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**Nottingham  
City Council**

## **Nottingham City Council Planning Committee**

**Date:** Wednesday, 23 March 2022

**Time:** 2.30 pm

**Place:** Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham,  
NG2 3NG

**Councillors are requested to attend the above meeting to transact the following business**

**Director for Legal and Governance**

**Governance Officer:** Catherine Ziane-Pryor

**Direct Dial:** 0115 876 4298

- 1 Apologies for Absence**
- 2 Declarations of Interests**
- 3 Minutes** 3 - 8  
Of the meeting held on 22 December 2021 (for confirmation)
- 4 Planning Applications: Reports of the Director of Planning and Regeneration**
  - a 235 Derby Road Nottingham NG7 1QN** 9 - 24
- 5 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Draft Joint Waste Local Plan** 25 - 422  
Report of Director of Planning and Regeneration

If you need any advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Governance Officer shown above, if possible before the day of the meeting

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## Nottingham City Council

### Planning Committee

Minutes of the meeting held at Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG on 22 December 2021 from 2.32 pm - 3.49 pm

#### Membership

##### Present

Councillor Michael Edwards (Chair)  
Councillor Graham Chapman (Vice Chair)  
Councillor Leslie Ayoola  
Councillor Maria Joannou (minutes 48-51 inclusive)  
Councillor Gul Nawaz Khan  
Councillor Pavlos Kotsonis  
Councillor AJ Matsiko  
Councillor Toby Neal

##### Absent

Councillor Azad Choudhry  
Councillor Kevin Clarke  
Councillor Angela Kandola  
Councillor Sally Longford  
Councillor Ethan Radford  
Councillor Mohammed Saghir  
Councillor Wendy Smith  
Councillor Cate Woodward

#### Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:

Paul Seddon	Director of Planning and Regeneration
Martin Poole	Area Planning Manager
Tamazin Wilson	Solicitor
Scott Talbot-Hartshorne	Highways Officer
Nigel Turpin	Team Leader, Planning Services
Catherine Ziane-Pryor	Governance Officer

#### 48 Apologies for Absence

Councillor Azad Choudhry - unwell  
Councillor Angela Kandola – personal reasons  
Councillor Sally Longford – personal reasons  
Councillor Mohammed Saghir –personal reasons  
Councillor Ethan Radford – personal reasons  
Councillor Wendy Smith – personal reasons  
Councillor Cate Woodward – personal reasons

#### 49 Declarations of Interests

None.

#### 50 Minutes

Subject to removing the reference to Councillor AJ Matsiko abstaining from voting in minute 45, 45 Watcome Circus, (as he did not), the minutes of the meeting held on 17 November 2021 were confirmed as a true record and signed by the Chair.

**51 Diamond Plaza Daleside Road Nottingham NG2 3GG**

Martin Poole, Area Planning Manager, introduced planning application number 21/01515/PFUL3 by Williams Gallagher on behalf of Nottingham Community Housing Association Ltd, Liberty Property Co II Ltd & GEDA Construction Company Ltd which requests planning permission for the partial demolition of existing buildings and erection of 82 dwellings with associated access, parking and landscaping.

The application is brought to Committee because the application is recommended for approval but planning obligations are proposed to be waived.

Martin Poole delivered a presentation showing a review of the current site, including aerial views and street views, a plan of the proposed development, and computer-generated images of how the proposed development should look once completed.

The following points were highlighted;

- a) the majority of the current site will be demolished and only the buildings in one corner will be retained;
- b) the proposal is for 100% affordable housing, consisting of 40 one and two bed apartments and 42 two and three bed houses;
- c) vehicle access will be from the rear of the site with only pedestrian links to Daleside Road;
- d) the applicant submitted a viability appraisal which has been independently assessed on behalf of the Council and this concludes that the scheme is unable to provide a financial contribution planning obligation which would normally be expected under section 106;
- e) as outlined in the update sheet, the applicant has increased the number of proposed replacement trees from 26 to 32 which will improve the landscaping street scene of the proposed development.

Comments from committee members included:

- f) it's interesting to see that existing style of building has been chosen. This is welcomed as it enables members to see how the development will weather with time;
- g) Ward Councillors welcomed the proposal on a site which has been vacant for the last two years. It is noted that previously the site had included a child's play area and park, but much-needed housing is welcome in the area;
- h) there must be enough car parking spaces for the number of households;
- i) a mix of shared ownership and affordable housing may be more beneficial for the area, potentially including bungalows, of which there is a shortage;



- j) the increase in the number trees is very much welcomed;
- k) the diversity of the housing within the offer is welcome, as is the general design of the scheme, and the absence of render. In these circumstances, the loss of employment land can be totally justified;
- l) although a contribution to Section 106 funding cannot be provided by the developer, this is an important housing development, which will benefit the area and is welcomed;
- m) the inclusion of architectural detail and the general use of brick is welcomed, but the use of merely painted metal RSJs above some external door entrances is confusing and distracts from the detail of the brickwork;
- n) further consideration is required regarding the expanses of block paving on the service roads. Previous developments have proven that it is not sustainable and is expensive to repair. An alternative, more durable and often cheaper option should be considered. Whilst there currently may be no intention for large heavy vehicles such as refuse collection lorries to access these sections of the service road, in reality this is not feasible and as previously seen in other developments, residents object to taking their refuse bins to collection points when there is space for vehicles to access the front of their homes, regardless of any damage to the surface caused by large turning vehicles;
- o) care should be taken to ensure that wherever possible, all areas are allocated to ensure there is clear responsibility for their maintenance. Without responsibility, space is not maintained, becomes neglected, littered and unwelcoming. As such the clear separation of properties with fencing should be considered;
- p) this area is regularly used for parking by football fans visiting the Forest ground on match days. The offer of Highways colleagues to look into this and deal with any issues affecting future residents is reassuring;
- q) more could be done to increase the carbon neutrality of the scheme, particularly running costs for residents. Nottingham is avidly promoting green energy schemes and cultures, so environmentally friendly aspirations need to be evident with developments such as this within the City. There needs to be an investment to reduce running costs, particularly for those who cannot afford it. At COP26 in Scotland earlier this year, Nottingham showcased 2050 NCH homes for their green energy scheme. This is a NCHA development so surely it's not impossible to adopt the same approach?
- r) the opportunity to meet with housing colleagues to discuss energy efficiency, carbon neutrality and associated costs is welcomed, as would information on how Central Government energy efficiency incentives can be incorporated.

Questions from members were responded to as follows:

- s) members of the committee are reminded that the content of the application is not determined by planning colleagues, the City Council, nor the Planning Committee. The applicant can apply for permission for whatever they choose and

beyond the remit of the City Council's Planning Policy, alternative options cannot be imposed on them. This application is at a stage when it is not reasonable to request major alterations to the application nor request a Design and Access Statement;

- t) Paul Seddon, Chief Planner, commented that the City Council cannot stipulate what is required beyond that which is stated in Planning Policy. However, there is an opportunity in the New Year to comment on the new Housing Strategy consultation, when encouraging developers to consider including a more varied mix of housing, such as bungalows, could be considered;
- u) for developers, bungalows are challenging with regard to unit density where houses and apartments provide a better return on the value of land;
- v) it may not be obvious from the images in the presentation, but on the formal drawings, the developer intends to include electric vehicle charging points. This is included within condition 16 of the draft decision notice;
- w) surface water drainage concerns are covered with condition 6 of the draft decision notice, which details the drainage scheme;
- x) whilst there are small open space areas within the development, there is no intention to include play facilities. The provision of play areas within the locality has been assessed and is considered adequate;
- y) determining limitations on construction work times, such as 'dusk till dawn', fall within the remit of Environmental Health colleagues, so planning colleagues do not get involved. However, the draft decision notice does include a condition regarding noise management for the frontage on Daleside Road, and environmental health colleagues have been consulted with regard to glazing and ventilation;
- z) as a social housing project, as much as there may be an appetite to strive for carbon neutrality, there has to be a business case to justify any significant additional spend. The scheme is unable to afford a Section 106 contribution whilst consideration has been given to achievable carbon neutral measures, additional measures would not be viable. Planning officers do request a commitment to carbon neutrality, but can only require what is specified by planning regulations;
- aa) Carbon neutrality is an evolving area and whilst ideally new build houses would automatically include features, this is not something that NCH and NCHA can currently afford. If the committee would like housing colleagues to attend a future meeting and discuss were carbon neutrality can best be achieved, and the impact on cost, this can be arranged.

## **Resolved**

- 1) to grant planning permission for the reasons set out in this report, subject to the indicative conditions substantially in the form of those listed in the draft decision notices at the end of the report;**

- 2) for the power to determine the final details of the conditions of planning permission, to be delegated to the Director of Planning and Regeneration.**

It is noted that Councillor Maria Joannou withdrew from the meeting prior to the conclusion of this item.

**52 Site Of 10 Raleigh Street Nottingham NG7 4DD**

Martin Poole, Area Planning Manager, presented application 20/02128/PFUL3 by Zenith Planning and Design on behalf of Asiana LLP for planning permission to erect a 5 storey apartment building and stop up a street corner.

The application is brought to Committee because it is recommended for approval but planning obligations are proposed to be waived.

The following points were highlighted:

- a) the site was formerly occupied by derelict pub which has since been cleared;
- b) the presentation includes an aerial view of the site and surrounding area, plans for the latest proposed development and computer generated images of how the development will look in its setting, with attention to details and the inclusion of glazed Juliette balconies;
- c) previous applications for the site had been refused and dismissed on appeal due to the significant loss of light to neighbouring buildings. This application has addressed the issues of concern by the building aligning with the frontage of the neighbouring building and not obscuring its windows;
- d) some concerns still remain for residents of the neighbouring building, but this application is acceptable in planning terms;
- e) the application for stopping-up of the highway is a separate issue and will be dealt with by highways colleagues via the appropriate process;
- f) the update sheet provides additional information on how concerns raised regarding overheating and sustainability have been addressed by the architect.

Members comments included:

- g) the proposal looks well-designed and well integrated with neighbouring buildings;
- h) if the building could accommodate solar panels, then they should be included;
- i) where the developer has volunteered a commit to design and features, it must be ensured that they are provided, possibly with an additional recommendation or condition;
- j) it is disappointing that the development cannot afford a Section 106 contribution. This appears to be an unwelcome ongoing trend.

Paul Seddon, Chief Planner, confirmed that an additional condition would be included regarding the developer honouring the design features to which it had committed.

Councillor AJ Matsiko requested that his abstention from voting is recorded.

**Resolved**

- 1) to grant planning permission subject to the indicative conditions substantially in the form of those listed in the draft decision notice at the end of the report, and subject to an additional condition to secure delivery of the sustainable design commitments volunteered by the applicant in their letter dated 17 December 2021;**
- 2) for the power to determine the final details of the conditions of planning permission to be delegated to the Director of Planning and Regeneration.**

**Wards Affected:** Lenton And Wollaton East (May 2019)

**Item No:**

**Planning Committee  
23rd March 2022**

## **Report of Director of Planning and Regeneration**

### **235 Derby Road, Nottingham**

#### **1 Summary**

Application No: 21/02177/PFUL3 for planning permission

Application by: Mr Usman Hussain on behalf of Mr Umar Asghar

Proposal: Change of use of ground floor from existing offices/bank into restaurant with open shisha area to the site frontage. Erection of single storey rear extension for use as additional restaurant seating area and alterations to the front elevation

The application is brought to Committee because it has generated significant public interest contrary to the officer recommendation.

To meet the Council's Performance Targets this application should have been determined by 22nd November 2021

#### **2 Recommendations**

2.1 **GRANT PLANNING PERMISSION** subject to the conditions listed in the draft decision notice at the end of this report.

2.2 Power to determine the final details of the conditions to be delegated to Director of Planning and Regeneration.

#### **3 Background**

3.1 The application relates to a vacant bank located in the neighbourhood shopping area on the southern side of Derby Road. The bank is a two storey 60's/70's flat roofed building, characterised by its length of horizontal curtain wall glazing to the ground and first floor in both the front and rear elevations.

3.2 The building is set back from Derby Road with a narrow paved forecourt to the front. A large surfaced car park is located to the rear of the building accessed from Newgate Street.

3.3 The premises form part of a small group of commercial uses located along Derby Road to the east, including the adjoining Savoy cinema, the AvoCafé, a letting agents and Sainsburys Local. The site is adjoined by traditional terraced properties to the west on Derby Road. To the rear, on the opposite side of Newgate Street, is the Palmer Court independent living complex.

3.4 A planning application was submitted in 2021 for the change of use from bank to restaurant, with shisha cafe in the rear car park (sui generis), erection of steel enclosure over the shisha area and alterations to the front elevation (planning ref:

21/01192/PFUL3). The application was subsequently withdrawn due to concerns relating to impact on the amenities of Palmer Court and other neighbouring residents, resulting from the large, open sided shisha area.

- 3.5 Advertisement consent was however granted in 2021 for signage for the proposed use of the existing building as a restaurant (planning ref: 21/01193/ADV2).

#### **4 Details of the proposal**

- 4.1 Planning permission is sought for the change of use of the ground floor from offices/bank to a restaurant. An outdoor seating area is proposed to the front of the building on the exiting forecourt to Derby Road. This would serve the restaurant and also act as a smoking/shisha facility. The site layout plan shows room for four tables with chairs and umbrellas to the front of the building. It is also proposed to erect a single storey rear extension for use as additional restaurant seating area, and for external alterations to the front elevation.
- 4.2 Revised plans have been received which reconfigure the restaurant's ground floor layout and amend the design of the rear extension to provide additional fenestration and treatment of the eaves. It is also now proposed to enclose the rear car park with a 3m high fence and gate to the vehicular access. A rear external staircase to the first floor has been removed.

#### **5 Consultations and observations of other officers**

62 neighbouring residents have been notified. Two rounds of neighbour consultation took place due to the description on the original consultation incorrectly replicating that of the previous withdrawn application. The final expiry date for representations was 5<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

Six representations were received in response to the first consultation and the concerns raised are summarised below:

- The proposal would encourage anti-social behaviour (ASB) and further studentification in an area that already struggles with ASB issues. It would give more emphasis that this area is for students and not for families.
- Concern about the opening hours of the shisha bar, especially the front outdoor seating area for smoking and drinking would lead to further ASB and noise disturbance late at night for local residents, with a possibly even greater footfall along this already noisy section of Derby Road.
- Strong disagreement to the use as a shisha bar on health grounds
- A shisha bar will add nothing beneficial to the local area or its council tax paying community
- Insufficient parking for a shisha bar in an area already suffering from the lack and inconsiderate parking due to the cinema and café

Four further representations were received in response to the second re-consultation (with correct description) and the concerns raised are summarised below:

- The proposal is another example of the studentification of the neighbourhood at a time when students are being encouraged to think about PBSA accommodation outside of residential areas to alleviate the bad effects students create in what ought to be quiet residential neighbourhoods. This plan goes in the opposite

direction and will disappoint many residents seeing yet more evidence that their neighbourhood is being turned over to students

- There is already a significant problem with student related ASB in the Lenton community, exacerbated by the volume of students that currently reside here. One particular ASB problem is the noise of students returning home after going out for a drink etc. Whilst this proposal is not directly adding to the student overload; to provide further drinking venues that are open into the night is only going to increase the late night (early morning) 'street noise' that has been driving long term residents out of the community
- Exacerbation of current parking issues in the area due to the Savoy cinema and local mosque
- A Shisha bar will attract only an adult type of clientele, not family orientated. At least the Savoy and AvoCafe cater for both families and adults.

Two petitions have also been received from residents of the Palmer Court independent living complex located to the rear of the premises on Newgate Street. The first petition, with 37 signatures, was received in response to the original consultation and the second, with 42 signatures, in response to the re-consultation with correct description. Both express concern that the proposed development would lead to increased noise pollution and general disturbance to Palmer Court residents until after 11pm. This is seen as very different to its former use as a bank with the normal business hours of 9am to 5pm. Residents already suffer from noise problems from the high number of students living in the area. They have also suffered serious noise and general disturbance in the weeks prior to the submission of the application, in October 2021, with the property used for very loud late night parties, resulting in the police being called out. Many residents have lived in the area for years and do not wish to a deterioration in their quality of life.

A local ward councillor initially objected to the current proposal. Their concerns related to the change of use to a shisha bar and restaurant, with there also being an application for an alcohol licence until 11.00pm. The premises are close to Palmer Court which is a long-term elderly person's supported living complex that accommodates vulnerable residents and has care workers attending throughout the day and evening. They felt the proposal to be a world of difference away from the former use as a bank, operating to normal office hours, to one that they believe would be of significant detriment to the lives of a considerable number of elderly residents. They understand that the owner is applying for outside seating which would include people drinking outside on the pavement, which they also don't think is acceptable in the local area. They also mentioned the premises being used for unauthorised and very loud parties, involving excessive alcohol, whereby Palmer Court residents had to call the police. The area also suffers from severe parking problems not helped by the number of HMOs in the area and the nearby Savoy Cinema attracting a large number of people from a very wide area.

Regarding the revised scheme and noting the improved overall design of the rear extension and that the applicant has agreed to restrictive conditions to control the use of the front seating area and rear car parking area, the ward councillor has withdrawn their objections to the proposed development.

**Nottingham City Homes:** The Head of Supported Housing for Nottingham City Homes, who is responsible for the management of Palmer Court, has objected to the proposed development. They feel that it will have a detrimental impact on resident's ability to peacefully enjoy their homes, particularly in the late evening and at night, as a result of the inevitable noise and additional traffic that such a

development will bring. The immediate vicinity of Palmer Court already has a high concentration of student homes with the attendant noise and other anti-social behaviour that is sometimes associated with a student lifestyle. They too mention the recent late night events that have taken place at the site, when residents complained of noise, often up to 4am, coming from both the site and vehicles as attendees departed.

**The Nottingham Action Group (NAG):** They consider that although some revisions have been made, it is in essence proposing the same use of the building as a restaurant and shisha café/area as the original application. Therefore, the NAG's original objections remain, with additional comments on the revisions:

1. The relocation of the shisha to the outdoor seating area to the front of the building on Derby Road has addressed some of the concerns about the impact on the residents of Palmer Court in terms of noise disturbance and smoke pollution. However it is now clearly visible from both the pavement and from the forecourt of the adjacent Savoy cinema, which are used/visited by local community including families with young children. This would open the local community to direct exposure to a smoking environment, sending the wrong message both in terms of the health risks of smoking and the nature of the local environment. As such the NAG think that it will have the same detrimental impact on the locality and its perception.
2. The opening times have been reduced to 11pm daily which is an improvement but do not go far enough to address concerns. There are still concerns that the 9am opening time would allow for the potential takeaway use catering for the largely student population moving between the HMOs in Lenton and the two University campuses. The NAG note that the area and local population already benefits from a café at the entrance to the Lenton Green estate.
3. No attempt has been made to explain the waste disposal storage arrangement for the restaurant. NAG consider it would be inappropriate, for example, for the homes on Newgate Street to be subjected to the impact of restaurant waste along with whatever other detrimental effects the change of use will have on them in terms of increased noise and disturbance in the area.
4. No mention is made on what is proposed for the upper floor of the building.
5. The proposal would still result in an overall reduction of car parking spaces but with the potential for increased parking demand. No provision is made for disabled parking, which is considered unacceptable.
5. The plans are inadequate.

**Nottingham Civic Society:** The Civic Society continues to object to the alterations proposed to the front elevation of a former bank building. At present, the front elevation comprises mostly curtain wall glazing, an unremarkable product of its time but not without some design integrity in its relatively reserved appearance on a main road frontage characterised by good red brick houses and reasonably sympathetic and harmonious more recent interventions. The alterations proposed still include large indiscriminate signage panels and other disfigurements, robbing the front elevation of its original architectural integrity and making an incoherent street elevation which would damage the appearance of the neighbouring conservation area

**Smoke Free Compliance Officer:** The use of the front outdoor seating for shisha would be smoke free compliant.



**Environmental Health:** No objections. Conditions requested relating to ventilation/extraction, hours of use, no external amplified music, and the use of the front outdoor seating area to cease by 10pm daily.

**Highways:** No comments.

## **6 Relevant policies and guidance**

### **National Planning Policy Framework (2021)**

The NPPF advises that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that applications for sustainable development should be approved where possible. Paragraph 126 notes that the creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve, and that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development.

Paragraph 130 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:

(a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;

(b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;

(c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);

(d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;

(e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and

(f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

### **Aligned Core Strategies (September 2014):**

Policy A: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity

### **Local Plan Part 2 - Land and Planning Policies (January 2020)**

Policy DE1: Building Design and Use

Policy DE2: Context and Place Making

Policy DE4: Shopfronts

Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning

Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution

## **7 Appraisal of proposed development**

### **Main Issues**

- (i) Principle of the Development
- (ii) Impact on Residential Amenity
- (iii) Design and Impact on the Streetscene
- (iv) Other Matters

### **Issue (i) Principle of the Development (Policy A of the ACS)**

- 7.1 The former use of the premises as a bank and the proposed use of the ground floor as a restaurant both fall within the new Use Class E, and as such the change from one to the other does not require planning permission. The positioning of free standing tables and chairs on the forecourt of the building does not in itself require permission and the use of this space in association with the restaurant use, whether for shisha or otherwise, would be ancillary to that use. It is also recognised that this is a relatively small external space fronting a busy main road.
- 7.2 The principle of the proposed use is not therefore in question.

### **Issue (ii) Impact on Residential Amenity (Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1 and IN2 of the LAPP)**

- 7.3 The proposed single storey rear extension would be located in the rear car park area of the premises, accessed from Newgate Street. The rear extension is now not proposed for shisha use, as was the case with the previous application which included an open sided structure to meet smoke free legislation. The proposal is now for a fully enclosed extension which would provide an additional seating area for the restaurant.
- 7.4 The extension has been revised during the life of the application with both its size and projection towards Newgate Street reduced. Its design and appearance have also been enhanced and rather than being a solid box as originally proposed, windows have been introduced into the southern elevation, a roof edge and fascia have been introduced, rooflights added and the building is to be finished in a bronze coloured cladding system. The rear elevation of the extension would be in excess of 30m from the facing north elevation of Palmer Court and it is also proposed to install a means of enclosure along both the rear (south) and side (west) boundaries of the car park, to further protect the amenities of neighbouring residents. The details of the enclosure would be agreed by condition.
- 7.5 To further limit the potential for noise and disturbance the applicant has agreed to conditions that would limit the opening hours of the restaurant to between 9am and 11pm daily, and prevent the use of the remaining rear car park area for outdoor seating associated with the restaurant.
- 7.6 Environmental Health, in raising no objections to the development, have requested conditions requiring the use of the front outdoor seating area to cease by 10pm and

preventing amplified or unamplified music outdoors. These details are to be conditioned. Details of the ventilation system to prevent odour nuisance would also be conditioned.

- 7.7 Subject to the above conditions, it is considered that the proposal would have no adverse impact upon the amenities of neighbouring residents, in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1 and IN2 of the LAPP.

**Issue (iii) Design and Impact on the Streetscene** (Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1, DE2 and DE4 of the LAPP)

- 7.8 The property sits at the edge of the New Lenton Conservation Area but not within it. The proposed alterations to the front elevation are considered to be acceptable, retaining the first floor windows but replacing the central band of spandrel panels with a fascia zone for the signage and, at ground floor level, creating a new central entrance and adding a distinctive area of ribbed metal cladding to hide what will be the kitchen area. The signage panels were approved under the 2021 advertisement consent. Overall, it is considered that the proposals will give a modern refresh of what is currently a rather tired front façade.
- 7.9 The rear extension to the restaurant would, in its revised form, be an acceptable addition to the building. The structure as now proposed is considered to have a simple but cohesive design that responds appropriately to the existing building and its context.
- 7.10 The revised plans show the rear car park to be enclosed with a 3m timber fence. It is felt that this would be too high and imposing on Newgate Street and also in terms of its impact on the neighbouring residential property to the west, where light and outlook could be affected. Details of the enclosure's design and materials are therefore to be conditioned.
- 7.11 Waste and recycling bins are to be appropriately located in the space between the east elevation of the rear extension and the adjacent blank side elevation of the Savoy cinema.
- 7.12 Details of all external materials for the extension and alterations to the front elevation are to be conditioned.
- 7.13 Subject to the conditions referred to above, the proposal complies with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1, DE2 and DE4 of the LAPP.

**Other Matters**

- 7.14 **Highways and Parking (Policy TR1):** The initial proposal for a larger extension included no parking spaces to the rear. The revised scheme retains 10 parking spaces, which is considered to be sufficient to serve a restaurant of this size and can accommodate any disabled parking. It is also noted that the premises are situated in a highly sustainable location on a major public transport corridor.
- 7.15 The applicant has stated that they did not have any involvement in the recent use of the property for late night parties.

**8. Sustainability / Biodiversity**

Not applicable.

**9 Financial Implications**

None.

**10 Legal Implications**

The issues raised in this report are primarily ones of planning judgement. Should legal considerations arise these will be addressed at the meeting.

**11 Equality and Diversity Implications**

None.

**12 Risk Management Issues**

None.

**13 Strategic Priorities**

Ensuring that all planning and development decisions take account of environmental and sustainability considerations.

**14 Crime and Disorder Act implications**

Improved surveillance and community safety.

**15 Value for money**

None.

