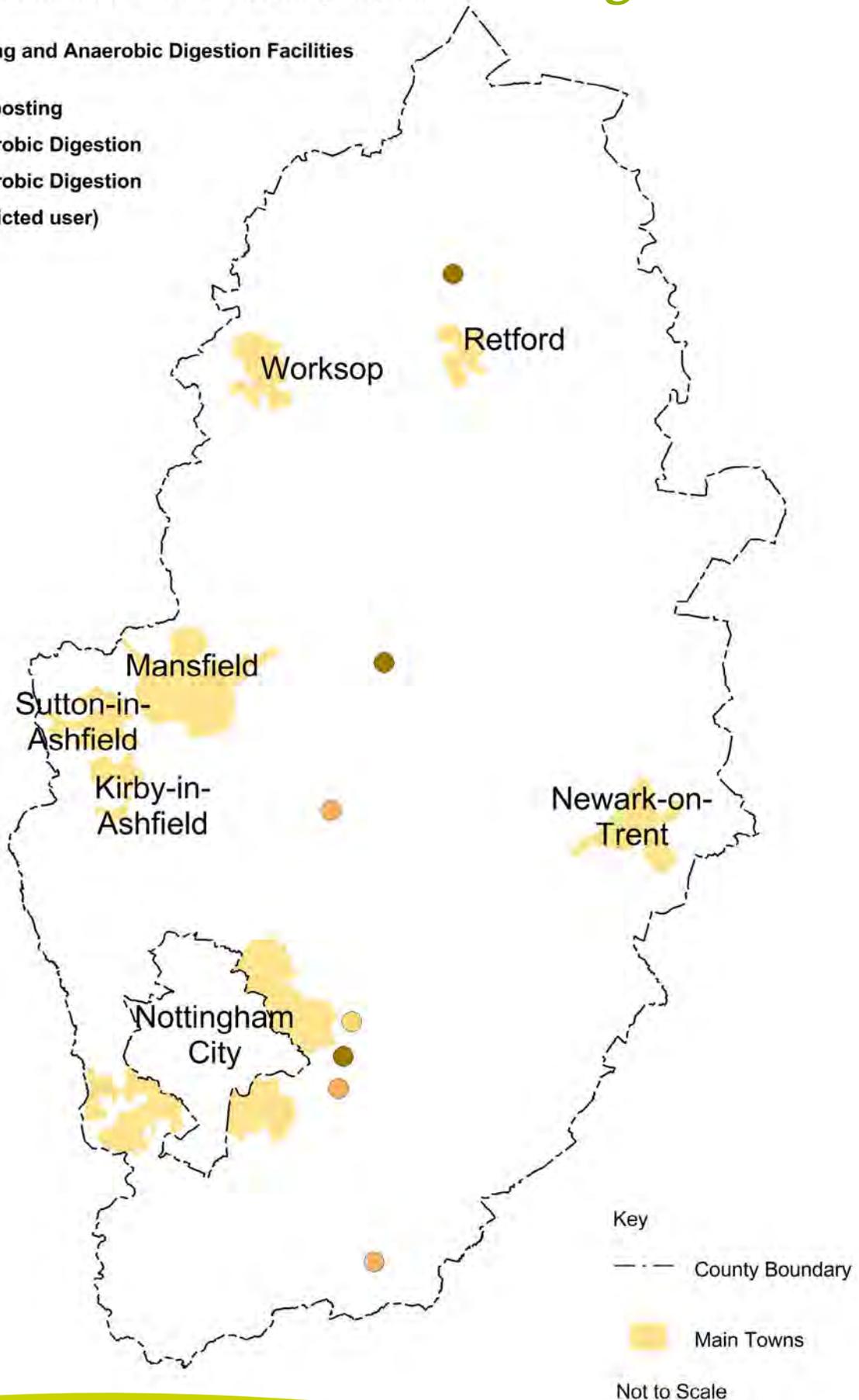
# Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire



# Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire

## Composting and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities

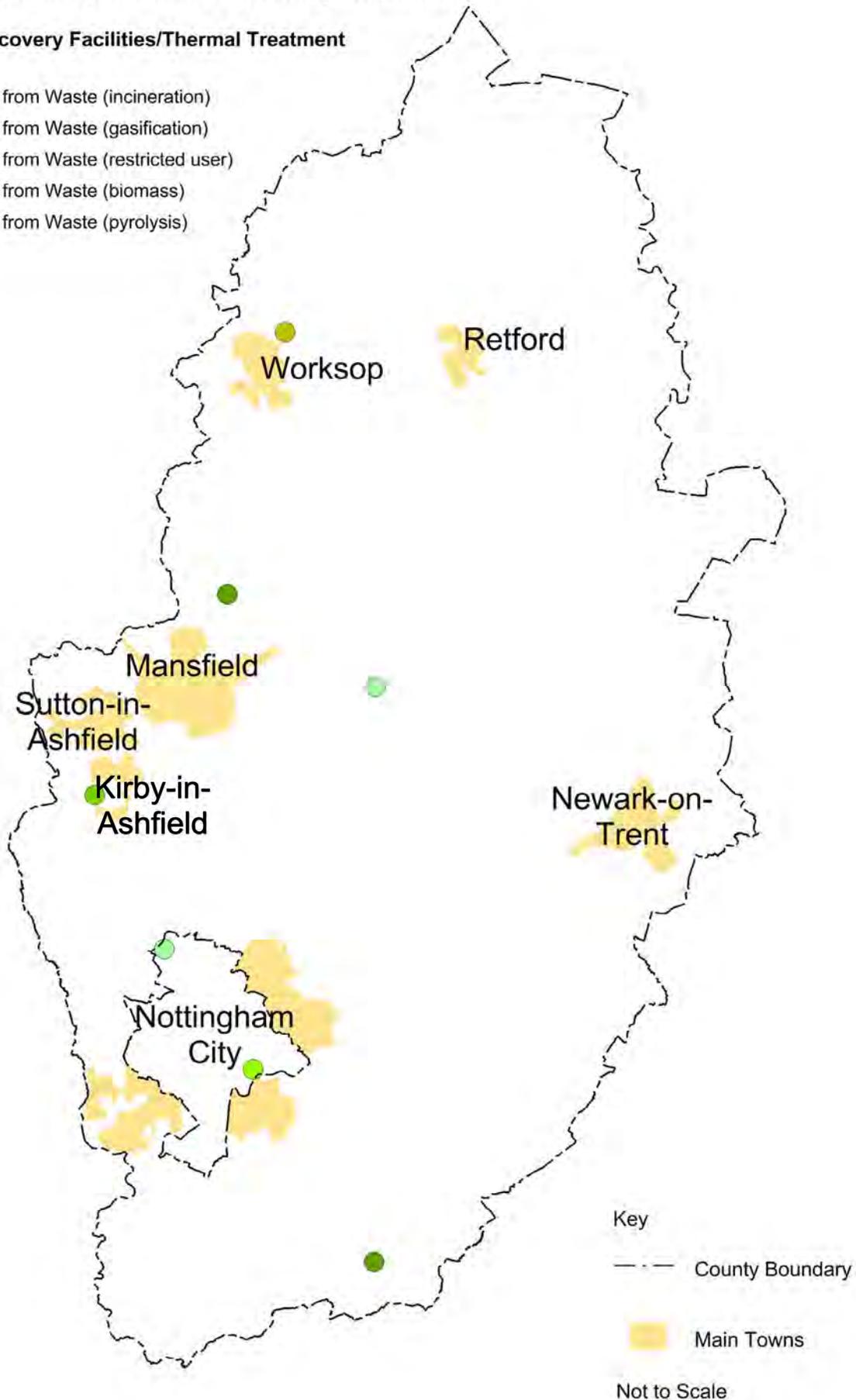
- Composting
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Anaerobic Digestion (restricted user)



# Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire

## Energy Recovery Facilities/Thermal Treatment

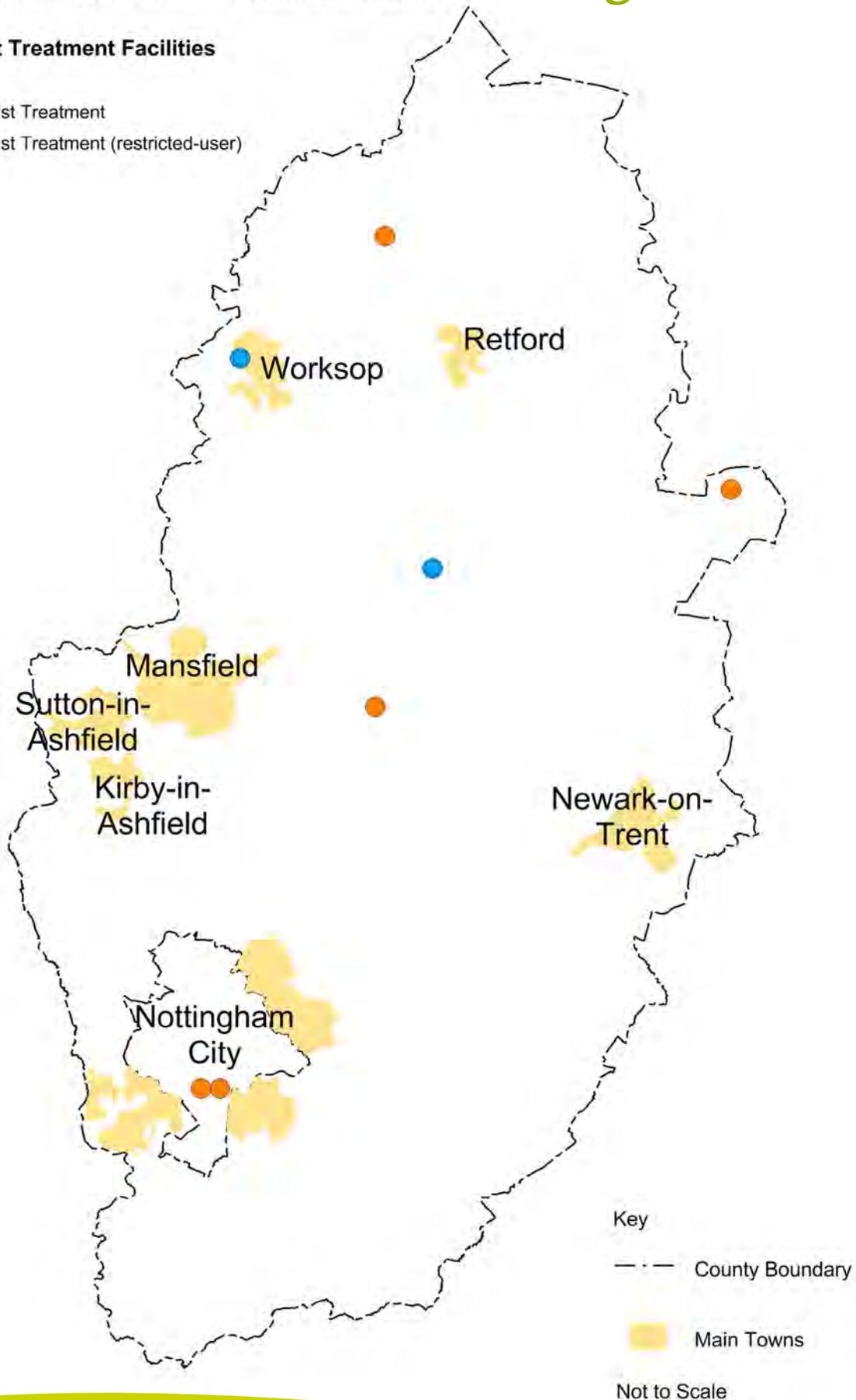
- Energy from Waste (incineration)
- Energy from Waste (gasification)
- Energy from Waste (restricted user)
- Energy from Waste (biomass)
- Energy from Waste (pyrolysis)



# Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire

## Specialist Treatment Facilities

- Specialist Treatment
- Specialist Treatment (restricted-user)