**16 List of background papers other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information**

1. Application No: 21/02177/PFUL3 - link to online case file:

<http://publicaccess.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=R0GBB4LY01B00>

**17 Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

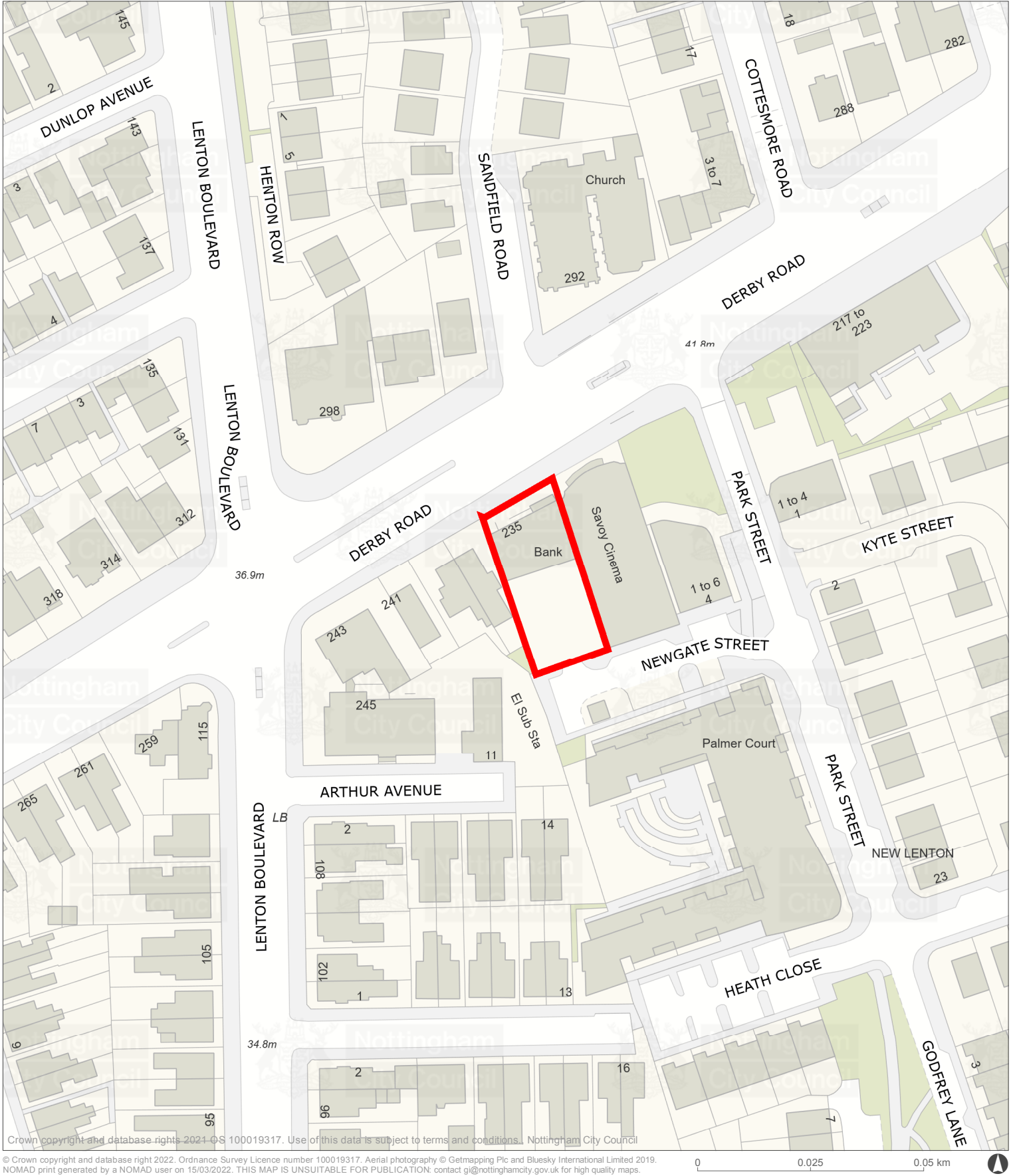
Aligned Core Strategies – Local Plan Part 1 (2014)  
Land and Planning Policies – Local Plan Part 2 (2020)  
NPPF (2021)

**Contact Officer:**

Mrs Jo Bates, Case Officer, Development Management.


Email: joanna.briggs@nottinghamcity.gov.uk. Telephone: 0115 8764041

# NOMAD printed map



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Key  
 City Boundary

Description  
 No description provided

**My Ref:** 21/02177/PFUL3 (PP-09897082)  
**Your Ref:**  
**Contact:** Mrs Jo Bates  
**Email:** development.management@nottinghamcity.gov.uk



**Nottingham  
City Council**

Development Management  
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Loxley House  
Station Street  
Nottingham  
NG2 3NG

**Tel:** 0115 8764447  
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Mr Usman Hussain  
266 Wollaton Road  
Nottingham  
NG8 1GN

Date of decision:

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990  
APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION**

Application No: 21/02177/PFUL3 (PP-09897082)  
Application by: Mr Umar Asghar  
Location: 235 Derby Road, Nottingham, NG7 1QN  
Proposal: Change of use from existing offices/bank into restaurant with open shisha area to the site frontage. Erection of single storey rear extension for use as additional restaurant seating area and alterations to the front elevation

Nottingham City Council as Local Planning Authority hereby **GRANTS PLANNING PERMISSION** for the development described in the above application subject to the following conditions:-

**Time limit**

1. The development hereby permitted shall be begun before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

*Reason: In accordance with Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by Section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.*

**Pre-commencement conditions**

(The conditions in this section require further matters to be submitted to the local planning authority for approval before starting work)

2. Prior to the commencement of the development, a scheme for the ventilation and means of discharging and dispersing fumes and the prevention of nuisance caused by odour from the development shall be submitted to and be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The submission shall include an odour risk assessment, the design configuration, odour abatement technology and specification for the scheme for the ventilation and means of discharging and dispersing fumes from development.

*Reason: To ensure that neighbouring residential properties to the development do not experience odour nuisance in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1, LS1 and IN2 of the LAPP.*



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3. Prior to the commencement of the development, details of all external materials, including details of the colour, finish and spacing pattern of the cladding, windows/doors, means of enclosure and hard surfaced areas of the site, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The development shall thereafter be implemented in accordance with the approved materials.

*Reason: To ensure that the appearance of the development is satisfactory and in the interests of securing a sustainable development in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policy DE1 of the LAPP.*

4. Notwithstanding the submitted plans, the enclosure of the rear (south) and side (west) boundaries of the rear car park area shall be no more than 2.1m in height, the precise details of which shall be submitted to and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to its installation.

*Reason: To ensure that the appearance of the development is satisfactory in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policy DE1 of the LAPP.*

#### **Pre-occupation conditions**

(The conditions in this section must be complied with before the development is occupied)

5. Prior to the development being brought into use, verification that the approved scheme for the ventilation and means of discharging and dispersing fumes and prevention of odour nuisance has been implemented and is fully operational shall be submitted to and be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

*Reason: To ensure that neighbouring residential properties to the development do not experience odour nuisance in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1, LS1 and IN2 of the LAPP.*

#### **Regulatory/ongoing conditions**

(Conditions relating to the subsequent use of the development and other regulatory matters)

6. The extended restaurant premises hereby permitted shall not be open to customers outside the hours of 09:00 to 23:00 daily.

*Reason: To protect the living conditions of neighbouring residents in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1 and IN2 of the LAPP.*

7. The car park to the rear of the premises shall not be used as an outdoor seating area associated with the restaurant.

*Reason: To protect the living conditions of neighbouring residents in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1 and IN2 of the LAPP.*

8. The outdoor seating area to the front of the premises shall be used by customers or staff after 22:00 hours on any day, other than for access to and egress from the premises.

*Reason: To protect the living conditions of neighbouring residents in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1 and IN2 of the LAPP.*

9. No amplified or unamplified music shall be played at any time in the outdoor areas of the premises.





*Reason: To protect the living conditions of neighbouring residents in accordance with Policy 10 of the ACS and Policies DE1 and IN2 of the LAPP.*

### **Standard condition- scope of permission**

S1. Except as may be modified by the conditions listed above, the development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the details described in the following drawings/documents:  
Elevations reference P203 revision Rev 3  
Plan reference P201 revision Rev 3

*Reason: To determine the scope of this permission.*

### **Informatives**

1. The reason for this decision, and a summary of the policies the local planning authority has had regard to are set out in the officer's delegated report, enclosed herewith and forming part of this decision.

2. This permission is valid only for the purposes of Part III of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. It does not remove the need to obtain any other consents that may be necessary, nor does it imply that such other consents will necessarily be forthcoming. It does not override any restrictions contained in the deeds to the property or the rights of neighbours. You are advised to check what other restrictions there are and what other consents may be needed, for example from the landowner, statutory bodies and neighbours. This permission is not an approval under the Building Regulations.

#### **3. Control of Odour & Provision of Adequate Ventilation**

The design of the approved scheme for the ventilation and means of discharging fumes shall have regard to the Guidance on the Control of Odour & Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems (EMAQ, 2018).

The approved scheme shall be designed to provide for ventilation and means of discharging and dispersing fumes, the prevention of odour nuisance and the minimisation of the risk of ducting fires. The approved scheme must be maintained, serviced and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and other authoritative guidance while the development continues to be occupied.

Fire safety advice for restaurants, fast food outlets and take away shops may be obtained from Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service (email: [fireprotectionsouth@notts-fire.gov.uk](mailto:fireprotectionsouth@notts-fire.gov.uk) ). (NB Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service have useful advice on their website See - <http://www.cheshirefire.gov.uk/business-safety/fire-safety-guidance/restaurants-fast-food-outlets-and-take-away-shops> ).

The approved scheme must be kept under review by the operator and alterations or improvements may be required to prevent odour nuisance where any subsequent significant change to the operation of the development is proposed which may affect the control of odour or risk of fire:

Significant changes to the operation of the development which may affect the control of odour include:

- i. The intensification of use of the kitchen,
- ii. The nature of the food prepared, served or cooked on site
- iii. The method of preparation and cooking of the food served or cooked on site
- iv. The extension of operating times

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It is the duty of the operator to design, install and maintain the ventilation system to prevent an odour nuisance. Adequate measures must be taken to prevent nuisance due to odours passing through windows, floors or walls etc. into adjoining properties.

#### Adequate Ventilation

The operator of any cooking appliance must ensure that there is effective and suitable ventilation in order to enable the effective combustion of fuel and the removal of the products of combustion. The specification of a ventilation system shall be determined on the basis of a risk assessment, taking account of factors such as the cooking arrangements taking place and the need to replace extracted air.

The ventilation system must be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Guidance on the design specifications of kitchen ventilation systems is contained within "DW/172" produced by the Building and Engineering Services Association (formerly the Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association). Supporting guidance has been published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) within Catering Information Sheet 10 (CAIS10), available at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cais10.pdf> .

Gas appliances are subject to specific legislation and standards. Newly installed gas appliances should be fitted with an interlock to shut the gas supply off in the event of a failure to the ventilation system. Further guidance on gas safety in catering is available within Catering Information Sheet 23 (CAIS23), available at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cais23.pdf> .

The onus for ensuring that the system does not cause odour nuisance or present a risk of fire rests with the operator. If the system is found to be causing an odour nuisance or a risk of fire at any point, then suitable modification works will be required to be carried out and an enforcement notice may be served.

Where a condition specified in this decision notice requires any further details to be submitted for approval, please note that an application fee will be payable at the time such details are submitted to the City Council. A form is available from the City Council for this purpose.

Your attention is drawn to the rights of appeal set out on the attached sheet.

## **RIGHTS OF APPEAL**

Application No: 21/02177/PFUL3 (PP-09897082)

If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the City Council to impose conditions on the grant of permission for the proposed development, then he or she can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Any appeal must be submitted within six months of the date of this notice. You can obtain an appeal form from the Customer Support Unit, The Planning Inspectorate, Room 3/15 Eagle Wing, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN. Phone: 0117 372 6372. Appeal forms can also be downloaded from the Planning Inspectorate website at <http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/index.htm>. Alternatively, the Planning Inspectorate have introduced an online appeals service which you can use to make your appeal online. You can find the service through the Appeals area of the Planning Portal - see [www.planningportal.gov.uk/pes](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/pes).

The Inspectorate will publish details of your appeal on the internet (on the Appeals area of the Planning Portal). This may include a copy of the original planning application form and relevant supporting documents supplied to the local authority by you or your agent, together with the completed appeal form and information you submit to the Planning Inspectorate. Please ensure that you only provide information, including personal information belonging to you that you are happy will be made available to others in this way. If you supply personal information belonging to a third party please ensure you have their permission to do so. More detailed information about data protection and privacy matters is available on the Planning Portal.

The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay.

The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if the City Council could not for legal reasons have granted permission or approved the proposals without the conditions it imposed.

In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the City Council based its decision on a direction given by him.

## **PURCHASE NOTICES**

If either the City Council or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor can he render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted. This procedure is set out in Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

## **COMPENSATION**

In certain limited circumstances, a claim may be made against the City Council for compensation where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State. The circumstances in which compensation is payable are set out in Section 114 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990.

## **STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING**

Nottingham City Council has a statutory responsibility for agreeing and registering addresses. If the development will create one or more new addresses or streets (for example a new build or conversion) please contact [address.management@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:address.management@nottinghamcity.gov.uk) as soon as possible,



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quoting your planning application reference. Any addresses assigned outside of this process will not be officially recognised and may result in difficulties with service delivery.

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### Planning Committee – 23 March 2022

<b>Title of paper:</b>	Draft Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan	
<b>Director(s)/ Corporate Director(s):</b>	Paul Seddon, Director of Planning and Regeneration	<b>Wards affected:</b> All
<b>Report author(s) and contact details:</b>	Karen Shaw, Local Plans Manager karen.shaw@nottinghamcity.gov.uk	
<b>Other colleagues who have provided input:</b>	Peter McAnespie, Partnership and Local Plans Manager Matt Gregory, Head of Planning Strategy and Building Control	
<b>Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s) (if relevant)</b>	29 November 2021	
<b>Relevant Council Plan Key Theme:</b>		
Nottingham People		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Living in Nottingham		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Growing Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Respect for Nottingham		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Serving Nottingham Better		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):</b>		
<p>The Council is a waste planning authority and has a statutory duty to maintain an up-to-date Waste Local Plan. The Waste Local Plan is prepared jointly with Nottinghamshire County Council and the current adopted Joint Waste Core Strategy (2013) is now dated.</p> <p>Consequently, the two Councils commenced work on a review of the Joint Waste Local Plan in 2019, with the consultation on the Issues and Options version of the Plan (including a ‘call for sites’) taking place between 29 February and 7 May 2020. The results of this consultation have now been taken forward into the Joint Draft Waste Local Plan, which is attached to this report. The Joint Draft Plan was approved for consultation by Executive Board on 18/01/22 in accordance with the Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This report is brought to Planning Committee as part of the consultation process. Planning Committee is asked to note the consultation draft of the Joint Waste Local Plan and provide any comments that it feels appropriate.</p>		
<b>Recommendation(s):</b>		
<b>1</b>	That Planning Committee notes the Draft Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (appended to this report) and make comments as it feels appropriate.	

## 1 Reasons for recommendations

- 1.1 The Council is a waste planning authority and has a statutory duty to maintain an up-to-date Waste Local Plan, and consequently, the Constitution specifies that the Waste Local Plan is part of the Council’s formal Policy Framework. The Draft Waste Local Plan (DWLP) must be approved by Executive Board prior to the commencement of a statutory consultation period. Planning Committee is consulted on the draft given it’s decision making role in determining applications which must be made in accordance with the ultimately adopted Plan.

## **2 Background (including outcomes of consultation)**

- 2.1 Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils commenced work on the DWLP in 2019. An informal consultation on the Issues and Options version of the Plan (including a 'Call for Sites') took place between 29 February and 7 May 2020 (extended by a month in light of the Covid-19 Pandemic). A Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment accompanied this document.
- 2.2 This informal consultation generated 270 representations and nine potential waste management sites were put forward for consideration as part of the Call for Sites. The representations received have been analysed, written up into a Report of Consultation (contained in Appendix 5 to the report) and used to inform the DWLP.
- 2.3 There was general support for the approach taken with many also suggesting that the overall vision for the DWLP be strengthened. There was support for the timeframe of the plan and the proposed waste scenarios. Key points made included:
- the approach to forecasting waste arisings was supported;
  - comments were made on variable data quality and therefore there was a need for flexibility in Plan policies;
  - there was general support for the Strategic Objectives, with suggestions to strengthen them;
  - there was support for stretching recycling targets;
  - energy recovery is acknowledged as part of the waste treatment mix, but should not undermine prevention or recycling waste;
  - there was broad support for locating larger waste facilities close to main urban centres where most waste is generated;
  - a call from the waste industry for a flexible approach to deal with changing approaches to managing waste;
  - there was an overall preference for site criteria to guide future development rather than allocating land; and
  - general support for range of development management policies proposed, including detailed and helpful comments made on aspects of potential policies, for example, to safeguard water resources and biodiversity.
- 2.4 In March 2021, AECOM was commissioned to carry out a full Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) on behalf of both Councils. This is a technical assessment of the likely future levels of waste that will be produced in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, the proportions of recycling recovery and residual waste to be expected by 2038. It also assesses the capacity or otherwise for waste management facilities in light of future changes to waste flows. AECOM have now completed this work. The conclusions from the Assessment are as follows:
- 2.5 For Local Authority Collected (LACW - mainly household waste) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste:
- sufficient capacity is provided by recycling/composting facilities within the plan area to manage the plan area's LACW and C&I waste up to 2038;
  - there is currently insufficient capacity for energy recovery and landfill within the plan area to manage the plan area's LACW and C&I waste, with further decline to 2038, with the exception of the high recycling scenario, in which case there would be a small surplus energy recovery capacity at the end of the plan period; and

- landfill capacity within the plan area is currently effectively exhausted, and even in the high recycling scenario, the assessment shows that up to 3.5 million tonnes of waste may require landfilling within the plan period.

2.6 For Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste:

- sufficient recycling/recovery capacity for managing CD&E waste exists during the plan period; and
- currently, sufficient landfill capacity exists for CD&E waste, but a deficit is likely to arise during the plan period.

2.7 It is predicted that 42,896 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the Plan area in 2038. There is sufficient capacity within the Plan area to manage hazardous waste arisings (146,120 tonnes per year capacity).

2.8 There are significant flows of waste into and out of the Plan area: based on recent data, approximately 1.4 million tonnes of waste originating from outside of the Plan area is being imported into waste management facilities located in the plan area (equivalent to 38% of the total waste managed by facilities in the Plan area), with approximately 670,000 tonnes of waste originating from the Plan area being exported. The Plan area is therefore a net importer of waste, with most of this being waste imported for treatment within the Plan area.

2.9 Consequently, some of the key issues addressed in the DWLP include:

- supporting wider waste initiatives to ensure waste is seen as a resource to be re-used, recycled and then recovered, and ensure sufficient facilities for this are provided to meet anticipated rates of recycling, recovery and disposal;
- ensuring waste is planned for in a sustainable way, having regard to the need to address climate change and support 'net zero' ambitions; and
- looking over the period to 2038 to provide a planning framework and a set of policies to guide development management decisions both over the long-term as well as shorter-term.

2.10 The policies of the DWLP seek to meet seven strategic objectives:

- Acting on climate change (with direct links to Nottingham City's Carbon Neutral 2028 agenda)
- Strengthening our economy
- Protecting our environment
- Safeguarding community health and wellbeing
- Meeting our future waste management needs
- Promoting high quality design and operation
- Minimising the impacts of transporting waste

2.11 The DWLP contains a set of strategic policies that will guide the provision of facilities for recycling and waste to appropriate locations. It also contains detailed development management policies which will help secure appropriate standards of development when planning applications are submitted. In light of the Waste Needs Assessment, which indicates generally sufficiency of provision other than for landfilling, it is not considered necessary to make site allocations for waste facilities. Instead, the DWLP has criteria-based policies which will guide development to appropriate locations and new provision

will be therefore made through planning applications being approved in light of these policies.

- 2.12 The DWLP is being prepared at the same time as a new Municipal Waste Strategy. Whilst the DWLP sets the planning policy framework against which to consider waste infrastructure planning applications, the Municipal Waste Strategy will set out the Council's strategic and policy framework to manage local authority collected or controlled waste. Both are being prepared to complement one other, by using a common evidence base and assumptions where appropriate (for example, the Waste Needs Assessment).
- 2.13 This is a draft Local Plan and as required by planning regulations, a Local Plan has to be prepared in consultation with statutory undertakers, local communities, waste operators and other stakeholders. The DWLP consultation (being jointly undertaken with the County Council) started on 7 February and runs until 4 April (5pm).
- 2.15 Following consultation, the responses will be considered in preparing a Pre-Submission version of the DWLP, which will be published for formal representations in Autumn/Winter 2022/23. The DWLP will then be submitted for examination by a Government-appointed Planning Inspector in Spring 2023, after which (assuming it is found sound with or without modifications) it can be adopted by both Councils. It is anticipated that adoption will happen in Autumn 2023.
- 2.16 An advisory Councillor Working Group comprising members of both authorities has been established to brief leading members on the proposals and to steer the DWLP. The Working Group met on 5 November to discuss and agree the Draft Plan. As well as requiring approval by the City Council, the DWLP has also gained formal approval by the County Council.

### **3 Other options considered in making recommendations**

- 3.1 To do nothing: the Council has a statutory responsibility to prepare an up-to-date Waste Local Plan, so this option is rejected.

### **4 Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money/VAT)**

- 4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the report. The preparation of the Waste Local Plan is part of core business and so therefore forms part of the current services budget. Any requirements from this Plan that do not have current budget will need to seek separate appropriate approval prior to commencement.

Comments provided by Susan Tytherleigh, Finance Business Partner, on 14 December 2021.

### **5 Legal and Procurement colleague comments (including risk management issues, and legal, Crime and Disorder Act and procurement implications)**

- 5.1 As indicated above, the formulation and adoption of Local Plan Documents have to follow a formal statutory process which is within the responsibility of the Executive (in part) and full Council. Whilst the plan making function does not fall to Planning Committee its terms of reference include being consulted and providing comments to Executive Board on draft Local Development Documents. It is therefore open to the Committee to provide such comments on the DWLP as it feels appropriate as part of the statutory consultation process.



## **6 Strategic Assets & Property colleague comments (for decision relating to all property assets and associated infrastructure) (Area Committee reports only)**

- 6.1 This report will provide the planning policy framework for the future, long-term delivery of waste management. There are no property implications arising from the plan at this stage as such there are no immediate concerns from a property perspective.

Comments provided Pippa Hall, Acting Head of Corporate Property and Investment, on 15 December 2021.

## **7 Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

- 7.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

An EIA is not required because:  
(Please explain why an EIA is not necessary)

Yes

Attached as Appendix 2, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in it.

## **8 List of background papers other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information**

- 8.1 The following documents have been produced to support the Joint Draft Waste Local Plan and are contained within appendices to this report:
- the Waste Needs Assessment as detailed above (Appendix 3);
  - a Sustainability Appraisal, which appraises the social, environmental and economic effects of the Plan. In doing so it will help ensure that decisions are made that contribute to achieving sustainable development (Appendix 4);
  - an Equalities Impact Assessment, which helps to ensure the Waste Local Plan considers any potential risk on different groups and offers an opportunity to consider how the policies may help to further develop equality, thereby ensuring the best possible policies in place (Appendix 2); and
  - a Report of Consultation (Appendix 5), which details the consultation that was carried out for the previous Issues and Options Draft of the Joint Waste Local Plan. The statement explains:
    - (a) which statutory bodies, organisations and persons were invited to make representations at each stage;
    - (b) how they were invited to be involved; and
    - (c) a summary of the main issues raised by the consultation and how these have been addressed in the Plan.

## **9 Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

- 9.1 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy, adopted December 2013.

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**Nottinghamshire County Council**  
**Nottingham City Council**

**Nottinghamshire and Nottingham**  
**Draft Waste Local Plan**

**Committee Draft**

**January 2022**



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## Preface

Significant changes have taken place in the way people regard and manage the things that are no longer needed. Today waste is no longer something which is buried in the ground. It is a resource to be re-used, recycled and then recovered. The need to address climate change means we need to re-use and repair more and put an end to single use plastics. Increasingly waste is seen as a resource within a “circular” economy with re-use and recovery at its heart.

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are preparing a new joint Waste Local Plan to provide the planning policy framework against which all proposals for new waste development will be assessed. We look forward to working closely with the waste and recycling sector and the communities of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham to deliver these aspirations and plan sustainably for waste needs in the future.

We carried out an Issues and Options consultation between the 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020 and 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020. We examined the responses and where appropriate we have used these to inform the preparation of our Draft Local Plan.

We want you to read this document and tell us what you think. It will be available for comments between the dates of 7<sup>th</sup> February and the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022. We encourage you to respond online to this consultation at [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/waste](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/waste). Alternatively, if you are unable to respond online you can email us at the addresses shown below. We look forward to your response.

	
<p>Councillor Neil Clarke Chair, Transport and Environment Committee Nottinghamshire County Council</p>	<p>Councillor Linda Woodings Portfolio Holder for Planning, Housing and Heritage Nottingham City Council</p>

# 1. Introduction

## The new Waste Local Plan

- 1.1. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are preparing a new joint Waste Local Plan to provide the planning policy framework against which all proposals for new waste development will be assessed.
- 1.2. The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Draft Waste Local Plan will form the land use planning strategy for waste development within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham up to 2038. It will provide the basis for the determination of waste planning applications within the Plan Area. Its over-arching theme is the promotion of sustainable development and achieving the highest quality waste management facilities.
- 1.3. Once adopted, the new Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan forms the land use planning strategy for waste development within the County up to 2038. It will provide the basis for the determination of all recycling and waste planning applications within the County and City. The new plan will, when adopted, replace the Waste Core Strategy and Local Plan.

## Have your say

- 1.4. The purpose of this Draft Plan consultation exercise is to invite comment on the draft vision, strategic objectives, strategic policies, and waste development management policies that will guide the future development of recycling and waste facilities in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.
- 1.5. We need to hear from all sections of Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's communities about what they think about the choices. There is likely to be a wide range of views about the shape of future waste management facilities in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It is therefore important that you let us know what you think so that your views can shape the new plan.
- 1.6. This document will be available for comments between 7<sup>th</sup> February and the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022. We would encourage you to respond online to this consultation using our online consultation system as detailed below. We will handle your personal information in accordance with our data protection protocols. Responses will be made public, but personal details will be redacted.

## How to make representations

- 1.7. If you would like to make representations on the draft Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan, we would encourage you to do so online via our website at [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/waste](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/waste), using our interactive online representation system for efficiency of processing. However, if you are unable to make your representations you can email us your comments.



## Contact us

Nottinghamshire County Council is administering the preparation of the Plan on behalf of both Councils.

Contact us Online: [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/waste](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/waste)

Email: [planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk)

By post:

Planning Policy Team  
Place Department.  
Nottinghamshire County Council  
County Hall  
West Bridgford  
Nottingham  
NG2 7QP

By Phone: 0300 500 80 80 (customer contact centre)

**Please ensure that we receive your comments by 5pm on Friday 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

## Alternative formats

This information can be made available in alternative formats or languages on request.

## What happens next?

- 1.8. At the end of this consultation exercise, we will consider all comments received and will then prepare a final Plan which will be published for formal representations and then submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination prior to adoption.

## **2. Scope of the New Nottinghamshire and Nottingham draft Waste Local Plan**

- 2.1. The main theme of the Waste Plan is the promotion of sustainable development and achieving the highest quality waste management facilities, where possible. It contains the following:
- An overview of the County and City and a description of existing and future needs for recycling and waste facilities based on our waste needs assessment.
  - A long-term Vision for waste and Strategic Objectives, showing how the Vision will be achieved
  - Strategic Policies covering how we will provide for new recycling and waste facilities.
  - Development Management Policies which provide the detailed criteria against which future waste development proposals will be assessed such as environmental impacts and standards and guidance about how planning applications for waste development in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be assessed
  - How the plan will be Monitored and Implemented

### **Replacing existing waste policies**

- 2.2. This Waste Local Plan will replace the existing saved policies contained in the adopted Waste Local Plan, (January 2002) and Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan: Part 1 - Waste Core Strategy (December 2013).

### **Supporting Documents**

- 2.3. The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham draft Waste Local Plan is supported by a series of documents include the following:

#### *Monitoring Reports*

These reports are produced annually and show how the County and City Councils are progressing with preparing their Plans and how well current adopted policies are performing.

*Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)*

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City each prepare a SCI to show how they will consult and engage with local people, statutory bodies and other groups during the preparation of Local Plans and on waste planning applications.

*Sustainability Appraisal (SA)*

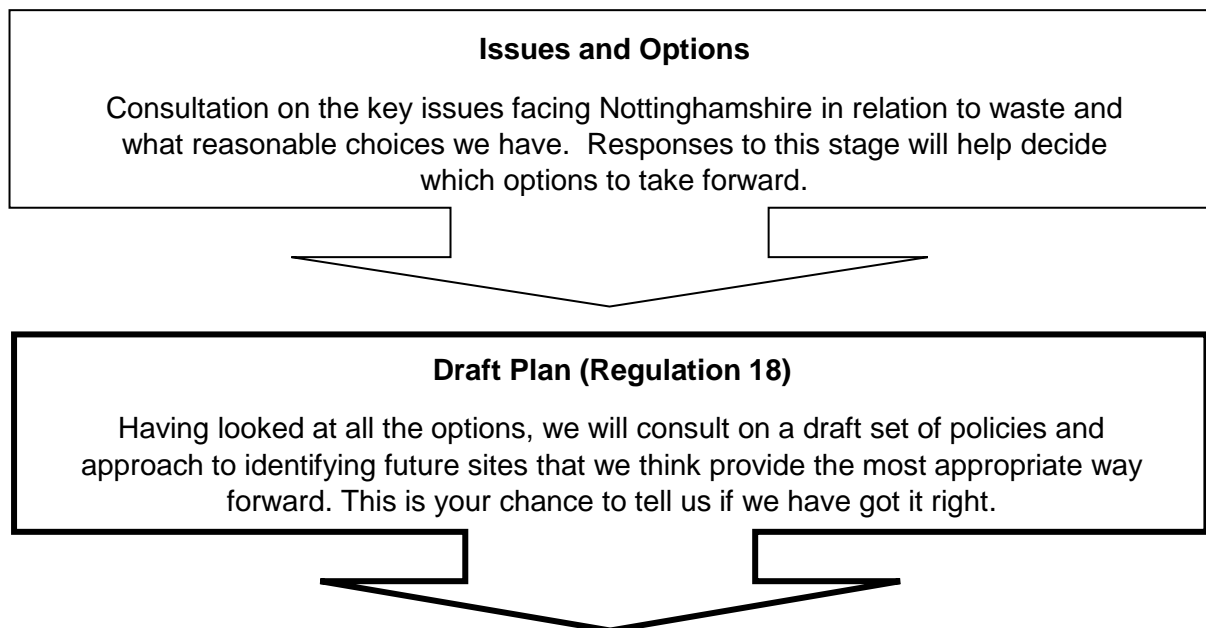
The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The SA is an integral part of all stages of the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, with reports produced at each stage. This current version of the Draft Plan is accompanied by an SA Report on its policies.

*Waste Needs Assessment*

This assessment updates the preliminary waste needs assessment and has been prepared by AECOM on behalf of both Councils to provide detailed information on anticipated need for waste facilities over the plan period.

**How is the new Nottinghamshire and Nottingham draft Waste Local Plan being prepared?**

**Figure 1 - Key stages in preparing the new Waste Local Plan – highlighting that we are currently at Draft Plan (Regulation 18) Stage.**



### **Publication Draft and Submission (Regulation 19)**

Following a six-week period for formal representation on our proposals, we will submit our draft waste plan to the Government.

### **Examination**

This is an independent examination by a Government Appointed inspector who will look at whether the Waste Local Plan is sound and takes account of any representations made at the submission stage. This will involve a public hearing.

### **Adoption**

This is the final stage of the Waste Local Plan, if the Plan is found sound. The County and City Councils will adopt the final Plan and this will then become adopted policy.

## **How to read this document**

The following chapters share a number of common features:

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options stage**

This chapter sets out a summary of the responses we received from members of the public, the waste industry, stakeholders and interest groups during the first stage of consultation, completed between February 2020 and May 2020. These comments have been taken on board and where appropriate and where possible, have been incorporated into the draft plan. In some cases, there were no comments on specific issues as no options were presented at the previous stage.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings**

As set out above, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the options set out in the Issues and Options consultation document has been completed. These boxes set out a summary of the main findings of the Issues and Options SA in relation to the

topic in each section. In some cases, there are no findings presented as no options were presented at the previous stage. The full findings of the SA in relation to all of the options can be found on our website. Also available on our website is the SA of the draft plan document itself.

## **Introduction**

This section provides the context for each of the topic/policy areas.

### **Policies**

Policies are set out in these boxes.

## **Justification**

This sets out in detail an explanation of the policy, including the reasons why it is needed, a justification for the approach taken and what the policy seeks to achieve.

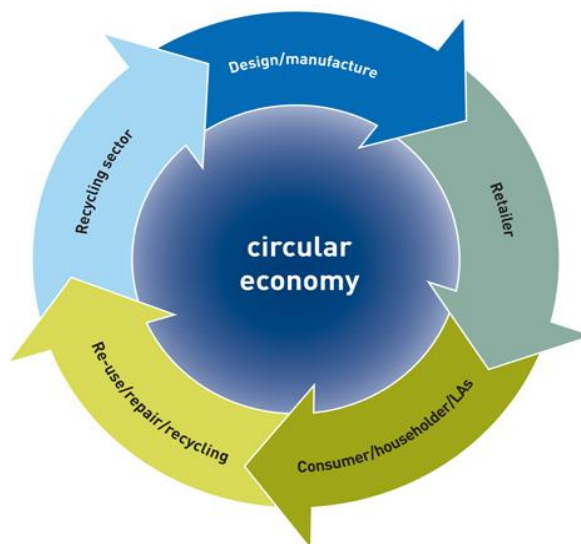
### 3. Context for Waste Planning

- 3.1. Together Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are developing a joint waste local plan. This will include policies to guide the future development and management of waste. The Plan reflects other guidance and legislation that sets out waste policy at the international, and national level and is based on an understanding of how we should manage our waste more sustainably by 2038.
- 3.2. There are two key principles that underpin waste planning which aim to promote the concept of waste as a resource to be used - these are the Circular Economy and the Waste Hierarchy.

#### The Circular Economy

- 3.3. A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their useful life.

Figure 2 – The Circular Economy



Source: [wrap.org.uk](http://wrap.org.uk)

- 3.4. As well as creating new opportunities for growth, the concept of a circular economy provides opportunities to:
  - reduce waste

- drive greater resource productivity
- deliver a more competitive UK economy
- position the UK to better address emerging resource security/scarcity issues in the future
- help reduce the environmental impacts of our production and consumption in both the UK and abroad.

## The Waste Hierarchy

- 3.5. A series of European Union (EU) directives set out the general principles for waste management. The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008), establishes the ‘waste hierarchy’ which prioritises the most beneficial ways of dealing with our waste. The concept aims to push waste management up the waste hierarchy in order to prevent waste in the first instance and then examine the way we re-use the waste that is produced. Currently, most of the UK’s environmental laws and policies are based on European laws. Although the UK left the EU in January 2020, the Government has stated that there are unlikely to be any immediate changes to UK waste policy and targets, however this will be kept under review and this plan will be updated accordingly<sup>i</sup>.

**Figure 3 – The Waste Hierarchy**



*Source: Defra.gov.uk*

- 3.6. A key principle underpinning how waste should be managed – whether as a waste producer, the waste management industry, or as the Waste Planning Authority, is to follow the Waste Hierarchy shown above. This prioritises prevention as the most sustainable option, then encouraging re-use of existing products. Once products have become waste the next priority is to recycle them so that the raw materials can be re-processed into new

products. Where this is not technically, or economically possible, materials can still be recovered in some way e.g. anaerobic digestion of organic waste or incineration with energy recovery such as the Eastcroft facility in Nottingham which sustainably heats and powers homes and businesses. The least sustainable solution is disposal such as burning waste without capturing heat or energy or taking waste to landfill. However, it is recognised that disposal still has a necessary role to play for residual waste that cannot be further recycled or recovered.

- 3.7. It is important to note that the Waste Local Plan only covers the facilities for re-use/recycling, recovery and disposal. Prevention is about manufacturing processes and consumer behaviour, for example choosing more sustainable options such as designing products so that they will last longer or can be repaired more easily or have less packaging etc. The waste local plan will deal with waste that has already been produced and there are many factors that influence waste production that are outside the remit of the waste local plan.
- 3.8. In addition to considering the context identified in the spatial portrait, the Plan takes account of existing, European, National and Local policy as summarised below.

#### **Hazardous Waste Directive (1991/689/EEC)**

- 3.9. Waste is generally considered hazardous if it, or the material or substances it contains, pose a risk to human or environmental health. As hazardous waste poses a higher risk to the environment and human health strict controls apply.
- 3.10. Waste Planning Authorities are required to plan for the volume of waste arising in their area, and this may include waste management facilities to deal with hazardous waste. However, it is accepted that, often, the provision of specialist facilities for wastes that arise in relatively small quantities, or require specialist treatment technologies, will require co-ordination at a regional or national level.

#### **Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)**

- 3.11. The Landfill Directive was introduced in July 1999. The Landfill Directive sets out requirements for the location, management, engineering, closure and monitoring of landfill sites. In the Directive, the term “landfill” is taken to mean “a waste disposal site for the deposit of the waste onto or into land”.



The Landfill Directive includes requirements relating to the characteristics of the waste to be landfilled.

- 3.12. European Council Decision 03/33/EC supports the Landfill Directive by providing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills. Paragraph 15 states: “Whereas the recovery, in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC, of inert or non-hazardous waste which is suitable, through their use in redevelopment/restoration and filling-in work, or for construction purposes may not constitute a landfilling activity”.

### **Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)**

- 3.13. The Waste Incineration Directive (as amended) covers new facilities and existing facilities and imposes strict emission standards for incineration technologies addressing air pollution to prevent harmful effects on both the environment and human health.
- 3.14. Modern incineration plants must ensure pollution control is a priority; emissions must comply with the requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive. The Directive supports the use of cleaner technologies in order to mitigate the impacts of incineration facilities on the environment and human health.

### **EU Circular Economy Action Plan**

- 3.15. In a “circular economy” the value of products and materials is maintained for as long as possible; waste and resource use are minimised, and resources are kept within the economy until a product has reached the end of its life, to be used again and again to create further value.
- 3.16. In 2018 the European Union (EU) agreed a package of measures which form part of the implementation of its Circular Economy Action Plan. These measures include increasing the existing recycling target for municipal waste to 65% by 2035 and a target to reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2035. This compares to a target of 50% by 2020 that the UK Government and local authorities are currently working to. Even though the UK has left the EU, the Government has signalled the Circular Economy measures will be adopted within UK legislation.

### **National Policy**

#### **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012**

- 3.17. The system of development plans, introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011), requires local planning authorities (LPAs) to prepare 'local plans' which are made up of Development Plan Documents (DPDs).
- 3.18. LPAs must set out a programme for the preparation of DPDs in a 'Local Development Scheme' and explain how communities and stakeholders will be involved in the process in a 'Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)'. The Act also requires LPAs to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) during the preparation of the local plan.
- 3.19. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 prescribe the form and content of local plan documents and the associated policies map. The regulations also define the process for the preparation and adoption of a local plan.

#### **The Localism Act 2011**

- 3.20. The Localism Act 2011 enabled the abolition of regional spatial strategies. The abolition of most of policies in the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy in March 2013 resulted in the removal of regionally-derived targets for waste management (e.g. diversion from landfill, recycling and composting, and provision for accepting London's waste), which have not been replaced at the local or national level.
- 3.21. The Localism Act 2011 introduced the Duty to Cooperate (DtC). The DtC places a legal duty on LPAs, county councils and other public bodies to engage constructively in the interests of local plan preparation. As the WPA, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City must demonstrate how it has complied with the DtC at the examination of its waste local plan.

#### **The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011**

- 3.22. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (the Waste Regulations) require waste collection authorities (WCAs) to ensure that appropriate recycling standards can be met through commingling, or through source segregated collections. The use of such approaches to waste collection can impact upon the amount and the quality of waste collected and the potential to recycle.

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021**

- 3.23. In 2012 the Government replaced many of the former national planning policy guidance notes and statements and Government Circulars with a

single document, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). A revised NPPF was published in July 2018, and further updated in February 2019 and July 2021.

- 3.24. The NPPF is supported by the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), originally published in March 2014 with updates since. The PPG replaced the explanatory documents that had previously supported the national planning policy guidance notes and statements.
- 3.25. The NPPF provides guidance for the preparation of local plans and encourages LPAs to keep them up-to-date requires them to be reviewed at least every 5 years. There is an expectation that LPAs 'positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change'. For waste planning such flexibility is vital, given the need for waste management provision to respond to changes in the market (e.g international markets for recycle and refuse derived fuels).
- 3.26. Plans should 'provide for objectively assessed needs ...', as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas. In the context of the Plan this could include taking some waste from areas outside Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, such as Derbyshire and Yorkshire, or further afield
- 3.27. The NPPF indicates the need for waste management facilities to be provided as strategic infrastructure. The county council is required to work with district and borough councils to contribute to an integrated approach to the provision of essential development such as homes and the infrastructure needed to support them.

#### **National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014**

- 3.28. The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014 sits alongside the NPPF and sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable approach to waste management and use. It aims to ensure waste management facilities make a positive contribution to communities and to balance the need for waste management with the interests of the community.
- 3.29. More specifically, the Policy advises WPAs to:
  - Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste, based on robust analysis of best available data and information.

- Ensure waste is managed as high up the waste hierarchy as possible recognising the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities.
- Work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities including on issues of cross-boundary movements and any national need.
- Take into account the need for a limited number of facilities for disposal of residual waste which may arise in more than one waste planning authority area.
- Undertake early and meaningful engagement with local communities, recognising that proposals for waste management facilities such as incinerators can be controversial.

### **Waste Management Plan for England (2013)**

- 3.30. The Government published a national Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013.
- 3.31. The plan brings together a number of policies under the umbrella of one national plan. It seeks to encourage a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource management and outlines the policies that are in place to help move towards the goal of a zero waste economy in the UK. The Government consulted on the Waste Management Plan for England in October 2020, it came into effect in January 2021 to reflect the Waste and Resources Strategy published in December 2018.
- 3.32. The Waste Management Plan for England provides an overview of the management of all waste streams in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD).

### **Resources and Waste Strategy (2018)**

- 3.33. In December 2018, the Government published a new waste strategy for England. This strategy is particularly concerned with ensuring that society's approach to waste aligns with circular economy principles i.e. keeping resources in use as long as possible in order to extract maximum value from them (See figure 3 above). The Strategy confirms a target recycling rate for England of 65% for MSW by 2035. The strategy also seeks to limit the landfill of municipal waste to 10% or less by 2030 and eliminate all biodegradable waste such as food or garden waste from landfill by the same date.

### **Net Zero Strategy (2021)**

- 3.34. In October 2021, the Government set out how the UK will deliver on its commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050. It outlines a transition to a greener and more sustainable future, by helping business and consumers move to cleaner power and reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels.

### **Other National Policy Statements**

- 3.35. The Government publishes other plans, policies and strategies which have an impact on the production and management of waste. This includes the 'Industrial Strategy' (2017), the 'Clean Growth Strategy' (2017) and the '25 Year Environment Plan' (2018). In 2018 the government consulted on a new 'Clean Air Strategy'. It is important that the Plan is consistent with government policy and changes are and will continue to be monitored to see whether they require changes to the Plan.

### **Local Policy**

#### *Nottinghamshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)*

- 3.36. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the County Council's approach to public consultation and involvement in the preparation of Minerals and Waste Plans and the consideration of planning applications. It was adopted in 2018 and amended in July 2020 in light of Covid-19 restrictions.

#### *Nottingham City Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)*

- 3.37. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out Nottingham City Council's approach to public consultation and involvement in the preparation of Local Plans and the consideration of planning applications. It was adopted in November 2019 and amended in June 2020 in light of Covid-19 restrictions

#### *Nottinghamshire County Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2001)*

- 3.38. The document sets out the objectives for municipal waste management in the County over the next 20 years. It describes the issues facing Nottinghamshire and proposes a way forward. It identifies the short-, medium- and long-term requirements for managing municipal waste, the cost of delivering the solution and associated funding issues the roles and responsibilities of the County Council, the District and Borough Councils and the public to make the solutions work.

#### *Nottingham City Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010-2030)*

- 3.39. The Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the aims and intentions for delivery of the waste management service provided by the City Council. This includes the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of wastes from households, some commercial premises (known as trade waste), and other council supporting services to reduce the amount of waste we generate. The strategy includes a target to recycle 55% of the City's household waste by 2025. This document is currently being reviewed and will feed into the development of the Waste Local Plan as it progresses.

*Nottingham City 2028 Carbon Neutral Action Plan*

- 3.40. Nottingham City Council has made the commitment to become a carbon neutral city by 2028. This means cutting carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from direct and indirect sources that arise from the consumption of energy within the city to near zero and offsetting those emissions that cannot be eliminated.
- 3.41. The action plan builds on Nottingham 2028 Carbon Neutral Charter by setting out high-level objectives in order to achieve a resilient and carbon neutral Nottingham by 2028. These are broken down into four main sections: Carbon Reduction Measures, Carbon Removal and Offsetting, Resilience and Adaptation, Ecology and Biodiversity. The Waste Local Plan will be an important contributor to achieving the 2028 carbon neutral ambition.

*The Nottinghamshire Plan*

- 3.42. The Nottinghamshire Plan sets out the County Council's vision and ambitions over the next ten years, focussing on health and wellbeing, economic growth and living standards, accessibility, and the environment. The Plan includes a commitment to continue to divert more than 95% of local authority waste from landfill and recycle 52% of domestic waste by 2025.

## 4. Overview of the Plan Area

### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

- More explicit recognition should be given to the historic environment, the role of open and green spaces on health and wellbeing, High Speed Rail 2, other development plans within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, including the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan and the emerging Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, future population growth in Nottinghamshire, East Midlands Airport, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Wildlife Sites, climate change impacts beyond flooding and a further explanation of the geology of the landscape and how this will effect where new waste infrastructure can be located.
- Suggestions for Plan 1: Plan Area to display more information such as the A46 bypass, large towns and villages in addition to the main urban areas, major waste facilities, SSSI sites and flood plains. Strategic and Development Management policies to makes explicit reference to such issues.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings:

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the overview of the Draft Plan, as such there are no comments to make.

- 4.1. To help inform the plan process we have developed a 'spatial portrait' of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, setting out the key environmental, geological, geographic, social and economic influences found in the Plan Area
- 4.2. The Plan area is part of the East Midlands and shares a boundary with South Yorkshire. Northern parts of Nottinghamshire therefore have significant employment, housing and business links with Sheffield and the metropolitan areas of Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster. The more urbanised west of the County is closely linked to neighbouring Derbyshire, with more rural eastern parts of the County having a similar character to neighbouring parts of Lincolnshire. In the south, Nottingham is the major

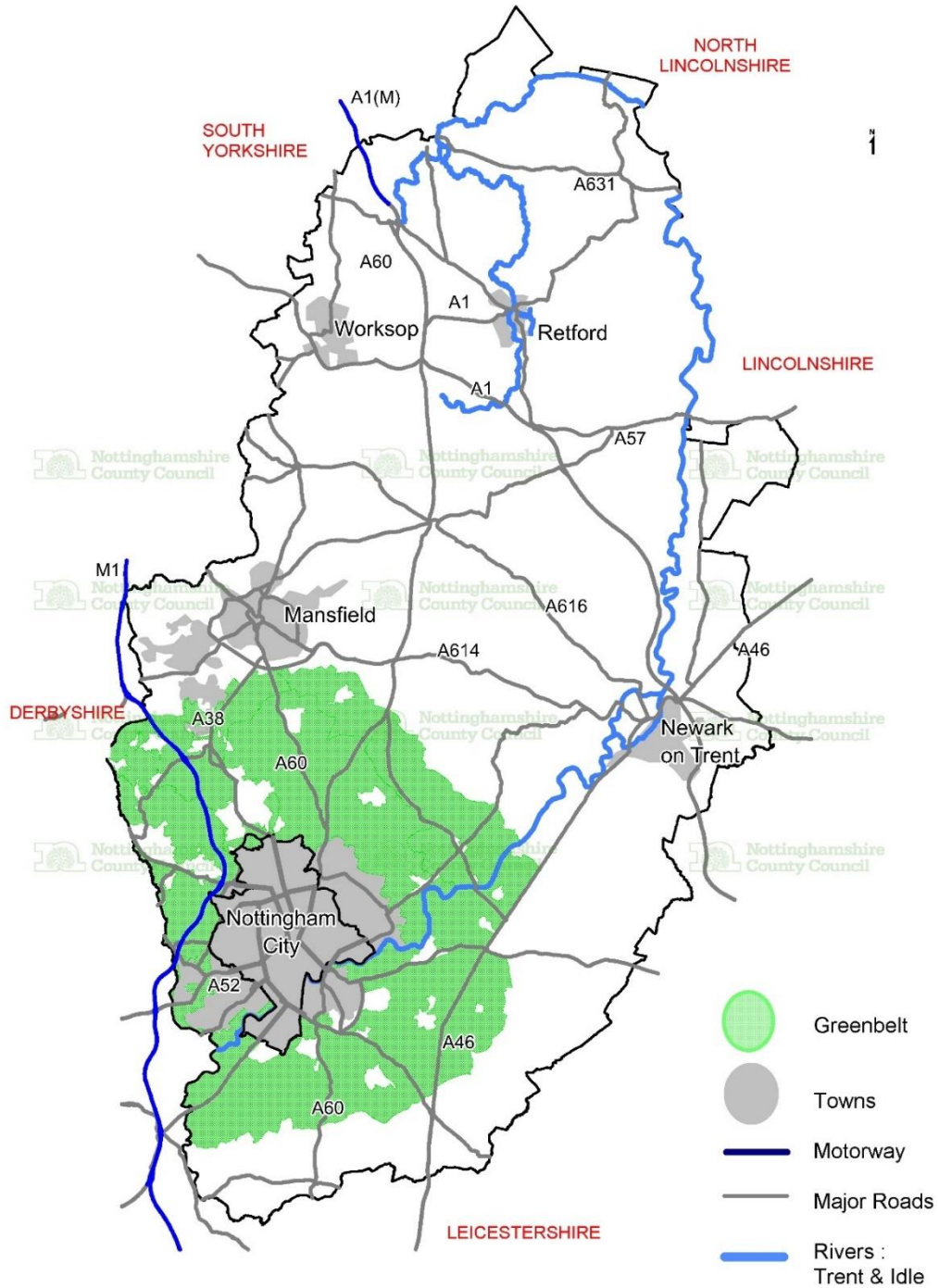
regional centre with links to the neighbouring cities of Derby and Leicester. Consequently, there is a significant overlap of housing areas, business and employment between these three cities (see Plan1 below).