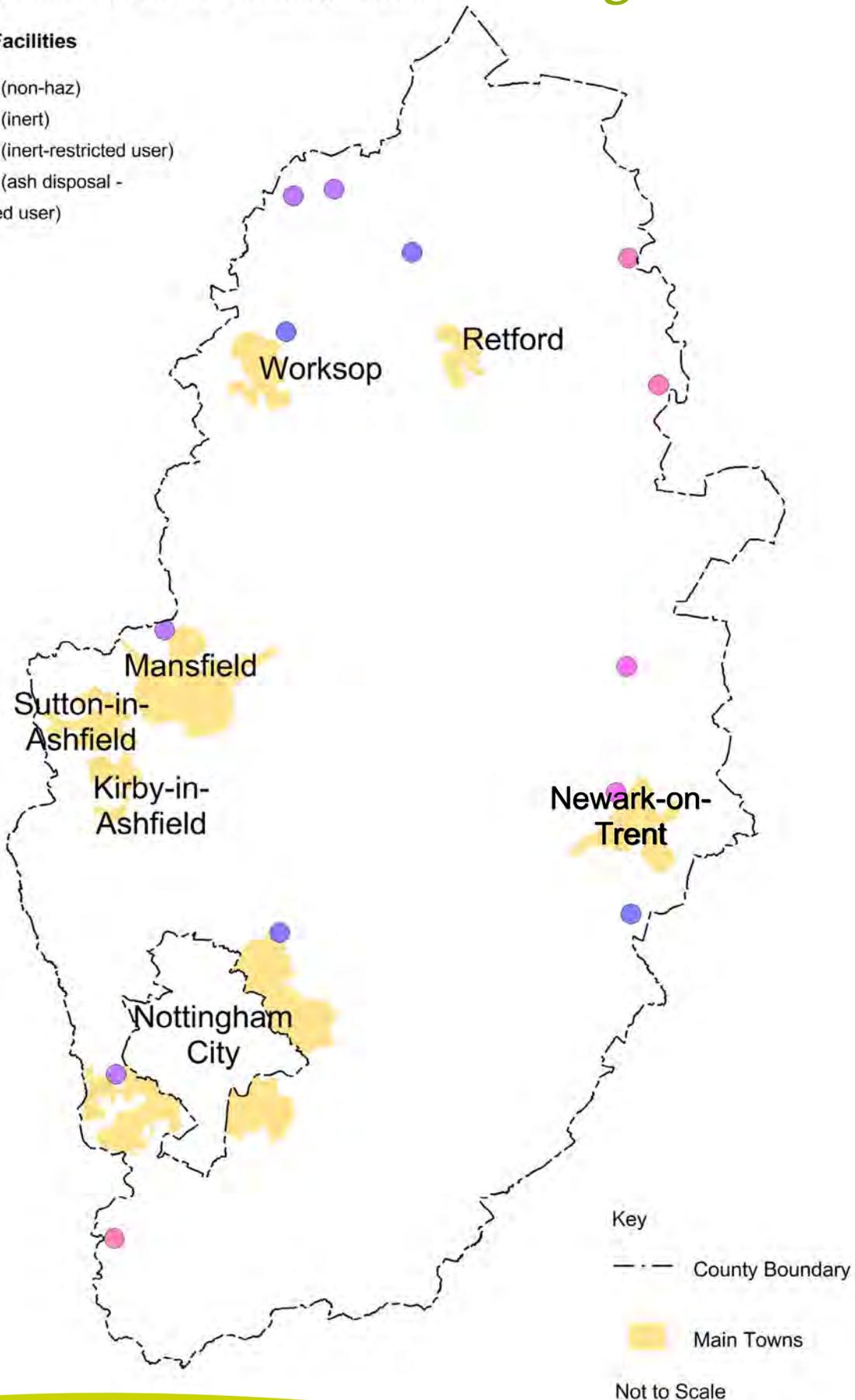




# Waste Treatment Facilities - Nottinghamshire

## Disposal Facilities

- Landfill (non-haz)
- Landfill (inert)
- Landfill (inert-restricted user)
- Landfill (ash disposal - restricted user)



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