- 4.3. Nottingham City is a designated Core City of national importance and consists of a very compact and a high-density urban area. Nottingham City has a very tight urban boundary and is surrounded by several borough and district councils and their connecting urban areas.
- 4.4. There are around 823,000 people living in Nottinghamshire County and 330,000 in Nottingham City. Around two thirds of the overall population live in, or around, Nottingham which is a major centre for employment and retail. The remainder live in, or close to, the other main towns of Mansfield, Kirkby in Ashfield, Sutton in Ashfield, Hucknall, Worksop, Newark and Retford. Outside these urban areas, the rest of the County is largely rural with scattered small villages, farmland, woodland and commercial forestry.
- 4.5. The County's landscape is characterised by rich rolling farmlands to the south, with a central belt of mixed woodland and farmland, giving way to heathland in the north and open, flat agricultural landscapes dominated by the River Trent to the east. Nottinghamshire also supports a wide network of important sites for nature conservation, the most important focused within Sherwood Forest, to the north of Mansfield. This includes a Special Area of Conservation and possible future Special Protection Area, both of which hold international status.
- 4.6. Road and rail links to the rest of the UK are generally good. The area is connected to the M1 and the national motorway network via the A453 to junction 24, the A52 to junction 25 and the A610 to junction 26 and the A38 to Junction 28. The A52 provides a trunk road connection from Derby to Nottingham including to the A46 which runs between the M1 north of Leicester to the A1 at Newark. Orbital movements in Nottingham are less well accommodated with there being only a partial ring road (A52 and A6514). To the north of the County the A614 links Nottingham to the A1 and A60 with wider links to Mansfield, which is also linked via the A617 to Newark.
- 4.7. Nottinghamshire's economy generally compares favourably with the rest of the UK, and some of our urban areas are expected to be the focus of significant housing and commercial development in the future. However, there are wide inequalities in the rates of employment and income across the plan area, most notably in the former mining areas to the north and west and within parts of Nottingham City. These areas often also experience inequalities in health, education and skills.



- 4.8. Mansfield, Worksop and Newark are important centres for warehousing and distribution whilst service, technology and research-based industries tend to cluster in around Nottingham. The energy industry also has a role with four power stations along the River Trent, however, coal powered power stations are due to close or be replaced by 2025. Elsewhere, agriculture and forestry are no longer major employers but still make up much of the County's rural landscape.
- 4.9. As a regional economic hub, Nottingham City is the main work destination for the majority of residents living within the city and surrounding areas and there is a strong focus for pharmaceuticals and optical goods, manufacturing, ICT technology and finance and banking. Approximately 226,000 people are employed within Nottingham City.
- 4.10. Flood risk, particularly in the Trent Valley and along its tributaries, presents planning and environmental issues which is a significant constraint to most forms of built development. The impacts of future climate change could result in higher rainfall and more extreme flood events. All of Nottingham City has been designated an Air Quality Management Area.

# Plan 1 – Plan Area



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## 5. Waste Management in the Plan Area

- 5.1. In order to Plan effectively it is important to understand how much waste is produced, how this is currently managed, and what is likely to change in future. To help with this process the Councils appointed specialist consultants (Aecom) to prepare a detailed Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) building on earlier work carried out at the Issues and Options stage<sup>ii</sup>.
- 5.2. The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) sets out information on current waste arisings and forecasts likely future growth for each of the main waste streams. The assessment then looks at existing waste management capacity within the Plan area and makes specific recommendations as to whether additional facilities are likely to be needed. The WNA is an important part of the evidence base for the Waste Plan and will continue to be reviewed and updated at later stages if relevant new information becomes available.

### Waste produced within the Plan area

#### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- the Environment Agency, waste industry, and those Borough and District Councils who responded on this topic, supported the approach to calculating current waste arisings.
- However, some respondents felt that better quality data should be sourced, including on food waste.
- More research is needed to determine the level of re-use and recycling by sector.
- The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator and voluntary Site Waste Management Plans were suggested as possible sources of data
- More contemporary data should be used as the Plan moves forward. LACW figures for 2018/19 are now finalised.
- The totals for Local Authority Collected Waste total should make clear whether these include trade waste and waste taken to household waste recycling centres.
- Consultation on wastewater treatment should also include Anglian Water.
- Recycling provision for rural communities has been reduced. More consideration should be given to the needs of rural areas

- Historic England’s Heritage Counts Report may be of relevance to CD&E waste scenarios and the evidence base for the Sustainability Appraisal.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings**

The Issues and Options Consultation Document did not set out alternative options for calculating current waste arisings. There were no options to appraise at this stage.

- 5.3. The updated WNA has confirmed that on average approximately 2.5 million tonnes of waste is produced across the Plan area each year. This is from a variety of sources including Local Authority Collected Waste from households and schools; commercial and industrial waste from shops, offices, and factories; and construction, demolition, and excavation wastes such as rubble and soils. Other sources of waste include wastewater and sewage, agricultural waste, and mining wastes. In the past, large quantities of ash have also been produced from coal-fired power stations which are due to be phased out by 2025. Waste from any of these sources, which is especially harmful to human health or the environment, is classified separately as hazardous waste. The amount of each type of waste produced during 2019 (the latest year for which data is available) is shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4 – Waste produced in the Plan area 2019**

<b>Waste stream</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>
Local Authority Collected Waste	577,000
Commercial and Industrial waste	947,000
Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste	1,186,000
Hazardous Waste	48,000
Agricultural Waste	31,000
Mining Waste	800

- 5.4. The latest data does not take account of any changes that may have arisen due to the Covid-19 pandemic. It is expected that this may lead to an initial fall in the amount of waste produced for some waste streams, but that the UK economy will gradually return to normal . As the Plan looks ahead to 2038 it is important to ensure it can meet long-term needs as well as adapt to short term changes. Regular monitoring will be carried out to assess how well the Plan is performing. The proposed monitoring and implementation framework for the Plan is set out in Chapter 9 of this document

#### *Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)*

- 5.5. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is made up of household waste collected at the kerbside from individual households (or taken by householders to a local authority recycling centre/civic amenity site) and also any non-household waste that is collected by the local authority from local businesses (also known as trade waste).
- 5.6. The amount of LACW waste generated each year has remained relatively stable over the last ten years, ranging between around 540,000 and 580,000 tonnes per year. In 2019 just under 580,000 tonnes of LACW was produced within the Plan area. Since the publication of the Waste Core Strategy recycling rates have slowed and, in some cases, fallen. Most of this waste is recycled, composted, or used to produce energy and heat. Relatively little now goes to landfill. In 2019, the household waste recycling rate was at 43% within Nottinghamshire and 27% within Nottingham. Across the Plan area, the average is 39%.

#### *Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste*

- 5.7. The amount of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste produced by shops, offices, factories, and other businesses has fluctuated considerably over the last ten years from a peak of almost 1.4 million tonnes in 2013 down to a low of just under 500,000 tonnes in 2016. Much of this change is thought to be due to economic circumstances and the decline in ash produced by coal-fired power stations.
- 5.8. In 2019, the amount of commercial and industrial waste recorded increased suddenly by 26% from the previous year to almost 950,000 tonnes. This large increase may be the result of major changes in waste markets over the last two to three years including the closure of certain export markets. It is

possible that some of this increase is therefore material that was previously exported as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).

- 5.9. As local authorities do not control how or where C&I waste is managed, previous estimates of the recycling and recovery rate for this waste stream have been based on national surveys rather than local data. To try and overcome this problem, the updated WNA has looked at the recorded fate of all C&I waste known to have been produced in the Plan area in 2019 using the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. This method may not capture all C&I waste but helps to provide a more up to date, local picture<sup>iii</sup>.
- 5.10. The WNA analysis suggests that most C&I waste is now recycled or composted with only around 10% sent to landfill

#### *Construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste*

- 5.11. Construction, demolition, and excavation (CD&E) waste comes from construction activities such as house building, road building and other infrastructure schemes. This also includes the demolition of existing buildings, excavation, and earthmoving works. There is no requirement for businesses to report on CD&E waste and significant quantities of this waste are managed at the construction/demolition site rather than at a permitted waste management facility. Mobile plant is often used to crush, screen, and separate the waste either for re-sale or re-use on site. The WNA acknowledges that the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator provides limited information on the total amount of CD&E waste produced but this has been used to give the most accurate picture possible/to consider the amount of recorded waste requiring management each year.
- 5.12. CD&E waste arisings have increased overall since 2010, reaching a high of 1.5 million tonnes in 2014, but have since fluctuated between roughly 950,000 and 1.2 million tonnes per annum. Using the Environment Agency data for 2019, it is estimated that just over 80% of CD&E waste is recycled or recovered with less than 20% disposed of to landfill.

#### *Hazardous waste*

- 5.13. Hazardous waste contains substances which are harmful to hum health or the environment and can include oils, chemicals, batteries, asbestos, and pesticides. Hazardous waste arisings within the plan area have shown some fluctuation over the past 10 years but overall have remained between approximately 34,000 and 52,000 tonnes per annum between 2010 and 2019. These estimates are taken from the Environment Agency's separate

Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator and are significantly lower than those contained in the previous Issues and Options document.

### *Agricultural Waste*

- 5.14. Agricultural waste includes all waste generated from farming activities including natural waste such as slurry and manure as well as non-natural waste such as plastic rubber, metal, and oil. The total amount of agricultural waste produced in the plan area has increased since 2010, largely due to more waste being managed through anaerobic digestion facilities, and therefore recorded, rather than being spread to land. In 2019 almost 31,000 tonnes of agricultural waste down from a peak of 45,000 tonnes in 2018.
- 5.15. As only a small amount of agricultural waste is produced each year (less than 1.15% of the total waste generated in the plan area in 2019) it is not considered necessary to identify specific waste management capacity for this waste stream.

### *Mining Waste*

- 5.16. Mining waste is produced during the extraction and processing of mineral resources and includes waste solids or slurries left over after the mineral has been removed, waste rock, and soil. In the past large tonnages of colliery spoil were produced from the area's many coal mines but there are no longer any active collieries within the Plan area. Since 2010, the production of mining waste within the Plan area has generally been less than 1,000 tonnes per year although the opening a new quarry in 2016 saw a peak of just over 12,400 tonnes.
- 5.17. As with agricultural waste, mineral working now produces very small quantities of waste each year, much of which can be used to help restore other mineral workings or landfill sites. It is not therefore seen as necessary to make separate provision for this waste stream.

### *Low-level radioactive waste*

- 5.18. Radioactive waste will either contain radioactive material or will have been contaminated by radioactivity. In the UK, radioactive waste is categorised according to the type and amount of radioactivity it contains, and the amount of heat it can generate. All high-level radioactive waste, such as that from nuclear power stations, is dealt with at a national level and is treated or disposed of at specialist sites. Non-nuclear, low-level radioactive waste

produced by hospitals, universities, and industry for example, can be managed at conventional facilities. The Waste Needs Assessment has confirmed that there are no major radioactive waste facilities in the Plan area and that only very small quantities of low-level radioactive waste are produced which do not require any specific provision within the Plan.

### *Wastewater*

- 5.19. Wastewater is a combination of used water from domestic properties, industry, and agriculture as well as rainwater run-off from roads and other hard surfaced areas. Existing wastewater treatment facilities in the Plan area manage an average daily flow of more than 300 million litres of effluent. The Councils will work with the water utility companies to assess the need for additional wastewater treatment capacity within the Plan area.

### **Forecasting future waste arisings in the Plan area**

#### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- There was broad support for the range of scenarios set out within the Issues and Options document.
- The majority of respondents supported either the 'no change' or 'low growth scenario' for each waste stream to reflect future household and economic growth, although some felt that planning for a higher rate of growth would allow greater flexibility.
- Some respondents supported planning for a more ambitious decline in waste volumes to reflect future changes in packaging and plastic waste and the need to improve the amount of waste which is recycled.
- LACW forecasts should be based on the final local housing need figure using the Government's standard method rather than the projections used in the Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment.
- No comments were received relating to hazardous waste.

#### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings:**

For each of the waste streams, those scenarios which resulted in either the least amount of growth, or the greatest reduction, in



waste arisings were seen as the most sustainable overall. These scenarios scored positively in terms of environmental objectives but less positively in terms of making adequate provision for future waste treatment and disposal and supporting economic growth.

- 5.20. The need for further waste management capacity will depend on factors such as the level of planned housing, commercial and industrial development within the plan area, whether any major infrastructure projects are likely to take place, and the impact of wider measures to cut waste and re-use materials in line with the circular economy principle. The Waste Needs Assessment therefore considers a range of different growth scenarios for each of the main waste streams in line with national policy and guidance on forecasting future waste arisings. These scenarios have been updated from those considered at the previous Issues and Options consultation stage. The different options considered and the preferred scenario for each waste stream is summarised below. In each case, 2019 has been used as the baseline for forecasting as this is the most recent year for which there is comparable data available for each of the main waste streams.

#### *Local Authority Collected Waste*

- 5.21. To forecast LACW arisings, the NPPG recommends establishing a growth profile that considers a range of possible outcomes based on household or population growth and waste arisings per household or per head. This should factor in a range of different scenarios to take account of both historic growth trends and progressively lowering growth rates due to waste minimisation initiatives.
- 5.22. The previous Issues and Options consultation considered a range of options including progressive growth in the amount of waste produced per household. The most recent Waste Needs Assessment has updated the previous LACW forecasting scenarios from the Issues and Options stage to take account of more recent housing estimates and gives greater emphasis to future waste minimisation initiatives. The three updated scenarios are described below:

- A** **High rate of decline** - this scenario assumes an annual decline in the amount of waste per household of 1.48% in Nottinghamshire and 1.35% in Nottingham. This reflects the historic trend seen between 2007 and 2019. However, this timeframe includes a large drop in household waste arisings between 2007 and 2008 which is likely to be due to the

recession and may not be representative of longer-term trends. This scenario would result in a decrease of over 100,000 tonnes per annum of LACW by 2038.

- B Low rate of decline** - this scenario assumes an annual decline in the amount of waste per household of 0.58% in Nottinghamshire and 0.75% in Nottingham. This reflects the historic trend seen between 2008 and 2019 and therefore excludes the possible recessionary impact between 2007 and 2008. This scenario would result in an increase of less than 10,000 tonnes per annum of LACW by 2038. Although this scenario assumes a decline in the amount of waste per household, the increased number of households by 2038 would result in overall growth.
- C No change** - this scenario assumes 0% change in the amount of waste produced per household going forward based on the most recent 2019 figures. This scenario would result in increase of around 80,000 tonnes per annum of LACW by 2038. Although this scenario assumes no change in the amount of waste per household, the increased number of households by 2038 would result in overall growth.

5.23. These updated scenarios now also take account of the proportion of non-household, or trade waste which is collected by local authorities. Non-household waste is difficult to forecast as it can be affected by a number of variables such as market trends, national policy, and the state of the economy. However, rates have remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2019 so it has been assumed that there will be no change in the most recent non-household LACW generation rate.

5.24. Table 1 below summarises the forecast arisings at key intervals during the plan period.

**Table 1. Summary of Forecasted LACW Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Scenario A</b>	577	553	526	495	467
<b>Scenario B</b>	577	581	584	586	586

<b>Scenario C</b>	577	599	620	642	659
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- 5.25. Compared to the previous Issues and Options consultation, these revised scenarios result in lower overall estimates of future LACW arisings. Scenario A (high decline) takes account of future waste minimisation measures but includes the 2007-2008 period when, as a result of the recession, households and businesses produced significantly less waste. This single year drop skews the data and is not considered to be representative of future trends. Scenario B (low decline) takes account of expected future waste reduction measures but is not skewed by the effects of the 2007-2008 recession. Scenario C (no change) assumes waste arisings will remain static and takes no account of future waste reduction measures and is also therefore not considered to be realistic because it does not reflect national policy aims. Scenario B is therefore considered to be the most realistic and has been chosen as the preferred option upon which to base the Plan.

*Commercial and industrial waste*

- 5.26. To forecast commercial and industrial waste arisings, national policy guidance recommends that waste planning authorities should assume a certain level of growth in waste arisings unless there is clear evidence to indicate otherwise. At the previous Issues and Options consultation stage, a range of growth scenarios were considered based on predicted future economic output. These have been updated as part of the latest WNA and are now more closely linked to predicted future waste generation rates per employee and the employee projections from the Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study<sup>iv</sup>.

- 5.27. The three updated scenarios are:

**A**     **No change** - this scenario assumes business as usual with no change in either the number of employees or the amount of waste produced per employee during the plan period. The amount of C&I waste produced would remain static throughout the plan period.

**B**     **Medium growth** - this scenario assumes a 5% reduction in the amount of waste per employee up to 2031 due to waste reduction initiatives and circular economy measures. The number of employees would increase by 11% in Nottinghamshire and 17% in Nottingham in line with predictions. Due to the predicted economic impacts of the

COVID-19 pandemic, these predictions assume that there will be a further fall in employment during 2021 before a protracted recovery which will see employment levels return to pre-COVID 19 levels by 2024. This scenario would result in an increase of 85,000 tonnes of C&I waste per year by 2038.

**C High growth** - this scenario assumes no change in the amount of waste produced per employee. The number of employees would increase 11% in Nottinghamshire and 17% in Nottingham in line with predictions - as in Scenario B above. Due to the predicted economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, these predictions assume that there will be a further fall in employment during 2021 before a protracted recovery which will see employment levels return to pre-COVID 19 levels by 2024. This scenario would result in an increase of almost 120,000 tonnes of C&I waste per year by 2038.

5.28. Table 2 below summarises the forecast arisings at key intervals during the plan period.

**Table 2. Summary of Forecasted C&I Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Scenario A</b>	903	903	903	903	903
<b>Scenario B</b>	903	903	934	965	988
<b>Scenario C</b>	903	903	945	987	1,021

5.29. Compared to the previous forecasts, using the 2019 data results in a higher baseline from which to project future waste growth but is likely to be a more realistic starting point as this reflects the probable impacts of increasing restrictions on waste exports (see paragraph 5.7). However, the revised C&I waste forecasts result in a much narrower range of future waste growth by the end of the plan period. Scenario A (no change) does not take account of predicted future economic growth or the likely impact of waste minimisation measures. This is not considered to be representative of long-term trends as it does not reflect national policy or local growth estimates. Scenario B (low growth) takes account of predicted growth in the local economy after 2024 and the likely impact of waste minimisation measures as described in Chapter 3. Scenario C (high growth) takes account of predicted economic growth but assumes there will be no reduction in the amount of

waste produced per employee. This is not considered to be representative of long-term trends as it does not take account of waste minimisation measures. Scenario B is therefore considered to be the most realistic and has been chosen as the preferred option upon which to base the Plan.

### *Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste*

- 5.30. When forecasting future CD&E arisings, national policy guidance recommends that WPAs should assume a constant level of future arisings as there is a limited evidence base on which to base forward projections. Allowance should also be made for the fact that a sizeable proportion of construction and demolition waste arisings are managed or re-used on-site, or at exempt sites. Although the starting point is to assume that arising will remain constant over time, forecasts should also take account of any significant planned regeneration or major infrastructure projects over the timescale of the Plan.
- 5.31. At the previous Issues and Options consultation stage three different scenarios were modelled reflecting different rates of construction activity over the life of the Plan including progressive growth in the amount of CD&E waste produced. These scenarios were reviewed as part of the latest Waste Needs Assessment which concluded that there was no evidence to suggest an increase in future CD&E arisings. The only major construction project considered potentially likely to have a significant impact on CD&E generations rates during the plan period is Phase 2b of the HS2 high-speed railway, the eastern leg of which passes through Nottinghamshire. However, as only a small section of the route runs through the County, the impacts on C&DE waste arisings are not considered to be significant. For this reason, only one forecasting scenario has been considered as follows:

**A**      **No change** - this scenario assumes business as usual with no change in the amount of waste produced during the plan period. There are no major construction projects scheduled during the plan period that would significantly affect future levels of CD&E waste generation.

- 5.32. Table 3 below summarises the forecast arisings at key intervals during the plan period.

**Table 3. Summary of Forecasted CD&E Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Scenario A</b>	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186

- 5.33. In line with national guidance, and the lack of alternative evidence, this is considered to be an appropriate forecast upon which to base the Plan.

*Hazardous waste*

- 5.34. The NPPG recommends that forecasts of future hazardous waste arisings should be based on extrapolating historic time series data as information on hazardous waste is considered likely to be robust. The previous Issues and Options consultation considered a single scenario based on waste production over the last 10 years. The latest Waste Needs Assessment maintains this approach but has revised the underlying figures on the amount of waste produced over the last 10 years using data from the Environment Agency’s Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator. A single forecasting scenario has therefore been considered as follows:

**A Extrapolate historic data** - this scenario assumes that the amount of hazardous waste generated will continue the overall minor downward trend observed over the last 10 years. This scenario does not consider any change in hazardous waste arisings as a result of COVID-19 as it is predicted that the amount of hazardous waste will return to normal levels by the end of the plan period.

- 5.35. Table 4 below summarises the forecast arisings at key intervals during the plan period.

**Table 4. Summary of Forecasted Hazardous Waste Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Scenario A</b>	48	47	46	44	43

- 5.36. In line with guidance in the NPPG, this projection of hazardous waste arisings based on historic time series data is considered an appropriate forecast upon which to base the Plan.

*Agricultural waste, mining waste, low-level radioactive waste, and wastewater*

- 5.37. No specific guidance is provided on forecasting future waste arisings for other waste streams such as agricultural waste mining waste, low-level radioactive waste, and wastewater. In most cases these are produced in very small quantities and are capable of being managed at existing facilities. For this reason, it is not considered necessary to make any specific provision for these waste streams. The need for additional waste treatment capacity is usually determined by the regulated water utility companies on a case-by-case basis. Local planning authorities consult the water utility companies during local plan production and on major development proposals and both water supply and disposal requirements are considered as part of local infrastructure delivery plans. To date, no specific requirements have been identified but the Plan will continue to make policy provision for the extension or renewal of existing treatment facilities or the provision of new facilities if required.

**Existing capacity within Plan area**

- 5.38. In order to establish what level of provision will be required within the Plan, the WNA assesses the amount of waste management capacity that is already available within the Plan area. This is again based on data from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator which shows the quantity and type of waste which has been received at each facility. In line with national guidance this takes account of those facilities which have planning permission and are operational. This is considered to be more reliable than including facilities which have planning permission but have either not been built or are no longer in use.
- 5.39. Tables 5 and 6 below provide a summary of existing capacity by type of facility and the waste streams they accept. Further details on the capacity of individual facilities can be found in Appendix F of the Waste Needs Assessment. Due to the way in which waste data is reported through the Waste Data Interrogator, it is not possible to separate the capacity of each facility between LACW and C&I waste streams. This is recorded as a single, category of household, industrial and commercial waste (HIC) for reporting purposes.

**Table 5 Existing waste treatment capacity by type as at December 2019 (rounded to nearest 100 tonnes)**

Facility Type	Waste stream			Total
	HIC	CD&E	Hazardous	
<i>Anaerobic digestion</i>	364,700	-	700	365,400
<i>Composting</i>	109,800	20,400	-	130,200
<i>Recycling</i>	778,900	1,137,000	145,500	2,060,500
<b>Recycling Total</b>	<b>1,253,400</b>	<b>1,157,400</b>	<b>146,200</b>	<b>2,061,400</b>
<i>Energy recovery</i>	280,800	-	-	280,800
<i>Other recovery (deposit to land)</i>	200	388,300	-	388,500
<b>Recovery Total</b>	<b>281,000</b>	<b>388,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>669,300</b>
<b>Transfer</b>	<b>590,500</b>	<b>267,000</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>906,600</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,124,900</b>	<b>1,812,700</b>	<b>195,300</b>	<b>4,132,800</b>

**Table 6. Remaining Landfill Capacity by type as at December 2019 (rounded to nearest 100 tonnes)**

Facility Type	2019
<b>Inert Landfill (CD&amp;E)</b>	<b>2,265,400</b>
<b>Non-hazardous Landfill (HIC)</b>	<b>58,800</b>
<b>Restricted User Landfill</b>	<b>598,500</b>

### Future waste management methods

#### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

##### Recycling

- The majority of respondents felt recycling rates were likely to increase in future although some noted this was likely to require significant government intervention and funding.
- Some respondents felt that future recycling targets should be more ambitious, especially for LACW



- There is a need to consider future changes in consumer behaviour and how products are manufactured and packaged.
- The Councils should collect a wider range of materials for recycling and drive more innovation across the waste industry.

#### Energy Recovery

- The majority of respondents supported the use of energy recovery where this would reduce the need for landfill and increase the supply of low carbon energy. However, the priority should be to reduce, re-use and recycle as much as possible.
- Industry respondents pointed to the need for more energy recovery capacity as RDF exports are rapidly decreasing and the UK still landfills large quantities of waste which could be subject to energy recovery.
- Energy recovery through incineration can be controversial and greater priority should be given to energy recovery from food and garden waste via in-vessel composting and anaerobic digestion.
- There is a need to consider greenhouse gas emissions.
- Energy recovery facilities should recover both heat and energy e.g. Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes
- The terminology in the Plan should refer to 'energy recovery' or 'other recovery' as the broad term 'recovery' also includes recycling.

#### Disposal

- The majority of respondents felt that there would be a need for some landfill disposal capacity in future, but this should not prevent further recycling or recovery efforts.
- Waste should be disposed of as close to where it is generated as possible to reduce transport distances and costs.
- Disposal sites should be carefully designed and monitored.
- Some respondents felt there should be greater emphasis on waste reduction measures to avoid the need for disposal.

Overall, options which assumed the highest rates of recycling and lowest rates of disposal for each waste stream, were considered to be the most sustainable.

- 5.40. As well as establishing the level of existing capacity, we also need to consider how waste is likely to be managed in future i.e. the proportions of each waste stream that are likely to be recycled, recovered, or disposed of. This will help to identify the types of facilities needed and whether any new capacity will be required over the plan period. The Waste Needs Assessment sets out the recycling, recovery and disposal scenarios which have been considered for each waste stream. In each case these range from a continuation of current recycling rates, a moderate increase, and a more challenging stretch-target likely to require much wider changes from government, industry, and society as a whole.

**Table 7. Recycling Scenarios for LACW**

Recycling Scenario	Description	Justification
Low	<b>39.4% recycling rate</b> for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling rate by 2038.
Medium	<b>55% recycling rate</b> by 2038.	Reflects the EU Waste Framework Directive target for 50% of municipal waste to be recycling or composted by 2020 and the 52% recycling target by 2020 set for Veolia in their contract with Nottinghamshire County Council.
High	<b>65% recycling rate</b> by 2035 continuing to 2038.	Reflects the national waste strategy target to recycle 65% of MSW by 2035. The updated Waste Framework Directive also sets a target for 65% of MSW to be recycled by 2030.

- 5.41. The low scenario reflects a continuation of the current recycling rate for LACW and does not take account of additional recycling measures announced by Government such as the separate collection of food waste from all households. The medium scenario represents a considerable improvement on the current recycling rate but still falls short of the national waste strategy target. The high recycling scenario is preferred as this reflects the more ambitious national target and takes account of the future recycling measures which are due to be introduced.

**Table 8. Recycling Scenarios for C&I Waste**

Scenario	Description	Justification
<b>Low</b>	<b>70.1% recycling rate</b> for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling rate by 2038.
<b>Medium</b>	<b>75% recycling rate</b> by 2038.	Assumes some transition between the current recycling rate and the high recycling rate.
<b>High</b>	<b>80% recycling rate</b> by 2038.	The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy sets a target of 70% of C&I waste to be recycled or composted by 2025. As the current recycling rate is already achieving this target, 80% has been chosen as a possible target to apply to the end of the plan period (2038).

5.42. The low scenario reflects a continuation of the current recycling rate for C&I waste and does not take account of proposed measures such as the wider use of Extended Producer Responsibility (customer take-back) schemes. The medium scenario assumes a small increase in the recycling rate over the Plan period. The high scenario is preferred as this reflects a more optimistic target by the end of the Plan period and takes more account of proposed recycling measures.

**Table 9. Recycling/Recovery Scenarios for CD&E Waste**

Scenario	Description	Justification
<b>Low</b>	<b>82.6% recycling/recovery rate</b> for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling/recovery rate.
<b>Medium</b>	<b>90% recycling/recovery rate</b> by 2038.	Assumes some transition between the current recycling/recovery rate and the high recycling rate.
<b>High</b>	<b>95% recycling/recovery rate</b> by 2038.	In-lieu of other practical targets, targets for CD&E waste found within the London Plan have influenced the high scenario.

5.43. Recycling and recovery rates for CD&E waste are already at a high level. The low recycling scenario assumes a continuation of the current rate but does not take account of potential future improvements. The construction and demolition sector is identified as a priority area to tackle certain waste materials<sup>v</sup>. The medium scenario assumes an increase in the recycling or recovery of CD&E waste. The high scenario represents a very high recycling and recovery rate for this waste stream and is seen as the most

optimistic outcome as the basis for assessing future recycling needs and minimising landfill. This is comparable with selecting the high recycling scenario for LACW and reflects the increasing commercial market for recycled material in the construction sector.

- 5.44. The high recycling scenario has therefore been chosen as the preferred option for each of the waste streams. To show what this would mean for future waste management, Table 10 below sets out the tonnages of waste that would need to be recycled, recovered or disposed of each year by the end of the Plan period.

**Table 10. Predicted Waste Arisings by Forecast Waste Management Method in 2038 (tpa)**

Method	LACW	C&I	CD&E	Total
Recycling/ Other Recovery	381,000	790,400	1,127,000	2,298,400
Energy Recovery	146,600	98,800	-	245,400
Disposal	58,600	98,800	59,000	216,400
TOTAL	586,200	988,000	1,186,000	2,760,200

### **Assessing the need for additional waste management capacity**

- 5.45. Having assessed possible future recycling, recovery and disposal scenarios for each waste stream, the high recycling scenario has been selected in each case as the basis upon which to base future plan requirements. Applying the high recycling scenario to the forecast future waste arisings for each waste stream (shown in tables x-y) allows us to calculate the overall requirement for future recycling, recovery, and disposal capacity. Having established the total requirement, a 'capacity gap analysis' can then be carried out to establish whether or not there is sufficient existing waste management capacity to meet expected future needs. The accompanying Waste Needs Assessment provides a more detailed explanation of this methodology and includes a comparison of the predicted capacity requirement using each of the recycling scenarios considered (high/medium/low).
- 5.46. Tables 11 and 12 below show the estimated recycling, recovery, and disposal capacity that would be required at key intervals during the Plan period based on achieving the high recycling scenario for each waste stream. Due to the way in which waste data is reported through the Waste Data Interrogator, it is not possible to separate the capacity of each facility

between LACW and C&I waste streams. In practice many facilities which handle LACW waste are also able to take C&I waste and this is recorded as a single, combined, category of household, industrial and commercial waste (HIC) for reporting purposes. The capacity requirement is therefore shown in terms of the total HIC need.

**Table 11. Capacity Gap Analysis for HIC Waste Streams (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
Recycling	Arisings produced	860,461	932,170	1,027,493	1,123,256	1,171,772
	Existing capacity	1,253,400	1,253,400	1,253,400	1,253,400	1,253,400
	Capacity required	+392,946	+321,237	+225,914	+130,151	+81,635
Energy Recovery	Arisings produced	352,200	321,882	292,881	264,347	245,392
	Existing capacity	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770
	Capacity required	-71,430	-41,112	-12,111	+16,423	+35,378
Disposal	Arisings produced	8,500	8,500	8,800	9,100	9,300
	Remaining capacity	+58,800	-1,122,600	-2,135,400	-2,977,700	-3,567,000

**Table 12. Capacity Gap Analysis for CD&E Waste Streams (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
Recycling/ Other Recovery	Arisings produced	979,300	1,018,100	1,056,900	1,095,700	1,126,700
	Existing capacity	1,545,700	1,545,700	1,157,400	1,157,400	1,157,400
	Capacity required	+566,400	+527,600	+100,500	+61,800	+30,700
Disposal	Arisings produced	206,700	167,900	129,100	90,300	59,300
	Remaining capacity	+2,265,400	+1,348,200	+624,900	+95,700	-188,100

5.47. Based on the preferred high recycling scenario for each waste stream, it can be seen that there is sufficient recycling/composting capacity to manage the Plan area's LACW, C&I and CD&E waste up to 2038. There is insufficient

energy recovery capacity to manage LACW and C&I waste during the first part of the Plan period although there would be a slight surplus towards the end of the Plan period if the high recycling scenario is achieved. Planning permission has been granted for up to 420,000 tonnes per annum of further energy recovery capacity that has not yet come forward. If implemented, this non-operational capacity, could help to reduce future landfill disposal requirements.

- 5.48. Landfill capacity for LACW and C&I waste is effectively exhausted, and the Waste Needs Assessment estimates that up to 3.5 million tonnes of waste could require landfilling over the plan period, depending on future recycling and recovery rates. Landfill capacity for CD&E waste is currently adequate but could run out close to the end of the Plan period. Opportunities for future non-hazardous landfill, to manage LACW and C&I waste, are limited within the Plan area due to the underlying geology and groundwater constraints. There may be opportunities for inert CD&E waste to be used as backfill to restore future quarry sites over the life of the Plan. N.B. although the Waste Needs Assessment carried out by Aecom assumes a future landfill rate of 10% for all wastes, this is already being achieved or bettered for some wastes and may mean that there will be less requirement for landfill than envisaged in the WNA. This will be reviewed as part of preparing the next stage of the Plan.
- 5.49. The WNA does not identify a need for additional waste management capacity for hazardous waste. It is predicted that 42,900 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the plan area in 2038 with sufficient capacity to manage 146,100 tonnes of hazardous waste per year. For other waste streams such as agricultural and mining waste, which are produced in relatively small quantities, the WNA concludes that these are capable of being managed within existing facilities and that no additional capacity would be needed to handle these wastes in future.
- 5.50. In addition to waste recycling, recovery and disposal facilities, waste transfer stations also play an important intermediary role in waste management. Their primary function is to sort and bulk up waste into more efficient loads before moving the waste on to a final destination (e.g. recycling, energy from waste or landfill). Waste transfer capacity is not therefore included in Tables 11 and 12 above to avoid double counting. The WNA concludes that there is currently sufficient transfer capacity to manage 590,000 tonnes of HIC waste and 267,000 tonnes of CD&E waste per year. If it is assumed that the same proportion of waste will be managed by transfer stations in future, there will still be a surplus of waste transfer capacity for both HIC and CD&E waste by the end of the Plan.

- 5.51. On this basis the Plan needs to consider how to make appropriate provision for additional energy recovery and disposal capacity where required. The Councils carried out a 'call for sites' at the previous Issues and Options consultation stage but very few sites were put forward. This means that it is not possible to make an objective comparison of a range of possible sites. Given this lack of site-specific evidence, the Councils have drafted a criteria-based policy against which to judge future waste management proposals (Policy DM1). This policy is similar to that used in the previous Waste Core Strategy and sets out the types of location that are likely to be considered suitable for the different types of waste use.
- 5.52. As this is an emerging Plan, the level of existing waste management capacity, and estimates of future waste needs, will continue to be monitored during the Plan's preparation.

## 6. Our Vision and Strategic Objectives

### Introduction

#### **What you told us at the Issues and Option Stage:**

- Overall, there was support for the Strategic Objectives with suggestions made on specific topic areas to strengthen them
- There were several suggestions for the environment objective, including referring to the protection of water resources as per the water framework directive, outlining that restoration of waste sites will deliver nature conservation benefits and ensuring that all elements of heritage, including archaeology, was considered
- Representations on the climate change objective suggested greenhouse gas emissions should be explicitly referenced and this objective should be connected with delivering more innovative waste solutions to meet climate change commitments
- In relation to the strategic transport objective, there were mixed views with some supporting the use of sustainable alternative modes of transport and locating facilities near the source and markets and others suggesting that this objective was unfeasible
- For the community, health and wellbeing objective many comments supported this but highlighted that it needed to be well implemented with mitigations in place
- Comments on other topic areas which could be addressed through the objectives, included seeking to reduce waste production, providing incentives to deter fly tipping and ensuring waste facilities are safeguarded and allocated through the plan

#### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

- The Issues and Options does not make any reference to the provision of sites for waste management or ensuring that such provision is adequate within the Plan area.
- The Vision seeks to protect Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's environment and wildlife but does not address enhancement of biodiversity or achieving biodiversity net gain.
- Although the Vision refers to businesses and communities managing waste locally wherever possible, it does not include any reference to the location of waste management facilities, transportation distances for waste or modes of transport.
- The Vision seeks to protect Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's heritage.
- This matter of town and landscape is not explicitly addressed within the Vision though it does state that the environment would be protected, which



could include landscape and townscape. It does not refer to any enhancement of environmental assets.

- In terms of flood risk, this matter is not explicitly addressed though the Vision does refer to minimising the effects of climate change, which could include flooding
- Although the Vision does seek to minimise the effects of climate change it does not address impacts of waste management activities on climate change, for example, through greenhouse gas emissions. The Vision does not refer to increasing the adaptability of waste management facilities to climate change.
- Although the Vision states that the environment will be protected which could possibly include soil, it would not give any protection to high quality agricultural land.
- The Vision is for the Plan area to be sustainable in waste management with the value of waste as a resource being recognised. The Vision also seeks to ensure prevention and re-use of waste and that recycling rates are met.
- The issues of promoting energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development, protecting and improving local water and air quality are not addressed in the Vision.
- Using waste as a resource and moving towards a circular economy are referred to in the Vision which could contribute to supporting the wider economy and providing local job opportunities.
- The Vision seeks to protect quality of life and avoid any risks to human health, but it does not encompass improvements
- No incompatibility was found between the proposed strategic objectives for the Waste Local Plan (WLP) and the SA objectives. There were several instances where there was no relationship between the WLP's strategic objectives and some of the SA objectives, but this was to be expected given the broad range of issues covered.
- There were a small number of strategic objectives where the relationship with one or more of the SA objectives was unknown or dependent on implementation every strategic objective was compatible with a number of SA objectives. However, it was found that there were significant gaps in the coverage of these strategic objectives in terms of addressing all the SA objectives.
- It was therefore recommended that revised strategic objectives be developed which address the issues outlined in the SA objectives on promoting sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport; protecting the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground; protecting and enhancing the quality and character of townscape and landscape; and reducing the impact and risk of flooding.

6.1. Building on the issues identified, this Plan sets out a vision and strategic objectives to deliver sustainable waste management over the Plan period. Using the existing waste core strategy and the comments received during the Issues and Options Consultation in 2020, we have developed a draft vision set out below. It sets out how waste should be managed in

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham throughout the plan period. The vision demonstrates a positive approach to planning and as such is intended to be both ambitious and deliverable. The vision is supported by 7 Strategic Objectives, and include topics such as climate change, community, health and wellbeing, the environment, and transport.

### ***Vision***

***By 2038 our communities and businesses will produce less waste by re-using resources as far as possible as part of a truly circular economy. This will be supported by an ambitious and innovative waste industry enabling us to meet, and preferably exceed existing and future recycling targets. We will then seek to recover the maximum value from any leftover waste in terms of materials or energy. Disposal will be the last resort once all other options have been exhausted.***

***There will be an appropriate mix of waste management site types, sizes and locations to ensure there is sufficient capacity to meet current and future needs. The geographical spread of waste management facilities will be closely linked to our concentrations of population and employment so that waste can be managed locally as far as possible/close to where it is produced. Large facilities will be focussed around the Nottingham urban area, Mansfield and Ashfield with medium sized facilities close to Worksop, Retford and Newark.***

***Existing waste management facilities will be safeguarded, where appropriate, and new facilities will be situated in the most sustainable locations to support the needs of all new development and promote sustainable patterns of movement and sustainable modes of transport.***

***The quality of life of those living, visiting and working in the area will be improved and any risks to human health avoided. We will protect and enhance our environment, wildlife, high quality agricultural land and heritage, improve air quality and use water resources efficiently in order to minimise the effects of climate change and achieving biodiversity net gains.***

***We will promote waste management facilities' adaptability to climate change and secure energy efficiency and sustainable building techniques whilst maximising renewable energy opportunities from new or existing waste development.***

## **How will we deliver the vision and objectives?**

- 6.2. For the Waste Local Plan to work it must be deliverable. We need to have clear goals for what we want to achieve and be able to measure the effectiveness of our future policies. To do this we have developed the following objectives that build on the elements of the draft Vision above.

**Strategic Objective 1: Acting on climate change** - encourage the efficient use of natural resources by promoting waste as a resource, limit further impacts by avoiding damage to air quality, water or soil, reduce the need to transport waste and accept that some change is inevitable and manage this by making sure that all new waste facilities are designed and located to withstand the likely impacts of flooding, higher temperatures and more frequent storms.

**Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening our economy** – promote a diverse local economy that treats waste as a resource, minimising waste production and maximising the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste by making the most of the opportunities for businesses, communities and local authorities to work together. Encourage investment in new and innovative waste management technologies and learn from best practice.

**Strategic Objective 3: Protecting our environment** – to ensure any new waste facilities protect the countryside, wildlife and valuable habitats, by protecting water, soil and air quality across the plan area and to care for the built, historic and natural environment of the area.

**Strategic Objective 4: Safeguarding Community Health and Wellbeing** – to ensure any, new waste facilities do not adversely impact on local amenities and quality of life from impacts such as dust, traffic, noise, odour and visual impact and address local health concerns.

**Strategic Objective 5: Meeting our future needs** –ensuring that there is a mix of site types, sizes and locations to help us manage waste sustainably wherever possible. Meet current and future targets for recycling our waste. Safeguarding existing and/or potential future sites where appropriate. Locate new waste facilities to support new residential, commercial and industrial development across the plan area.

**Strategic Objective 6: Promoting high quality design and operation** – ensure that all facilities are designed and operated to the highest standards. Improve the understanding, acceptance and appearance of waste management facilities which are an essential part of our infrastructure.

**Strategic Objective 7: Minimising the impacts of transporting waste** – encourage alternatives to road such as water and rail where practical, locate sites close to sources of waste and/or end-markets to reduce transport distances and make use of existing transport links to minimise the impacts of new development.

## 7. Strategic Policies

### Introduction

- 7.1. The strategic policies within this chapter are designed to deliver the vision and objectives of the joint draft Waste Local Plan and provide the overall framework for future waste development within Nottinghamshire. They are designed to ensure that waste facilities are in the appropriate locations across the plan area to manage future waste arisings and will help move waste up the waste hierarchy, whilst protecting local amenity and the built, natural and historic environment. The strategic policies should be read alongside the more detailed Development Management policies in Chapter 8.
- 7.2. National planning policy is clear that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through the three overarching objectives of securing overall economic, social and environmental gains. Planning policies and decisions should actively guide development towards sustainable solutions that reflect the local character, needs and opportunities of each area.
- 7.3. When considering development proposals, the Councils will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Councils will work proactively with applicants to jointly find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social, and environmental conditions in the area.
- 7.4. Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where, relevant, with policies in other plans which form part of the development plan) will be approved unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 7.5. Where there are no relevant plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Council will grant planning permission unless: a) The application of policies in the NPPF that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed or b) Any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against policies in the NPPF taken as a whole.

7.6. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where proposals are likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other proposals), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the proposals will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site. It is a national planning objective that planning, including planning for waste development supports the transition to a low-carbon economy, taking into account flood risk, water supply and changes to biodiversity and the landscape. All new waste development proposals will be expected to be planned from the outset to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts resulting from climate change and care will need to be taken to ensure any potential risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures.

## **SP1 – Waste prevention and re-use**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Option Stage:**

- The plan should address waste prevention and re-use and should consider the key targets set out in the 'Resource and Waste Strategy for England' document which highlights a significant increase in recycling targets and a further reduction in Landfill.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover waste prevention and re-use, as such there are no comments to make.

## **Introduction**

7.7. It is important that waste is managed as sustainably as possible. The Vision and Strategic Objectives for this draft Plan reflect the key principles of both the waste hierarchy and the circular economy and seek to minimise the environmental and economic impact of waste management within the Plan area. Waste prevention and re-use are at the top of the waste hierarchy and should be considered when determining planning applications for all forms of development and not just those which relate to waste management facilities. Policy SP1 below will therefore also apply to proposals for non-waste development and should be considered by the local planning authority (i.e. the relevant district or borough/district council within Nottinghamshire) responsible for determining the application.

## **SP1 – Waste prevention and re-use**

**All new development should be designed, constructed, and operated to minimise the creation of waste, maximise the use of recycled materials, and assist with the collection, separation, sorting, recycling and recovery of waste arising from the development during its use.**

### **Justification**

- 7.8. The NPPW requires local planning authorities to ensure that waste arising from the construction and operation of all development is managed in ways which maximise opportunities for re-use and recovery and minimise the off-site disposal of waste. This can include measures such as using recycled materials in construction or re-using suitable construction waste on site for engineering or landscape purposes.
- 7.9. All new non-waste development should also make sufficient provision for waste management as part of the wider development. This includes promoting good design to integrate waste storage areas with the rest of the development and its surroundings. Adequate storage facilities should also be provided at residential premises, for example by ensuring that there is sufficient and discrete provision for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent household collection service. There may also be opportunities, particularly for larger scale developments, for the incorporation of small-scale waste processing facilities into the scheme, particularly where there is scope for the recovery and use of heat
- 7.10. National Planning Practice Guidance indicates that local planning authorities can make use of planning conditions to promote the sustainable design of any proposed development through the use of recycled products, recovery of on-site material and the provision of facilities for the storage and regular collection of waste and to promote the sound management of waste from any proposed development, such as encouraging on-site management of waste where this is appropriate, or including a planning condition to encourage or require the developer to set out how waste arising from the development is to be dealt with.
- 7.11. Non-waste development is normally the responsibility of the relevant LPA. Some Local Plans already include policies which seek to address issues of sustainable design and construction in more detail including how waste arising from the site should be managed. Policy SP1 should therefore be read alongside such policies where they exist.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 - Climate change, SO2 - Strengthen our economy

## SP2- Future Waste Management Provision

### What you told us at the Issues and Option Stage:

- The plan needs to include scenarios that increase recycling and be flexible in its approach to waste.
- General support was given for increasing recycling targets, some thought we should be even more ambitious, and consideration should be given to how new waste management facilities can support this
- Recovering energy from (residual) waste can contribute to a balanced energy policy. The recovery activities should not undermine preventing or minimising waste.
- Energy recovery is valuable part of the mix, but as a last resort option, not an easy option. Resource efficiency has to be the first priority with recycling and recovery. Where energy recovery is adopted, then it must be as part of an integrated scheme where all the generated energy can be recovered and used to offset in the first instance energy produced from fossil fuels
- Some landfill capacity is required however, considering the relatively small proportion of waste to landfill this would be appropriate on a regional basis rather than necessarily within the Plan Area

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the future of waste management provision, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 7.12. Alongside helping to support wider waste management aims and objectives, the key role of the Waste Local Plan is to ensure that there is an efficient network of waste management facilities to treat or dispose of any waste that is produced safely and sustainably. This means ensuring that we have the right facilities, in the right places, at the right time to meet our future needs.

- 7.13. In line with national policy, the Waste Local Plan looks to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (see page x) by providing for an appropriate range of facilities to help meet current and future recycling targets whilst also making adequate provision for waste disposal where necessary.

### **SP2 - Future Waste Management Provision**

**The Waste Local Plan aims to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet identified needs and will support proposals for waste management facilities which help to move waste management up the waste hierarchy. Proposals for waste management facilities will therefore be assessed as follows:**

- a) Priority will be given to the development of new or extended recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities**
- b) New or extended energy recovery facilities will be permitted only where it can be shown that this will divert waste that would otherwise need to be disposed of and the heat and/or power generated can be used locally or fed into the national grid**
- c) New or extended disposal capacity will be permitted only where it can be shown that this is necessary to manage residual waste that cannot be recycled or recovered.**

### **Justification**

- 7.14. Chapter 5 of the Waste Local Plan identifies our anticipated future waste management needs across the Plan area to 2038. The Plan's approach is to ensure that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are self-sufficient in managing their own waste as far as possible, but it is recognised that this may not always be practical. In some cases, it may be more sustainable or economical for waste to be managed in a different WPA area if this happens to be the nearest, most appropriate facility for that waste type. It is not viable to have facilities for every waste type in each WPA area as some wastes are very specialised or only produced in very small quantities and are more appropriately managed at regional or national level. The Waste Local Plan therefore takes a pragmatic approach which aims to provide sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent of our own waste arisings whilst allowing



for appropriate cross-border movements of waste. Policy SP5 sets out this approach in more detail.

- 7.15. Where there is a need for additional waste management capacity, proposals for new or extended waste management facilities will need to demonstrate that this will not prejudice movement up the waste hierarchy. In land use terms, priority will therefore be given to facilities which will contribute to meeting current and future recycling targets. These can include recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities<sup>vi</sup>.
- 7.16. Where it is not possible to recycle the waste, the next most sustainable option is to recover value from the waste in the form of either energy or materials. Recovering energy from waste can also provide a local source of heat or power for other nearby development, helping to meet the Government's aims of decentralising energy supplies and offsetting the need for fossil fuels. However, the national waste management plan and national waste strategy make clear that the aim is to get the most energy out of waste, not to get the most waste into energy recovery. To be classed as a 'recovery' facility Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities must achieve an agreed level of energy efficiency<sup>vii</sup>. Other forms of material recovery can include anaerobic digestion, processing waste into materials to be used as fuel and some backfilling operations where the waste is used in place of other non-waste materials for reclamation, landscaping, or engineering purposes.
- 7.17. Although disposal is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, it is recognised that there will still be a need to dispose of residual waste that cannot be recycled or recovered. Disposal involves either the landfilling of waste or incineration without energy recovery as this means no value is obtained from the waste.

### **SP3 – Broad Locations for New Waste Treatment Facilities**

#### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- Overall, most respondents supported the approach of having waste facilities close to the main urban areas providing that, other environmental factors, such as flood zones, groundwater special protection zones, protected habitats, historic assets and the green belt were robustly considered and assessed for any formal applications or allocation sites to determine whether site specific locations are appropriate
- There was concern that focusing waste facilities in the urban area could leave a gap in provision of facilities in certain communities, with concern

also raised that Newark was not a sustainable location for small or medium waste facilities

- Respondents raised that adding road networks to the key diagram map would help to establish how waste facilities can serve several settlements
- The industry raised that for water recycling centres locating facilities near urban areas and so residential areas was not appropriate with them also needing to be nearby to watercourse. They suggested either a separate policy or further text explaining their specific requirements would be needed
- The industry also raised that flexibility would be required to recognise that how we manage waste in the future is likely to change throughout the plan period

#### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings:**

- It was found that locating large facilities in Nottingham, Mansfield and Ashfield with smaller/medium facilities also in Newark, Worksop, and Retford would be the most sustainable option.

### **Introduction**

- 7.18. As set out in our vision, we want to promote a pattern of appropriately sized waste management facilities in the areas where they are most needed - i.e. close to where most waste is likely to be produced. This approach will help local authorities and the waste industry to develop a modern, safe, and efficient network of waste facilities to manage waste as sustainably as possible and reduce the need to transport waste over long distances.
- 7.19. The Waste Local Plan has therefore adopted a broadly hierarchical approach based on settlement size and geography to focus sites where they are most needed. This approach is supported by a more detailed set of site criteria to establish the types of locations that would be considered suitable for different types of waste management facilities (see Policy DM1).
- 7.20. The majority of our waste will be managed through dedicated waste treatment facilities such as recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, energy recovery or waste transfer facilities, but the Plan must also ensure that any remaining residual waste, that is not suitable for further processing, can be disposed of safely. Facilities for the recovery to land or disposal of any remaining residual waste are considered separately in Policy SP4.

#### **SP3 – Broad Locations for New Waste Treatment-Facilities**

**Large-scale waste treatment facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built-up areas of Nottingham and Mansfield/Ashfield.**

**Medium sized waste treatment facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built-up areas of Nottingham, Mansfield/Ashfield, Newark, Retford and Worksop.**

**The development of small-scale waste treatment facilities will be supported in these and other locations where these will help to meet local needs and fit in with the local character.**

**The development of treatment facilities within the open countryside and within the Green Belt will be supported only where such locations are justified by a clear local need, particularly where this would provide enhanced employment opportunities and/or would enable the re-use of existing buildings**

## **Justification**

- 7.21. Nottingham and its surrounding built up areas, including Hucknall, Arnold, Beeston, Carlton, Stapleford, West Bridgford and Clifton, form the major/main urban centre for population and employment in the Plan Area and could see significant growth in future. This area also shares significant employment and housing market links with the neighbouring cities of Derby and Leicester. The other main urban concentration is focused around Mansfield and the Ashfield towns of Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby-in-Ashfield (Mansfield/Ashfield) which are all clustered closely together (See Plan xx). The development of new, or extended, waste facilities to serve these areas is therefore key to managing planned future employment and housing growth.
- 7.22. Functionally these main urban areas are closely linked, and the availability and concentration of suitable employment land and transport links make these the most appropriate locations for the development of major waste infrastructure. However, there may also be a need for other, small or medium sized, facilities within these areas.
- 7.23. Newark, Worksop and Retford are sizable towns and locally important centres for housing and employment. Newark and Worksop in particular, face significant growth over the next 20 years as outlined within the relevant Local Plans, with a new garden village also proposed between Worksop and Retford by Bassetlaw District Council. These areas will therefore need further waste management provision both to cope with future growth and support the move towards more sustainable methods of waste management.

Whilst unlikely to need larger facilities, these locations are likely to require a number of small - medium sized waste management facilities.

- 7.24. Elsewhere there may be a need for small-scale facilities to meet local community needs, but these should be designed and located to fit in with the character of the surrounding area. These small-scale, local facilities are most likely to be for waste recycling, composting or transfer but small-scale anaerobic digestion may also be suitable where this can provide a local source of energy. There may also be wider benefits in terms of providing a more diverse range of local employment opportunities. Such facilities will be supported where these would meet a clear local need and can be accommodated without introducing industrial style development or intensive uses into village, neighbourhood, or countryside areas. In line with guidance in the National Planning Policy for Waste, the emphasis should be on the re-use of existing buildings and previously developed land wherever possible. This could include the re-use of appropriate agricultural, forestry or other buildings for example. Where waste development is proposed in the Green Belt, proposals will need to comply with Policy SP7: Green Belt.
- 7.25. It is recognised that some types of waste facility, such as wastewater treatment works, may have specific locational requirements. These may require an open countryside or greenbelt location outside of the spatial strategy set out in Policy SP3.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO5 – Meet our future needs, SO7 – Sustainable Transport

## **SP4 – Managing Residual Waste**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- The majority of respondents felt that there would be a need for some landfill disposal capacity in future, but this should not prevent further recycling or recovery efforts.
- Waste should be disposed of as close to where it is generated as possible to reduce transport distances and costs.
- Disposal sites should be carefully designed and monitored.
- Some respondents felt there should be greater emphasis on waste reduction measures to avoid the need for disposal.
- Considering the relatively small proportion of waste sent to landfill, this would be appropriate on a regional basis, rather than necessarily within the Plan area.

**Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings:**

- It was found that making additional provision for waste disposal could have significant environmental impacts, dependent on the specific location of sites. There may be minor positive effects from ensuring there is adequate provision for all waste needs and reducing the need to transport residual waste out of the Plan area for disposal.

**Introduction**

- 7.26. As well as making provision for a range of suitable waste treatment facilities to recover as much of our resources as possible, the Plan must also ensure that any remaining waste, known as residual waste, can be managed safely. This includes the use of suitable inert materials as bulk fill for engineering, landscaping or restoration purposes and the final disposal of non-hazardous or hazardous waste which is not suitable for further treatment.

**SP4 Residual Waste Management**

- a) **Proposals for the recovery of inert waste to land will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:**
- This will provide a significant benefit or improvement which cannot practicably or reasonably be met in any other way.**
  - The waste cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled or processed in any other way.**
  - The use of inert waste material replaces the need for non-waste materials**
  - The development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary to achieve the desired benefit or improvement**
  - This will not prejudice the restoration of permitted mineral workings and landfill sites.**
- b) **Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous or hazardous waste will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:**
- There is an overriding need for additional disposal capacity which cannot be met at existing permitted sites.**
  - The waste cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled or processed in any other way.**
- c) **In all cases, the resulting final landform, landscaping and after-uses must be designed to take account of and, where appropriate, enhance the surrounding landscape, topography and natural environment.**

- 7.27. National policy recognises that there is still a need to make adequate provision for waste disposal once all other treatment options have been exhausted (Paragraph 3, National Planning Policy for Waste). This should only be where the need for disposal is unavoidable, for example where there is a lack of treatment (i.e. recycling or other recovery) capacity available for that specific waste type, or during periods of planned maintenance or mechanical breakdown at existing treatment facilities.
- 7.28. Previously waste disposal has been used as a means of backfilling and restoring old mineral workings, but the majority of former quarries and colliery sites have now been restored. New quarries may require inert waste materials for restoration in future, but there are now very few, if any, quarries that would be suitable for non-hazardous waste disposal. This is mainly due to geology as the permeable sandstone aquifer which underlies much of the plan area prevents the disposal of hazardous or non-hazardous waste.

### **Inert Waste**

- 7.29. Inert material can be put to beneficial use to restore former mineral sites or as a capping material for landfill or landraise schemes. This type of activity can be categorised as waste recovery, rather than disposal, where the material is used to replace non-waste materials which would otherwise have been used fulfil the same function. Given the need to ensure the appropriate restoration of mineral workings, landfill, and landraise sites, priority will be given to this type of operation ahead of any other recovery operation.
- 7.30. Other types of recovery operation involving inert waste can include:
- Constructing haul roads/hard standing.
  - Agricultural land improvements or other engineering operations.
  - Landscaping and noise attenuation bunds to screen development.
- 7.31. Given that inert waste readily lends itself to being put to a beneficial use, the disposal of inert waste to land is considered unacceptable.
- 7.32. The WPAs will therefore need to consider whether proposed development involving the deposit of waste to land is a genuine 'recovery' activity. This will include an assessment of whether there is a genuine need for the development and the extent to which it will provide environmental or other benefits. Permission will not be granted proposals where the intention is to provide an outlet for waste 'disposal' for its own sake.

- 7.33. The recovery of inert waste to land will only be supported if the development provides a significant benefit that would outweigh any significant adverse impacts. In the case of land remediation, the development must demonstrate a significant improvement to damaged or degraded land and/or provide a greater environmental or agricultural value than the previous land use.
- 7.34. Proposals must demonstrate that the quantity of waste to be used is the minimum amount required to achieve the desired outcome. Where this relates to the restoration of minerals workings or landfill sites, this will include consideration of the final landform, slope stability and drainage profile, allowing for the expected rate of settlement of the deposited material.
- 7.35. Where an application, or part of an application, which includes a recovery to land operation is to be determined by a district or borough council, then Policy SP4 will apply as part of the decision-making framework.

#### **Non-hazardous and hazardous waste**

- 7.36. The Plan aims to divert as much waste away from landfill as possible by providing other types of facilities for the management of waste and there has been a significant reduction in the amount of waste requiring disposal over the last 20 years. This is expected to continue in future, as a result of further waste minimisation efforts including restrictions on the landfill of biodegradable waste and the wider use of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes. As such, it is expected that landfill will only be used once all other treatment options have been exhausted.
- 7.37. The environmental problems associated with finding suitable landfill sites, and the reducing need for disposal, mean that the availability of landfill for both hazardous and non-hazardous waste has been steadily reducing as existing sites are used up. There is one remaining non-hazardous landfill site within the Plan area at Daneshill, north of Retford, which has planning permission until 2042 but it is uncertain how long this will remain operational. There are also a number of closed sites that are being restored.
- 7.38. Sites for landfill disposal are therefore becoming more specialised as operators focus on existing facilities. As a result, waste is increasingly travelling over administrative boundaries to reach these facilities and make the best use of remaining capacity. Although the plan seeks to minimise the overall distance that waste is transported, the lack of suitable disposal sites within the Plan area may mean that residual hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be managed at the nearest available site but not necessarily within the Plan area.

- 7.39. As set out in Policy SP2 the Plan’s approach is to provide sufficient waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of our own needs, whilst recognising that it may not be possible to provide for every type of facility within the Plan area. The Councils will therefore maintain a close dialogue with other East Midlands and surrounding WPAs to ensure that waste can continue to be managed as sustainably as possible.
- 7.40. Although the scope to provide hazardous or non-hazardous disposal capacity within the Plan area is thought to be extremely limited, due to the underlying geology of the area, it is important that the Plan includes relevant policies to deal with such proposals should these come forward. Part (b) of Policy SP4 above will therefore apply to any proposals for new landfill sites for hazardous or non-hazardous waste including the extension of, or alterations to, existing, unrestored sites. As there is sufficient waste treatment capacity within the plan area to meet expected future needs, disposal is expected to be a last resort in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO5 – Meeting our Future Needs

## SP5 – Climate Change

### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

- There is no mention of Greenhouse gases and the predicted impacts of climate change are not included in the plan.
- The WLP needs to be sufficiently flexible to be able to support and deliver, innovative waste management solutions and infrastructure which will help achieve sustainable waste management and climate change commitments.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the climate change, as such there are no comments to make.



## Introduction

- 7.41. The Government is committed to tackling the causes of climate change and reducing carbon emissions, striving for total emissions generated within the UK being equal to, or less than, the amount of emissions being removed or offset by 2050, also known as the 'net zero' target. Both Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are committed to achieving carbon neutrality in their activities and planning can play a key role in securing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, whilst supporting the transition to a low carbon future. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- 7.42. All new development should therefore seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, including flooding, where practicable. Reducing the environmental impacts of transporting, treating and disposing of waste is a key priority in line with Strategic Objective 2.
- 7.43. The key impacts of climate change on waste across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are likely to be the increased risk of flooding and storm damage. This could damage essential waste management infrastructure and is a significant pollution risk if a landfill or sewage works were to be overrun by flood water, highlighting the need to avoid inappropriate development in the floodplain. The impact of longer, hotter and drier spells could also cause odour, dust and noise problems during the storage and transportation of biodegradable wastes but these can be tackled through the use of sealed waste containers and enclosing operations within a building or limiting the length of time waste can be stored before treatment or disposal for example. The detailed impacts will be controlled through the detailed development management policies of the Plan set out in Chapter 8.
- 7.44. The key concern of the draft Waste Local Plan is to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk whilst reducing greenhouse gases, minimising vulnerability, improving resilience, encouraging the reuse of existing resources and supporting renewable and low carbon energy.

### **SP5 – Climate Change**

**All new or extended waste management facilities should be located, designed and operated so as to minimise any potential impacts on climate change. They should make efficient use of natural resources, limit climate impacts by avoiding damage to air quality, water or soil and reduce the need**

**to transport waste, whilst supporting renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure, through innovative design.**

**Proposals for all new or extended waste management facilities should be designed to ensure that they are resilient to the future impacts of climate change.**

## **Justification**

- 7.45. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are committed to taking a sustainable approach to planning development that responds to the challenges of climate change and takes wider environmental considerations into account when making decisions about the location, nature and size of new waste development. County Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2021 and have made a commitment to achieving carbon neutrality in all its activities by 2030. Nottingham City Council are also committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2028, as set out in their Carbon Neutral Charter.
- 7.46. The nature and scale of new waste development will influence the extent to which climate change resilience measures will be most effective and appropriate. Waste development can provide a number of opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of future climate change.
- 7.47. This could include:
- Enclosing waste facilities which would help to reduce noise, dust and odour and would also act as a temperature control measure.
  - Minimise water consumption (e.g. use of recycled water for waste management processes, harvesting of rainwater).
  - Designing facilities to include measures to deliver landscape enhancement and biodiversity gain. Such measures should contribute to the wider network of green infrastructure across the county (e.g. green roofs)
  - Utilising associated lower-carbon energy generation such as heat recovery and the recovery of energy from gas produced from the waste so activity is maximised.
  - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency, design and orientation of buildings
  - Introducing the use of sustainable modes of transport, low emission vehicles, travel plans, which will contribute to lowering our carbon footprint
  - Utilising Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), water efficiency and adaptive responses to the impacts of excess heat and drought.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 – Climate Change

## **SP6 – Minimising the movement of Waste**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- If the expected CDE waste stream within the Plan area is expected to remain stable, or moderately increase, over the timeframe of the plan, then transporting large volumes of waste outside the area could potentially be subjected to future impacts from any transport limitations on movement of waste.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover waste minimisation, as such there are no comments to make.

## **Introduction**

7.48. The principle of proximity for treatment of waste is a feature of the 2011 Waste Regulations as it seeks to avoid undue movements of waste. The proximity principle does not however require use of the closest facility to the exclusion of all other considerations. In some cases, it may make economic and environmental sense for waste to be managed at a facility in a neighbouring county, if this is closer or means that waste will be managed further up the waste hierarchy. It is not always viable to have facilities for every waste type in one area and some wastes, such as hazardous waste, are very specialised or are only produced in relatively small quantities. Our strategy is therefore to seek to minimise waste movements, encourage alternative movement to road-based transport where appropriate, and deal pragmatically with proposals which treat waste generated from outside Nottinghamshire.

### **SP6 - Minimising the movement of Waste**

**All waste management proposals should seek to minimise the distances waste needs to travel and maximise the use of rail, water, pipeline or conveyor.**

**All proposals should also seek to make the best use of the existing transport network ensuring that proposed facilities use the main highway network where appropriate.**

**Waste management proposals which are likely to treat or dispose of waste from areas outside Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be permitted where they demonstrate that:**

- a) the facility makes a significant contribution to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, or**
- b) there are no facilities or potential sites in more sustainable locations in relation to the anticipated source of the identified waste stream, or**
- c) there are wider social, economic or environmental sustainability benefits that clearly support the proposal.**

## **Justification**

- 7.49. Minimising the distance waste must travel for appropriate treatment or disposal is a key objective of the Waste Local Plan and is one of the main reasons for focusing most new development in, or close to, our larger urban areas as outlined in Policy SP3. Most of our waste is currently transported by road but encouraging alternative forms of transport, such as water or rail, can help to reduce the environmental impact of waste management in terms of carbon emissions and road congestion as well as the impact on residential amenity in locations close to waste treatment facilities.
- 7.50. The River Trent, a major waterway running north-east through Nottinghamshire has the potential to provide freight movement by water and new rail freight terminals could, over the lifetime of the Local Plan, provide further opportunities for more sustainable forms of transporting waste over long distances. Over very short distances, usually within site boundaries, transport by pipeline or conveyor may also be an option.
- 7.51. Making use of alternative, more sustainable, forms of transport are likely to depend upon the size and type of site as well as the type of waste involved. Opportunities to move waste by rail or water are therefore most likely to arise in relation to larger development, but all waste management proposals should nevertheless look at ways of transporting waste more sustainably where possible. Large and medium scale facilities should be sited as close to source as practically possible.
- 7.52. It is likely that during the life of the Waste Local Plan that proposals will be made which take waste from a wider catchment area. We will therefore maintain a flexible approach and work with neighbouring authorities and applicants to understand the overall level and type of waste management

provision. We will also seek to ensure that the waste hierarchy is supported, the most sustainable outcome is sought, and that wider social, economic or environmental sustainability benefits are delivered through those facilities being located here in Nottinghamshire.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 – Climate Change, SO7- Sustainable Transport

## SP7 – Green Belt

### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

- The NPPF guidance on ‘very special circumstances’ should be considered when assessing planning applications.
- If waste sites are developed, the impact they have on the Green Belt should be considered.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover sustainable transport, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 7.53. There is one Green Belt within the plan area which forms an area of more than 43,000 ha and covers land around Nottingham City and the urban parts of Gedling, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe Boroughs. The Green Belt was principally designated to prevent coalescence of Nottingham and Derby. Green Belt is a policy which is allocated and reviewed as part of Local Plans made by the respective City, District and Borough Councils in whose area it applies.

## **SP7 - Green Belt**

**Proposals for waste management facilities and associated development made on land designated as Green Belt will only be approved where this maintains the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it.**

**Proposals for waste management facilities considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt will only be approved where very special circumstances can be demonstrated.**

**Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.**

## **Justification**

7.54. The purposes of the Green Belt are:

- To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

7.55. Waste management proposals will need to demonstrate that the openness of the Green Belt is preserved, and the proposed development does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.

7.56. As the Nottingham- Derby Green Belt wraps around the main urban area of Nottingham, there are several permitted waste management facilities that fall within the Green Belt.

7.57. Waste management facilities would generally be regarded as inappropriate development within the Green Belt and as such the Councils will look to ensure there are sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities outside the Green Belt. The NPPF states that inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

7.58. Given the level of provision of facilities for waste management facilities to meet future needs, as outlined in section 5 of this Plan, and the opportunity for waste management facilities to develop on land outside the Green Belt, it is unlikely that very special circumstances will arise during the Plan period.

7.59. Whilst new buildings are considered inappropriate in the Green Belt, some forms of development could be considered not to be inappropriate if they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it, including:

- The extension or alteration of a building, provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building;
- The replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;
- Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would:
  - not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development; or
  - not cause substantial harm to the openness of the Green Belt, where the development would re-use previously developed land and contribute to meeting an identified affordable housing need within the area of the local planning authority.

7.60. Such exceptions could therefore apply to existing waste management facilities which fall within the Nottinghamshire- Derbyshire Green belt. In terms of waste management facilities, some disposal or disposal for recovery schemes may be considered engineering operations which would be considered not be inappropriate development.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO3 – The Environment

## SP8 – Safeguarding Waste management sites

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- Facilities should be safeguarded from encroachment by other development, most particularly, housing. Waste sites are strategic assets and should be protected and offered sufficient flexibility in their operation such that they can continue to provide a vital service.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the Green Belt, as such there are no comments to make.

## **Introduction**

- 7.61. Waste management sites are an essential part of our infrastructure and it is important that both appropriate existing facilities and suitable future sites are protected from other uses, such as housing, that might restrict existing operations or their ability to expand in future as they are sensitive to their operations. This could lead to the unnecessary loss of existing infrastructure and capacity to manage waste within the plan area.
- 7.62. Policy SP7 below therefore protects both existing and permitted waste management sites and the possibility of their future expansion, as well as facilities that could transport waste, such as rail and water facilities. There is no intention that this policy should be used to safeguard unauthorised or inappropriate facilities.

### **SP8 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites**

**Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City will seek to avoid the loss of existing authorised waste management facilities, including potential extensions; sites which have an unimplemented planning permission; and facilities to transport waste, such as rail or water, having regard to the long term need for the facility and the wider benefits of any redevelopment proposal.**

**Development proposals for non-waste uses near existing or permitted waste management facilities will need to provide suitable mitigation to address significant adverse impacts and demonstrate that the waste management uses can operate without unreasonable restrictions being placed upon them.**



**Where proposals are within the Cordon Sanitaire of a wastewater treatment facility, the applicant will need to discuss the proposal with the water company which operates the site.**

## **Justification**

- 7.63. Non-waste development can be sensitive to the operations of waste facilities if they are within close proximity to each other. However, permitted and existing waste facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed upon them because of new development being permitted after they have been established. As per the NPPF and NPPW, it is for the applicant of the new development as the 'agent of change' to demonstrate that their proposed development will not affect the operations of waste facilities and provide suitable mitigation to address any identified significant adverse impacts which the proposed development may have on the existing waste operation. District and Borough Councils within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are encouraged to consult Nottinghamshire County Council on applications that are near existing or permitted waste management facilities.
- 7.64. Where proposed non-waste development would have an unacceptable impact on a waste management facility, the Councils will oppose the proposal. Permission should not be granted unless there is an overriding local or national need for the development and the developer funds the relocation of the safeguarded facility. It is not the intention of Policy SP7 to unreasonably restrict non-waste development and, in most cases, by taking a more flexible approach it may be possible to accommodate non-waste development by making changes to the proposed layout of any housing or mixed-use scheme. Mitigations therefore could include using parking or landscaping areas to provide a buffer zone from any existing or potential waste facility.
- 7.65. What mitigations are suitable will depend on the non-waste development proposed as well as the type of waste facility and the nature of its operations. The specific nature and potential impacts of wastewater treatment facilities, for example, can be quite different to other waste treatment facilities. Water companies often establish a 'cordon sanitaire' policy which seeks to influence the type of development which might take place within a certain distance of a sewage works. The 'cordon sanitaire' is a site-specific limit ranging from 25 to 400 metres, which varies according to the type of processes carried out, the size of works, industrial effluents involved, land use around the site, any anticipated extensions and site topography. Where other, non-waste development proposals fall within

the 'cordon sanitaire,' the applicant should seek to discuss any proposals with the water company who operate the facility.

- 7.66. The Waste Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report contains a list of sites that have current planning permissions which should be referred to when applicants are putting non-waste development sites forward.
- 7.67. It should be noted that waste facilities will be subject to monitoring and conditions to limit adverse impacts, with all waste applications for new facilities required to satisfy the Development Management Policies within Chapter 8 of this Plan.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO5: Meet our future needs

## 8. Development Management Policies

### What you told us at the Issue and Options Stage:

- Overall, respondents were generally supportive of the suggested policy areas. Reference to odour, noise, climate, and local amenity should be included in the policies.
- A large part of the Plan area lies within an Airport Safeguarding Area, as such it was suggested that we refer to this and also the issue of bird strike.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings:

- The option of specific development management policies for specific topic areas was more sustainable than that of criteria-based development management policies for broad groupings of topic areas.

### Introduction

- 8.1. The purpose of development management policies is to help to deliver the strategic policies and objectives by providing the criteria against which future waste development will be assessed. They relate specifically to individual, site level criteria such as environmental impacts and standards and provide guidance about how planning applications for waste development in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be assessed.
- 8.2. Applicants are advised to discuss proposals for waste development with the Nottinghamshire or Nottingham City prior to submission of a planning application, as set out in the relevant adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Such pre-application engagement can enable early identification of potential constraints and has the potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system. This approach is encouraged by the Government and more details are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Applications for waste development should provide sufficient information to allow a balanced assessment to be made. Add in reference to pre app services etc
- 8.3. It should be noted that whilst the impacts of waste development proposals on amenity and the environment will be considered when determining applications, the Councils will have to assume that control processes, particularly in relation to pollution, that are the function of other regulatory bodies will be effective. For example, it is the role of the Environmental Permit which is issued by the Environment Agency that ensures processes and standards are in place to prevent air and water pollution, thus protecting human health and the environment from any potential impacts from proposals. It is therefore also recommended that applicants seek advice from relevant regulatory bodies early on within the application process so

that any impacts and concerns can be addressed through the appropriate regulatory regimes.

- 8.4. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is often required for major developments that are likely to have significant impacts on the environment. The EIA process is used to identify the likelihood of significant impacts occurring as a result of a development, how these could be mitigated, and alternative ways in which the development could be carried out. Where EIA is required, the findings of this process must be included in a separate Environmental Statement to be submitted alongside the planning application.
- 8.5. All waste planning applications that meet the appropriate thresholds and criteria set out in the EIA Regulations (2017) will therefore be screened to determine whether or not EIA is required. Applicants may also request a formal screening opinion from the Councils prior to submitting a planning application. Where EIA is required, applicants may also request a scoping opinion setting out the issues to be addressed within the Environmental Statement.

## **DM1- General Site Criteria**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:**

- Overall, there was a preference for specific site criteria. The issues of land remediation, size, proximity to receptors should be considered.
- Sites required for new sewerage assets, will need to meet a different needs to other Waste Management sites, whilst there are similarities in term of need to protect the environmental and the risk of nuisance from odour, traffic, lighting etc. as Sewerage assets also rely of topographical and hydrological features to identify appropriate sites, it should be clear that a separate process will be needed to identify the most suitable sites.
- Site specific allocations can provide some certainty but may prevent alternative more suitable sites coming forward over the plan period exacerbated if allocated sites become unavailable or prove unsuitable. On balance, assessing sites on their merits as they are brought forward by the industry, based upon the Broad Locations, should provide the greatest flexibility and allow the plan to deliver the facilities needed through the plan period
- Recycling facilities should be provided close to local communities, especially in rural areas, to reduce carbon emissions and encourage greater usage

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings:**

- It was found that including a general site criteria policy that identifies types of locations likely to be suitable for different types of waste facilities, to help

assess the suitability of waste management proposals, was more sustainable than not including a site criteria policy.

## Introduction

- 8.6. Policy SP3 establishes the broad principles/areas where waste management facilities are likely to be appropriate. However, not every type of waste management use will be appropriate in every location. Certain types of facilities have specific land-use requirements and/or more intensive impacts. Policy DM1 sets out a criteria-based approach to show the types of locations that are likely to be suitable for different types of waste management facility. This includes an indication/guide to the size and scale of development that is likely to be acceptable in different types of location.

### DM1 – General Site Criteria

**Waste management facilities will be supported in the following general locations, as shown in the matrix below, subject to there being no unacceptable environmental impacts:**



**Community sites** – locations where people already travel for local services e.g. local shopping centres, leisure centres, supermarkets, schools etc.



**Employment land** – areas which are already used, or are allocated, for employment related uses such as industrial estates, business parks or technology parks etc.



**Previously developed land/derelict land** – land that is no longer needed or has been abandoned. This includes land which has previously been used for some form of permanent, built, development that is no longer used but could also include former mineral workings or un-restored/poorly restored colliery land where there are no formal restoration requirements.






**Open countryside/agricultural land** – rural land, including farmland, which is not covered by any other environmental designation, especially where this enables the re-use of farm or forestry buildings.

**Green Belt** – land within the Green Belt where very special circumstances can be demonstrated.

This could include derelict or previously developed land or old mineral workings. All proposals will be subject to Green Belt policies.

- likely to be suitable for small medium or larger facilities

○ only likely to suitable for smaller facilities

			Previously developed land/derelict land		
<b>Combined Facilities</b>					
Resource recovery park		●	●		
<b>Recycling</b>					
Bring sites	○	○			
Household Waste Recycling Centre		●	●		
Materials Recovery Facility		●	●	○	
Aggregates		●			
Metal/End-of-life vehicles		●			
<b>Composting</b>					
Enclosed/In-vessel		●	●	○	
Open-air				●	●
<b>Energy Recovery</b>					
Anaerobic Digestion		●	●	○	○
Mechanical Biological Treatment		●	●		
Refuse Derived Fuel processing		●	●		
Incineration		●	●		
Gasification		●	●		
Pyrolysis		●	●		
<b>Waste Transfer</b>					
Transfer station		●	●	○	
<b>Waste Water Treatment</b>					
Waste Water Treatment		●	●	○	○
<b>Disposal</b>					
Landfill			●	●	●
Landraise			●	●	

## Justification

- 8.7. The NPPW states that waste planning authorities should consider a broad range of locations for waste management facilities including industrial sites and look for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and/ or alongside complementary activities. Where possible, priority should be given to suitable previously developed land to promote reuse of these sites. As there are a wide range of different waste management technologies, and others may emerge in future, it is important to consider the characteristics/land use requirements and likely environmental impacts of the different types of waste management process and the intensity of the operation proposed. Most waste management uses/facilities are industrial in nature and can be enclosed in a building but there some operations which may need to be carried out in the open air such as composting, wastewater treatment and some crushing and screening operations.
- 8.8. For waste management facilities that require a building, or are likely to involve significant vehicle movements, the emphasis is on areas that are already used, or are allocated, for employment such as industrial estates or logistics (warehousing and distribution) parks. Operations that need to be carried out in the open air should be located well away from uses which are sensitive to noise and dust.

### *Combined facilities – resource recovery parks*

- 8.9. Some types of waste management facility can benefit from being located close together as this can minimise the distance waste is transported and increase opportunities for materials to be recovered and re-used. This includes recycling and waste transfer operations but could also include other non-waste uses that make use of the recycled products or materials. In some cases, there may be scope for energy recovery facilities to provide heat and/or power to other local premises. This could include anaerobic digestion schemes, incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or other emerging technologies. These schemes are often referred to as Resource Recovery Parks, or Energy Parks, where there is a strong emphasis on renewable and low carbon technologies. As these types of developments are likely to be more strategic in nature, they will benefit from good access to the strategic road network and potential rail or water links where these are physically and economically viable.

### *Recycling and waste transfer facilities*

- 8.10. Larger materials recycling/recovery and waste transfer facilities usually need a large warehouse type building within which to carry out the sorting and separation of materials and to store the resulting bales of paper, plastic etc. for collection. They will need good road access but the potential to use

alternatives such as rail or water transport should be considered where practical. These types of facilities are therefore well suited to industrial estates and business parks, especially alongside other storage and distribution type uses. Household Waste Recycling Centres would also be appropriate, as these need to be accessible by both car and HGV. However, these also need to be close to the main residential areas they are intended to serve.

- 8.11. Smaller, community scale facilities such as bring sites (bottle banks) should be located within easy walking distance of residents or at sites that people are already likely to visit such as shopping centres, supermarkets, leisure centres, village halls etc. Where community run facilities such as small scale, local, recycling or composting schemes are proposed, these should look to re-use existing buildings or previously developed land wherever possible.
- 8.12. Other types of recycling that are carried out in the open air, such as scrap yards and aggregates recycling will need to be located well away from uses which are sensitive to noise and dust. They will also need areas for stockpiles and storage and are best suited to general industrial areas alongside other heavy processing and manufacturing type uses. Where possible, these types of operations should be enclosed within a building to minimise any environmental impacts, but this may not always be feasible<sup>viii</sup>. Temporary aggregates recycling facilities may be appropriate at quarries or landfill sites where this can encourage greater re-use and recycling and they are linked to the life of that facility<sup>ix</sup>.

### *Composting*

- 8.13. Composting is generally suited to rural locations although special care would need to be taken where this involves a building, or permanent processing plant, in order not to introduce an industrial process into a rural area. Open air schemes will need to be a minimum distance away from uses that are sensitive to possible bio-aerosols. In-vessel or enclosed schemes are more likely to require a building and should therefore be located within or close to existing farm development. Where such schemes would involve significant vehicle movements they should be located within industrial areas.

### *Anaerobic digestion*

- 8.14. The process of anaerobic digestion takes place within sealed tanks or silos. Large scale plants would again therefore be suited to general industrial areas. However, smaller plants may also be suitable in agricultural areas as they are similar to the types of storage tanks and silos found on farms. This would however depend on the scale and design of the plant and whether it can be accommodated alongside or within existing buildings for example. As anaerobic digestion is also used for sewage treatment, it may also be suitable within or alongside wastewater and sewage treatment plants.



### *Energy recovery facilities*

- 8.15. Larger energy recovery plants (including incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, and possibly anaerobic digestion) will require a large industrial type building with a tall stack or chimney and, in some cases, may have visible plant or pipe-work on the outside. These are therefore best located near other industrial uses of a similar scale and bulk with good road and/or rail or water access for transport. They should also be close to other uses that can make use of the heat and electricity generated or close to a suitable connection to the national grid. Smaller scale energy recovery facilities could be incorporated as part of residential, or mixed-use schemes, where these can serve the wider development. Mechanical biological treatment plants combine several different waste treatment processes and are therefore likely to require a single large building or a cluster of smaller buildings on one site. These would again therefore be suited to industrial estates and areas allocated for employment use.

### *Wastewater treatment*

- 8.16. Wastewater and sewage treatment facilities can vary from large scale plants serving major urban areas to small rural plants serving a single village. They do not generate significant vehicle movements and their main impacts are likely to be visual and odorous as parts of the biological treatment process need to take place in the open air. For this reason, sites should be located away from housing and should be designed to minimise their impact on the surrounding landscape. However, the choice of sites will be limited by operational requirements such as local topography, pumping distances, and the need to discharge treated water into a suitable watercourse.

### *Disposal facilities*

- 8.17. Landfill sites are classified into three different types based on the types of waste which they can accept – hazardous, non-hazardous, or inert (see Glossary). Both hazardous and non-hazardous landfill sites have the potential to produce harmful gases, leachate and odour and must be engineered and operated to ensure that the waste is safely contained whilst it decomposes. Hazardous and non-hazardous landfill sites must therefore be located in areas which are geologically suitable and well away from housing or other sensitive uses, aquifers, and watercourses. Inert landfill sites are less likely to cause environmental problems but there could still be local impacts relating to traffic, noise, mud, and dust.
- 8.18. The choice of possible locations to dispose of residual waste by either by landfill or land-raise is increasingly limited. Disposal can provide a way to restore worked out quarries or colliery tips, but this depends on the type of waste to be disposed of and the local geology and ground conditions. Waste disposal operations are only suitable in a very limited range of locations. As far as possible these need to be sited away from sensitive uses such as

housing but should also be within reasonable reach of our main urban areas in order to minimise the distance waste has to travel for disposal.

- 8.19. Landfill within the Green Belt may be acceptable if very special circumstances can be demonstrated. This could include the restoration of former mineral workings. Land-raise schemes may be appropriate on derelict land where this would provide the best means of reclamation and could be considered on Greenfield sites if there are no other options. However, land-raise schemes are unlikely acceptable within the Green Belt because of the visual impact on the otherwise open character of the landscape.
- 8.20. In some circumstances, it may be beneficial to re-work old landfill sites in order to recover materials that were previously thrown away but are now seen a valuable resource. This could include metal and plastics for example. This process is known as 'landfill mining' and, although it is a form of materials recovery, the environmental impacts will essentially be the same as for landfill or land-raise.
- 8.21. The criteria-based approach in Policy DM1 sets out what type of development is likely to be acceptable in which locations. Policy DM1 applies to facilities for all types of waste, including those treating or disposing of hazardous waste, unless specified otherwise within the policy text. Where other circumstances arise that the Waste Local Plan could not foresee, proposals will be determined on their merits and in accordance with current national policy

## **DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:**

- As a result of the concentration of the population, access to open space adjacent to the larger conurbation plays an important role in the health and wellbeing of local people and waste disposal in those areas should be avoided wherever possible.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover health, wellbeing and amenity, as such there are no comments to make.

## **Introduction**

- 8.22. Maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the quality of our environment, whilst providing a suitable network of appropriate waste management facilities is at the heart of waste planning. The Waste Local Plan has an important role to play in getting this balance right. All proposals will also

need to be in accordance with relevant local planning policies set out within Nottinghamshire's Borough Council's Local Plans.

### **DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity**

**Proposals for new waste management facilities will be supported where it can be demonstrated that any adverse impacts on health, wellbeing and amenity arising from the construction, operation and, where relevant, restoration phase are avoided or adequately mitigated to an acceptable level, including any associated transport impacts. The types of impacts that need to be considered include, but are not restricted to:**

- **Protection of water quality and resources and flood risk management**
- **Landscape and Visual impacts**
- **Nature and heritage conservation**
- **High quality agricultural land and soil**
- **Noise, lighting and vibrations**
- **Local water environment**
- **Dust**
- **Mud**
- **Air emissions**
- **Traffic and access**
- **Odours and litter**
- **Vermin and birds**
- **Stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level**
- **Loss of designated open/green space**
- **Potential land use conflict**

### **Justification**

- 8.23. All waste related development should take account of its surroundings and be located, designed, and operated to minimise any potentially harmful impacts, especially to air, water and soil. Consideration will also be given to whether proposals are likely to result in an unacceptable cumulative impact (see Policy DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development) in combination with other existing or proposed development. Development should be

located away from areas of important landscape, heritage and nature conservation value, flood-risk and unstable land. Where such locations are unavoidable, appropriate mitigation will be required. Facilities should be designed to fit in with their surrounding landscape or townscape and built and operated to the highest standards to minimise possible impacts such as noise, dust, mud, vibration, litter, odour, traffic nuisance and light pollution in order to protect local amenity. In the case of hazardous or non-hazardous landfill disposal, this will include the need to incorporate best practice measures for leachate management and landfill gas capture and recovery.

- 8.24. Disruption to recognised green infrastructure and biodiversity assets should be avoided and all waste development proposals should make the most of opportunities to enhance green infrastructure, the local environment and biodiversity either through restoration or as part of the development itself. This will include consideration of impacts upon biodiversity and geodiversity, natural heritage assets including habitats and species listed in the UK and Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plans, natural resources including air, water and soil, and green infrastructure. Opportunities for environmental enhancement should also be informed by Local Landscape Character Assessments.
- 8.25. Enhancement proposals could include, the provision of additional public open space or rights of way, the creation and/or enhancement of wildlife and biodiversity areas, landscape improvements, and the provision of community education or recreation facilities.
- 8.26. Sites of international importance are specifically protected under national legislation and any proposal that would be likely to have a significant effect on a protected site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with the development plan.
- 8.27. Ensuring a good standard of health, wellbeing and amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings is a core planning principle of the National Planning Policy Framework. New and existing development should not contribute to, or be put at risk from, pollution or other sources of nuisance or intrusion which could adversely affect health, wellbeing and local amenity, particularly in relation to sensitive receptors.
- 8.28. The precise level of impacts will vary according to local conditions and the type, scale, and intensity of development proposed. Factors to be considered will therefore include the local topography, the position of the proposed development in relation to other uses and the degree to which any adverse effects can be mitigated. Depending upon the proximity and

sensitivity of surrounding land uses an appropriate stand-off distance may be required between the proposed waste management facility and nearby residential or other sensitive uses. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis taking account of any proposed mitigation measures.

- 8.29. Many forms of waste management facilities are likely to require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to examine the likely significant environmental effects what is being proposed. EIA is undertaken by developers as a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of certain types of waste proposal.
- 8.30. Where there is a possibility that a proposed waste management facility will require an EIA, developers are advised to consult the Councils well in advance of a planning application, and formally request an opinion on whether an EIA is required and, if so, its scope.
- 8.31. Where appropriate, avoidance or mitigation measures required to make a waste management facility acceptable as a result of this policy will be secured through planning conditions attached to the planning permission. Where measures cannot be secured in this way, planning obligations (also known as Section 106 Agreements) may be used to make the development acceptable in planning terms. See Policy DM9 - Planning Obligations for further details.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

Strategic Objective 1 – Climate Change, Strategic Objective 3 – The Environment, Strategic Objective 4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, Strategic Objective 6 – High Quality Design and Operation, Strategic Objective 7 – Sustainable Transport

### **DM3 – Design of New and Extended Waste Management Facilities**

**What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:**

- All new and extended waste management facilities should be designed with the regards to the Historic environment and flood prevention
- An important factor in the design of facilities will be their sustainability.

**Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover design, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 8.32. Waste management facilities have often been seen as having a negative impact on their local area because of fears that sites might be untidy or unpleasant. Whilst this might have been true of some older sites, modern sites can be well designed, operated and better regulated. Enclosing the majority of operations within a building means that most of the problems associated with older sites can be overcome. Promoting high quality design of waste facilities can also help to promote and reinforce the importance of waste as a resource. For example, many of the waste treatment facilities operating today take materials such as clean, pre-sorted glass, paper, card, plastic and metal. The best examples of these can sit comfortably alongside even high-tech industrial business parks.

### **DM3 – Design of New and Extended Waste Management Facilities**

**Planning permission for new waste facilities or the extension of existing facilities will be granted where it can be demonstrated that the development follows relevant best practice. All proposals for new or extended waste facilities should demonstrate that the development is of a scale, form and character appropriate to its location.**

**Future waste management facilities should be designed to include features, which, in both the construction and operation phases:**

- **Maximise landscape enhancements and biodiversity net gain, and other measures to contribute to green infrastructure enhancement**
- **Maximise efficient use of water and use sustainable surface water drainage techniques**
- **Minimise greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency and green building construction techniques**
- **Ensure resilience and enable adaptation to climate change**

## Justification

- 8.33. Policy DM1 sets out detailed criteria for the locations of different types of waste management facilities. Policy DM3 seeks to ensure that all new and extended waste facilities help to promote an innovative and sustainable waste management industry and improve the understanding and acceptance of essential waste management infrastructure. The design, layout and construction of waste management facilities should be as sustainable of

possible, including the re-use of materials, efficient use of water and energy and the use of sustainable urban drainage schemes where appropriate.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

Strategic Objective 1 – Climate Change, Strategic Objective 2 – The Economy, Strategic Objective 3 – The Environment, Strategic Objective 4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, Strategic Objective 6 – High Quality Design and Operation

## DM4 – Landscape Protection

### What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:

- Development management policies should cover visual impact on local and wider landscape, landscape character and on nationally protected landscapes

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover landscape protection, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

8.34. The countryside and its landscape features are valued for many different reasons, not all of them related to traditional concepts of aesthetics and beauty. It can provide habitats for wildlife and evidence of how people have lived on the land and harnessed its resources. Landscape has a social and recreational community value, as an important part of people's day-to-day lives. It has an economic value, providing the context for economic activity and often being a central factor in attracting business and tourism.

## DM4 – Landscape Protection

**Proposals for waste development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that it will not adversely impact on the character and distinctiveness of the landscape.**

**Proposals should be designed to be the appropriate scale, form and mass with the layout, orientation and use of materials considered so they are sympathetic to and compatible with the landscape character.**

**Development that would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape will only be permitted where there is no available alternative and the need for development outweighs the landscape interest. In such cases appropriate mitigation measures will be required.**

**Landscaping, planting and restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character policy area as set out in the Landscape Character Assessments covering Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.**

## **Justification**

- 8.35. Waste facilities have the potential to change and impact upon the landscape. National Planning Guidance states that valued landscapes should be protected and enhanced. The guidance allows for the inclusion of criteria-based policies in Local Plans against which proposals for any development on or affecting landscapes will be judged. It also allows for policies that set out necessary mitigation measures, such as appropriate design principles and visual screening, where necessary. This is covered by Policy DM2: Design and Landscaping.
- 8.36. Landscapes form an important part of the character of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and have evolved from a complex mix of natural and man-made influences such as geology, soil, climate and land use. This has given rise to a variety of landscapes that continue to change over time. All landscapes hold value, and some have more potential to be improved and restored than others.
- 8.37. In order to manage changes to landscape character, three Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) were published in 2009 (Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and Greater Nottingham including Ashfield and Mansfield) which cover the whole Plan Area and draw on the National Character Areas.
- 8.38. The LCAs identify specific features of the different Landscape Character Areas and this information can be used to give special protection to important landscape features or to identify suitable mitigation measures, such as tree planting to provide screening, when loss is unavoidable. It is also valuable in the design of restoration schemes for disposal sites.
- 8.39. The LCAs should be used to help develop waste development proposals and inform the Local Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment required for all waste proposals where appropriate to ensure the existing landscape and visual impacts on the surrounding areas has been considered.



This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO3 – The Environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

## DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity

### What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:

- The plan should include development management policies that recognise the importance of international, national and local designated wildlife sites
- Local wildlife sites were identified as particularly important to protect due to the lack of SSSI sites found within the plan area
- Any policy should protect habitats and species as well as ecological networks
- Where waste sites require restoration, this should be used as an opportunity to re-create habitats such as heathland
- The plan should consider the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping available for Nottinghamshire

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover biodiversity, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 8.40. The natural environment is a key element of sustainable development, with biodiversity and geodiversity essential to ecosystems which animals and humans depend upon to survive. The benefits associated with biodiversity and geodiversity are wide ranging, from providing natural flood protection to helping improve our physical and mental health. It is therefore important to ensure it is protected and, where possible enhanced.
- 8.41. Waste management facilities have the potential to have negative effects, directly and indirectly as well as cumulatively with other proposed developments, on biodiversity and geodiversity during their construction, operation and, where relevant, demolition and restoration. For example, HGV movements associated with a facility can release nitrous oxide which could have indirect effects on biodiversity. It is therefore important to ensure new waste management facilities are managed appropriately so that waste operations can be carried out without harming the environment as directed

by Article 13 of the Waste Framework Directive, fulfilling the Vision and Strategic Objective Four

## **DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity**

- 1. Proposals for waste development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:**
  - a) They will not adversely affect the integrity of an European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, including as a result of changes to air or water quality, hydrology, noise, light and dust), unless there are no alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest and necessary compensatory measures can be secured in accordance with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, Regulations 2017, as amended;**
  - b) They are not likely to give rise to an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, except where the need for and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the importance of the site and where no suitable alternative exists;**
  - c) They are not likely to give rise to the loss or deterioration of Local Sites (Local Wildlife Sites or Local Geological Sites) except where the need for and benefits of the development in that location outweigh the impacts;**
  - d) They would not result in the loss of populations of a priority species or areas of priority habitat except where the need for and benefits of the development in that location outweigh the impacts.**
  - e) Development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats will only be permitted where there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.**
- 2. Where impacts on designated sites or priority habitats or species cannot be avoided, then:**
  - a) In the case of European sites, mitigation must be secured which will ensure that there would be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s). Where mitigation is not possible and the applicant relies upon imperative reasons of overriding public interest, the Councils will need to be satisfied that any necessary compensatory measures can be secured.**
  - b) In all other cases, adequate mitigation relative to the scale of the impact and the importance of the resource must be put in place, with compensation measures secured as a last resort.**
- 3. Proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological resources by ensuring that waste development:**
  - a) Retains, protects, restores and enhances features of biodiversity or geological interest, and provides for appropriate management of these features, and in doing so contributes to targets within the**

**Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and provides net gains for biodiversity;**

**b) Makes provision for habitat adaptation and species migration, allowing species to respond to the impacts of climate change; and Maintains and enhances ecological networks, both within the County and beyond, through the protection and creation, where appropriate, of priority habitats and corridors, and linkages and steppingstones between such areas**

### **Justification**

8.42. Within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, there is an extensive network of designated and non-designated sites which are important for their biodiversity and geological interests. These range from international designated sites, also known as European or Natura 2000 sites, to local sites. Together these create an ecological network of habitats and green infrastructure which is unique to the Plan Area.

#### *International Sites*

8.43. International sites, or European or Natura 2000 sites as they are also known, are sites designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended (known as the Habitats regulation), and protect a range of species and habitats. Designations include Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), with the same level of protection given to potential SPAs, possible SACs, all of which are found within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

8.44. The plan area currently has one designated international site; the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC. There is also the 'possible potential' Special Protection Area (ppSPA) at Sherwood Forest, both sites are shown on Plan 1.

8.45. In relation to the ppSPA, until the site becomes designated, the Councils will adopt a risk-based approach as advised by Natural England and assess any applications in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

#### *National Sites*

8.46. Sites which are the finest examples of wildlife and natural features in England are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) of which a subset are further designated as National Nature Reserves (NNRs). Local authorities can also establish Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) providing that the relevant statutory nature conservation agency approves. There are 67 SSSI sites, 1 NNR and 67 LNR's in the plan area.

### *Local Sites*

- 8.47. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), previously called Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), and Local Geological Sites (LGS) are local, non-statutory designated sites which contain flora and/or fauna that is of importance at the local (County and City) level. These sites provide wildlife corridors between local, national and international sites and so help form an ecological network. There are over 1,400 LWS and 130 LGS in the plan area which are recorded by the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre.

### *Habitats and Species of Principal Importance*

- 8.48. There are other habitats of conservation importance that fall outside of the above designated sites which are identified as Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation in England. These are designated under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and regarded as conservation priorities in the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework.
- 8.49. Similarly, many species in Nottinghamshire that do not receive legal protection are identified as Species of Principal Importance for Conservation in England. Both were formerly known as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) priority habitats or species and are also listed in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan. They have high nature conservation value, contributing to the county's biodiversity and its ecological networks.

### *Protecting sites*

- 8.50. Waste development proposals can impact the biodiversity and geodiversity found within the above sites and habitats. These include direct and indirect impacts as well as cumulative impacts if other development is also occurring nearby. Further consideration is given to cumulative impacts in Policy DM10.
- 8.51. National policy is clear that distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.
- 8.52. For International Sites, including the ppSPA, any proposal that would be likely to have a significant effect, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would need to be supported by a Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure any such effects can be mitigated. If the proposed development site hosts a priority habitat or species, and there is no suitable

alternative solution or location for the development, permission will only be granted where the proposal relates to human health, public safety, provides beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment or there are other imperative reasons of overriding public interest and where necessary compensatory measures can be secured.

- 8.53. For proposals that are likely to have an adverse effect on SSSI sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, these will need to demonstrate the benefits of the development in the proposed location clearly outweighs the likely impact on the features that give the site its SSSI status and also outweigh any broader impacts on the national network of sites.
- 8.54. For proposals which give rise to the loss or deterioration of Local sites, proposals will need to demonstrate the need for and benefits of the development in that location outweigh any potential impacts.
- 8.55. Proposed development sites which impact on Habitats and Species of Principal Importance, regardless of the habitats existing condition, will need to demonstrate there are wholly exceptional reasons. Where such reasons are ascertained, a suitable compensation strategy will be required.
- 8.56. To enable the Councils to determine a planning application, sufficient information is required and applicants will be expected to undertake an assessment of the potential effects of their development proposals on areas of biodiversity and/or geological interest that is appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed development. Assessments should include an appropriate ecological survey and set out clearly the options proposed for avoiding, mitigating or compensating any adverse impact, working through the mitigation hierarchy as set out in paragraph 175a of the NPPF. Early engagement with the Councils and key stakeholders is recommended so the scope and detail required within any assessment can be determined.

#### *Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity*

- 8.57. Waste facilities can also enhance biodiversity, particularly disposal sites which require restoration. As outlined in the NPPW and in Policy DM5, such sites should be restored at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.
- 8.58. Where the opportunities for enhancement exist, such opportunities should be maximised, with biodiversity net gain achieved where possible as required by the NPPF (2019). Any enhancements should be in line with national and local targets and ensure habitats do not become fragmented and can adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping

completed for a large part of Nottinghamshire should be used to help inform such proposals.

- 8.59. It should be noted that the draft Environmental Bill intends to make a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain mandatory for all developments, delivered through habitat creation or enhancement, either on-site or off-site or through biodiversity credits, which will need to be secured for at least 30 years.
- 8.60. The Biodiversity Metric tool will be used to calculate whether a scheme is achieving a biodiversity net gain. This calculates the existing biodiversity units of the proposed development site (the baseline/pre-intervention units) and the post-intervention biodiversity units following the developments completion by considering the habitats area/size, the quality of the habitat (its distinctiveness and strategic significance) and its condition. By deducting the pre-intervention units from the post-intervention units the net change can be calculated to understand whether a 10% gain is being achieved.
- 8.61. It is intended that the Biodiversity metric tool is used to inform decisions where compensation for habitat loss is justified and therefore achieving net gain does not override the need to protect designated sites, protected or priority species and irreplaceable or priority habitats. It is also not intended for the tool to override ecological advice.
- 8.62. The latest version of the Biodiversity Metric Tool is 3.0 which was published in July 2021 along with a Small Sites Metric, further information on these metrics is available on Natural England's website.
- 8.63. It is expected that the Environment Bill will become law in Autumn 2023, the Councils therefore will continue to update and amend future iterations of the Waste Local Plan as further information and detail become available.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO3- The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

## DM6 – Historic Environment

### What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:

- Historic England's 2019 Heritage Counts report focuses on reuse and recycling buildings to reduce carbon and highlights alternative opportunities

to demolition of existing fabric and new build which produces C, D and E waste.

**Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the historic environment, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 8.64. The Historic environment is important to conserve as not only is it irreplaceable and helps us understand and interpret our past, but it also brings a wide range of social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits. Conserving, and where possible enhancing, the historic environment and historic assets is therefore a key part of achieving sustainable development and it is important to ensure they can be enjoyed by current and future generations.

### **DM6 – Historic Environment**

- 1. Proposals for waste development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there will not be any harm to the significance of a designated, or non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument, and/or its setting.**
- 2. Proposals likely to cause harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset, as above, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there are public benefits which outweigh the level of harm or loss, relative to the importance of the heritage asset affected.**
- 3. Proposals that would directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets will be assessed according to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.**
- 4. Proposals for waste development on a site of archaeological importance must ensure that satisfactory mitigation measures are incorporated, including the preservation in situ or the excavation and recording of any affected archaeological remains.**
- 5. Where relevant, the enhancement of the historic environment, including individual heritage assets or historic landscapes, will be encouraged.**

## Justification

- 8.65. Within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham there are thousands of designated (listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and a battlefield) and non-designated historic assets,

including archaeological sites and features as well as buildings and sites on local lists of heritage assets, that together contribute to the Plan area's unique local identity and sense of character.

- 8.66. Waste development proposals can potentially impact, directly or indirectly, heritage assets and their settings. Impacts can range from the direct loss to affecting the asset and its setting. Whilst visual impacts are often the most obvious effect on an asset's setting, new development can also change how we experience the historic environment through noise, smell, dust and vibrations, especially if there are multiple developments occurring within the vicinity at the same time. Cumulative impacts are therefore also important to consider as detailed in Policy DM10.
- 8.67. As detailed within the NPPF, heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. The significance is the value of the asset (both its physical presence and setting) to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which can be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. To be able to understand potential impacts of proposed development on historic assets and its setting, its significance then must firstly be understood.

#### **Designated historic assets**

- 8.68. For designated assets, when considering the potential impacts of proposed development on the significance of the asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation; the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 8.69. If it is identified that a waste development proposal has the potential to harm a designated asset and its setting, this harm will be categorised as either substantial harm, which includes total loss of the asset, or less than substantial harm. As it is the degree of harm on the asset's significance rather than the scale of development that determines the level of harm, even minor works can be classified as substantial harm.
- 8.70. For any harm to a designated heritage asset, clear and convincing justification for the waste development will be needed. Substantial harm to or loss of:
- grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.
  - assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade



I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional

- 8.71. The NPPF states that permission should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable use of the site; and
  - No viable use of the heritage asset can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
  - Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
  - The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 8.72. If the level of harm is less than substantial harm to the historic asset significance, then the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing the assets optimum viable use.
- 8.73. Public benefits can be anything that delivers social, economic or environmental objectives as described in paragraph 8 of the NPPF.

#### **Non-designated historic assets**

- 8.74. If proposals have impacts on non-designated assets, the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset will need to be considered within the planning balance. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to scheduled monuments will be subject to the same test as designated heritage assets.

#### **Recording of historic interest**

- 8.75. Where proposals would result in the total or part loss of a heritage asset, applicants for waste proposals will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset in a manner appropriate to its importance, with this made available to the public. For archaeological sites, where remains cannot be preserved in situ, remains will need to be excavated and appropriately recorded.

#### **Assessing impacts on the historic environment**

- 8.76. To enable the Councils to make informed assessments and decisions on applications that may impact on the historic environment, adequate information is required from applicants. This includes the applicant detailing the significance of the heritage asset affected, with the historic environment record consulted as a minimum. The level of detail within any assessment, where one is required, should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset, the size of the development and the level of its impact on the heritage asset including its setting.
- 8.77. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest then a desk-based assessment will be required followed by a field evaluation where appropriate.
- 8.78. It is strongly advised that assessments, including Heritage Statements and Archaeological Evaluations, are compiled by a professional consultant or contractor to ensure that an appropriate statement is submitted.
- 8.79. Within any assessment the applicant should also demonstrate how consideration of the asset and setting has influenced the development of the proposal to minimise and mitigate any identified impacts. Through good design and consideration of the local historic environment, proposals can seek to minimise any harm and should where possible, enhance the historic environment. Early consultation with the Council and heritage officers is recommended to help inform proposals and so demonstrate the historic asset has been considered through the design of the waste facility.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO3- The Environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

## **DM7 – Flood Risk and Water Resources**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options stage:**

- Support was given to including flood risk and water resources as a topic that should be addressed by the Development Management Policies
- As waste facilities can pose a higher risk of causing contamination to water resources, it is important to ensure both ground water and surface water resources are adequately protected

- Surface water runoff will need to be managed appropriately to protect the sewage system capacity
- Reducing water consumption should be covered due to the poor status of the Idle and Tore Permo-Triassic aquifer, with rainwater and grey water harvested where possible

**Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the flood risk and water resources, as such there are no comments to make.

**Introduction**

8.80. Water is essential for both humans and wildlife and waste facilities have the potential to contaminate water resources if appropriate mitigations are not in place. It is therefore important to protect both ground and surface water resources. For example, leachate from a disposal site could potentially contaminate aquifers or run off from sites, particularly if the site is flooded. may contain contaminants which then enter surface water resources, such as rivers, canals and lakes.

8.81. It is therefore important that waste facilities are designed, managed and located in suitable areas to ensure they have no adverse impacts on the quality, quantity and flow of surface and groundwater.

**DM7 - Water resources and Flood Risk**

***Water Resources***

**Proposals for waste management facilities will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impacts on the quantity and quality of water resources, including groundwater and surface water, taking account of Source Protection Zones, the status of surface watercourses and waterbodies and groundwater bodies. Where possible, proposals should include measures to enhance water quality.**

**For landfill and landraising schemes, proposals will need to demonstrate the ground / geological conditions are suitable.**

***Flood Risk***

**Proposals for waste management facilities will be supported where it can be demonstrated there will be no unacceptable impact on the integrity and**

**function of floodplains and there is no increased risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere.**

**Proposals which are within an area with a known risk of flooding, including potential risk in the future, will need to demonstrate the Sequential Test has been applied and a Flood Risk Assessment and Exception Test undertaken where required.**

**Proposals should also, where appropriate, include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) to manage surface water run-off.**

## **Justification**

### **Water Resources**

- 8.82. Proposals for waste management facilities will need to ensure the protection, and where possible, the enhancement of surface and ground water resources and quality as well as consider how the use of water resources can be minimised where possible.
- 8.83. The Environment Agency is the main authority for safeguarding water resources; it is responsible for improving and protecting inland and coastal waters, ensuring sustainable use of natural water resources, creating better habitats and other factors that help to improve quality of life. The Environment Agency publishes information on groundwater vulnerability and the location of source protection zones for water supply as well as the status of watercourses and water bodies.
- 8.84. The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection uses aquifer designations which are consistent with the Water Framework Directive. This reflects the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource and also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems. A key aim of the Water Framework Directive is to prevent deterioration in the status of water bodies, improve their ecological and chemical status and prevent further pollution.
- 8.85. Contaminating ground water resources, particularly aquifers which are used for drinking water, is perhaps the most serious pollution threat from waste management facilities, particularly from disposal sites. Proposals for landfill and landraising facilities will therefore need to demonstrate they have considered the geological conditions and the behaviour of surface and ground water and put appropriate mitigations in place where required. For

non-inert disposal sites, these should not be located in source protection zones.

- 8.86. The risk of contaminating surface water resources from waste facilities is also high if surface water is not managed appropriately. Proposals for waste management facilities therefore should:
- Direct surface water from all non-waste operational areas, such as roofs and roads, towards a sustainable surface water outfall where possible, with this water being treated through the appropriate number of treatment processes to ensure pollution is not caused or flood risk increased
  - Cover waste handling/storage areas to prevent excess rainwater entering the foul sewage system where possible
  - Have suitable mitigation/ attenuation of storm flows where the site is connected to the foul/ combined sewer where these are not separated
- 8.87. Applicants therefore are recommended to engage with the Environment Agency at the earliest opportunity within the application process to ensure they have considered ground and surface water resources. Early consultation will also help identify appropriate and adequate mitigations which may be required.
- 8.88. To further protect aquifers, especially those with poor status, under the Water Framework Directive further abstraction should be limited to prevent further deterioration. Proposals then should seek to reduce water consumption and ensure water resources are used as efficiently as possible. This could include measures such as harvesting rainwater and grey water for wheel washing and dust suppression as well as using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs), which can help improve water quality by removing pollutants as well as reducing flood risk.

### **Flood Risk**

- 8.89. Proposals for waste facilities must ensure the risk of flooding, from all sources, has been appropriately considered and addressed to ensure the facility is safe throughout its lifetime and can operate without posing a risk to water resources and water bodies and not increase flood risk on site or elsewhere.
- 8.90. The responsibility of managing flood risk lies with both the Local Lead Flood Authority (LLFA), in this case Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council for their respective administrative areas, and the Environment Agency. The Councils are responsible for managing the risk of

flooding from surface water and ground water and managing ordinary water courses whilst the Environment Agency has a specific responsibility to manage flood risk from main rivers and the sea. Both the LLFA and Environment Agency should be consulted early on within the application stages.

- 8.91. Proposals for waste management facilities should be located in areas with low flood risk, where this is not possible the applicant will need to undertake a Sequential Test to demonstrate there are no suitable alternative sites.
- 8.92. Applications will also need to be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment if:
- It is located in Flood Zone 1 and over 1 hectare
  - In Flood Zone 2 or 3
  - In an area identified as having critical drainage issues
  - It has an increased flood risk in the future
  - It is subject to other sources of flooding and the proposed development is a more vulnerable use
- 8.93. An exception test may also be required following the Sequential Test, this is dependent upon the flood risk vulnerability classification of the proposed development and what flood zone the proposal lies in. As outlined within the Planning Practice Guidance and summarised within Table X below, different waste facilities have different vulnerability classifications and so the flood zone compatibility of waste facilities varies.

*Table 13. - Vulnerability classification and compatibility for different types of waste facilities 1.*

<b>Type of Waste Facility</b>	<b>Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification</b>	<b>Flood Zone Compatibility</b>
Waste Water Treatment	Essential Infrastructure	Appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2, 3a and 3b*
Waste treatment (except landfill* and hazardous waste facilities)	Less Vulnerable	Appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a
Hazardous Waste Facilities	More Vulnerable	Appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a*
Landfill	More Vulnerable	Appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a*

*\*An exception test will be required*

- 8.94. For an exception test to be passed, the proposed development will need to demonstrate that both:
- The development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and
  - The development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall
- 8.95. Following the site-specific flood risk assessment, sequential and exception test where required, permission should only be granted in areas at risk of flooding where it can be demonstrated that:
- The most vulnerable part of the development is located in areas of the lowest flood risk within the site, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location
  - The development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient
  - It incorporates SuDs, unless there is clear evidence this would be inappropriate
  - Any residual risk can be safely managed and
  - Safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan
- 8.96. SuDs should also be incorporated into proposals for waste facilities, even where the risk of flooding is low, as they help to control surface water runoff and so not only can they reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, but they also remove pollutants and so can improve water quality as well. Examples of SuDs include permeable pavements, green roofs and swales.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 – Climate Change, SO3- The Environment

## DM8 – Public Access

### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

- There were no representations on Public Access.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

- The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the Public Access, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 8.97. Nottinghamshire is a largely rural County and has nearly 2,800km of routes providing access into the countryside for walking, cycling and horse riding and Nottingham City has a total of 84km of public access routes.
- 8.98. The Rights of Way network also provides vital links within the City and between towns and villages and is increasingly being used as a route to school, work and shops.
- 8.99. The size and location of a waste facility development can have significant direct or indirect impacts on the rights of way network and its users. However, it can also provide opportunities to improve and extend existing infrastructure and enable both wider enjoyment of the countryside and access to services and facilities.
- 8.100. The public rights of way network is both an important recreational resource and a sustainable transport option. Local authorities have a statutory duty to protect these and therefore, new developments should not adversely affect the integrity of the established rights of way network. There may, however, be circumstances where, in the interests of providing for sustainable waste developments, disruption of a public right of way is unavoidable. In such cases, mitigation would be sought, such as diverting the route in a satisfactory manner, creating an alternative route and/or providing for additional routes to increase access opportunities. Mitigation could also ensure an existing route does not suffer from reduced amenity.

#### **DM8 – Public Access**

**Proposals for waste development will be supported where it can be demonstrated this will not have an unacceptable impact on the existing rights of way network and its users. Where this is not practicable, satisfactory proposals for temporary or permanent diversions, which are of at least an equivalent interest or quality, must be provided and improvements and enhancements to the rights of way network will be sought where practicable.**

#### **Justification**

- 8.101. National guidance states that policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Opportunities to provide better facilities for users, such as adding links to the existing rights of way, should be sought. Where appropriate, manned crossing points will be required to ensure that the existing rights of way network is not compromised during development. Proposals for new rights of way will need to consider how they can best link into the existing rights of way network. All proposals for new or improved rights of way should also cater for the needs of people with mobility problems and other disabilities and comply with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010.



- 8.102. There are parts of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City that suffer from a poor-quality environment and a lack of accessible green space. Therefore, efforts to improve public rights of way should be targeted to help address such deficiencies as well as providing new infrastructure.
- 8.103. Reference should be made to the Nottinghamshire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan and the Nottingham City Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2 and advice sought from the County and City Council's rights of way officers regarding proposed temporary or permanent diversions and the opportunities for future improvements in the area.
- 8.104. Such consultation on any public right of way affected by a proposed waste development should take place at the earliest possible stage. The statutory process for footpath diversion or closure is separate from the planning process and as such delays or failures to secure any required amendments to the rights of way network could affect the implementation of future waste facilities development.
- 8.105. Enhancements to the rights of way network will be secured through legal agreements rather than planning conditions to ensure that the enhanced rights of way are available in perpetuity. Similarly, permissive paths will not be considered for temporary or permanent diversions to an existing definitive right of way.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO3 – The Environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

## DM9 – Planning Obligations

### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

- Planning Obligations should be used to ensure biodiversity net gain is achieved. Requirements should be secured through robust planning obligations and developers should be expected to bring forward proposals to meet these requirements at the earliest stage, before determination.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

- The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover Planning Obligations, as such there are no comments to make.

### Introduction

- 8.106. All waste development proposals could give rise to issues such as; highways, flood risk, landscape character and archaeological and ecological

impact. There are many areas where the treatment of waste could impact on local communities. In order to ensure that a balance is struck between society's requirement for waste infrastructure and the need to protect the local environment and residential amenity, measures will be secured through legal agreements associated with planning permissions for waste developments.

- 8.107. To achieve sustainable development, additional planning requirements may be imposed to make a proposed development acceptable. The coordinated delivery of adequately funded infrastructure at the right time and in the right place is key to ensuring that local services, facilities and the transport network can accommodate any additional demand arising from new waste facility developments.

#### **DM9 - Planning Obligations**

**Where appropriate and necessary, the County and City Councils will seek to negotiate planning obligations as measures for controlling waste facilities and mitigating any negative impacts to secure sustainable development objectives which cannot be achieved by the use of planning conditions.**

#### **Justification**

- 8.108. Planning obligations (also known as Section 106 agreements) are legal agreements made between local authorities, developers and landowners which can be attached to a planning permission to make acceptable development which would otherwise be considered unacceptable in planning terms. The obligations set out in Section 106 agreements apply to the person or organisation that enters into the agreement, and any subsequent owner of the land to which the planning permission relates. This is something that any future owners will need to take in to account.
- 8.109. The NPPF provides Government guidance on the use of planning obligations. It contains three tests that planning obligations must meet. They must be:
- Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms
  - Directly related to the proposed development
  - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.
- 8.110. The County Council has a Developer Contribution Strategy, and Nottingham City Council has two adopted policies, the Nottingham City Core Strategy Policy 19: Developer Contributions and the LAPP Policy IN4: Developer

Contributions policy which all set out circumstances where planning obligations may be sought and include:

- Highway improvement and reinstatement works, lorry routeing arrangements, off-site highway safety works
- Off-site provision of landscaping, screening, noise attenuation measures etc.
- Off-site monitoring of noise, dust, groundwater, landfill gas migration – provision of leachate/landfill gas control measures
- Provision for extended aftercare
- Archaeological consultants and contractors for investigation, recording, analysing, archiving and reporting on archaeological structure or remain
- Long term management of restored sites
- Habitat creation, enhancement and protection
- Safeguarding protected species and species of local biodiversity interest
- Transfer of land ownership and associated management provisions
- meet the reasonable costs of new infrastructure or services, employment and training:
- provision of open space where appropriate
- drainage and flood protection

8.111. Applicants are advised to check the above documents when applying for planning permission as Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council both have varying requirements in terms of planning obligations.

8.112. The nature and scale of obligation requirements from a development will reflect:

- The nature and impact the development has upon strategic, local and on-site needs and requirements
- Current infrastructure and whether the development can be accommodated by the existing provision
- How the potential impacts of a development can be mitigated
- Viability. In considering issues of viability the Council will have regard to the quality and value of a scheme in the context of how the development contributed towards the vision, objectives and policies for the area.

8.113. Whether obligations will be 'in kind' (where the developer builds or directly provides the infrastructure), by means of financial payments or a combination of both will depend on the nature and circumstances of the infrastructure requirement. The NPPF sets out that development identified in the Local Plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened. It emphasises that developers and landowners should receive a competitive return to enable the development to be delivered.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 – Climate Change, SO2 – Strengthen Our Economy, SO3 – The Environment  
SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO5 – Meet our future need, SO6 –  
High quality design and operation and SO7 – Sustainable Transport

## **DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- There were no representations relating to the Cumulative Impacts of Development.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

- The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover the overview of the Draft Plan, as such there are no comments to make.

## **Introduction**

- 8.114. The cumulative impact of several waste management operations either on one site or in close proximity to each other may be a factor that needs to be assessed, as well as the effects of these types of developments in conjunction with other non-waste developments in an area. The impacts, both real and perceived, of a concentration of waste management facilities close to a community or communities could have a detrimental impact on local amenity, health, quality of life and the wider environment and landscape character.
- 8.115. Adverse cumulative impacts include increased levels of noise, odour and artificial lighting. The local highway network could also be affected by increased HGV movements with potential hazards related to road safety.

## **DM10 - The Cumulative Impact of Waste Management Development**

**Proposals for waste management development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment, health or on the amenity of a local community.**

## **Justification**

- 8.116. National policy emphasises the need for cumulative impacts from multiple impacts from individual site and/or a number of sites in a locality to be taken into account.
- 8.117. The capacity of a local area to accommodate waste management facilities depends upon the proximity of existing development, the

type of facility proposed, access to the site and operational issues such as noise, dust, odour and hours of opening.

- 8.118. A stage may be reached whereby it is the cumulative rather than the individual impact of a proposal that renders it environmentally unacceptable. Depending on local circumstances, there may also be a need to consider whether there are likely to be cumulative impacts resulting from a proposed waste management facility in combination with other existing or proposed non-waste related development.
- 8.119. This policy seeks to ensure that the impacts of a waste proposal are considered in conjunction with the impacts of all existing development and that cumulative impact on the environment of an area, highway safety, health or on the amenity of a local community or communities are fully addressed.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

Strategic Objective 3 – The Environment, Strategic Objective 4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

## DM11 – Airfield Safeguarding

### What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:

- East Midlands Airport is close to the County border and it plays an important economic and employment role across the plan area.
- A large part of the Plan area is within the Airport safeguarded zone, particularly the 13km bird safeguarded area. It is therefore important that the aerodrome safeguarding requirements for East Midlands Airport are included within the scope of future development management policies.

### Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:

- The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover Airfield Safeguarding, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

- 8.120. As detailed within the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (DfT/ODPM Circular 1/2003), Airfield Safeguarding Areas are a 13km/8-mile radius established around aerodromes, both civil and military, and their associated buildings to ensure aviation safety.
- 8.121. Waste development proposals can pose a risk to aviation safety, with the main risk from facilities that are likely to attract birds which could increase the risk of bird strike. Any waste development proposals then that falls within

an Airfield Safeguarding Area will require consultation with owners or operators of the relevant airfields to consider potential hazards to aircraft or radio operations and ensure any risks are adequately mitigated.

### **DM11 - Airfield Safeguarding**

**Proposals for waste development within Airfield Safeguarding areas will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed development during the construction, operational and, where relevant, restoration and after use phases, will not result in any unacceptable adverse impacts on aviation safety.**

### **Justification**

8.122. As shown on **Plan 2**, there are eight licenced Airfield Safeguarding Areas for airports and Military of Defence (MoD) sites in the plan area:

- East Midlands Airport
- Gamston (Retford) Airport
- Netherthorpe Airfield
- Nottingham City Airport
- Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield
- RAF Scampton MoD Aerodrome
- RAF Syerston MoD Aerodrome
- RAF Waddington MoD Aerodrome

8.123. Other, non-licenced, aerodromes may be safeguarded by privately agreed consultation with the Local Planning Authority. This is called 'unofficial' safeguarding and is not obligatory under Statutory Direction. However, the County Council acknowledges the Governments advice that 'aerodrome owners should take steps to safeguard their operations' and as such Policy DM10 will also apply to these 'unofficial' safeguarded areas as recorded by Local Planning Authorities. Any new safeguarding areas established during the plan period will also be safeguarded.

8.124. As detailed in the NPPW, the main risk to aviation safety is that waste facilities can, if not managed appropriately, attract birds which could lead to an increased risk of bird strike to aircraft. Facilities that handle, compact, treat or dispose of household or commercial waste are more likely to attract birds, in particular Landfill sites that accept putrescible waste. Other infrastructure associated with facilities can also attract birds, such as those with flat roofs, ledges and gantries as well as sites that create or enhance wet areas as part of landscaping or for restoration and after use.

8.125. Other hazards that waste proposals may pose to aviation safety include:

- Glare and dazzling from lighting and reflective materials used on site

- Visual impact from tall buildings and structures, including any cranes present during the construction phase
- Air turbulence created from thermal plumes and venting and flaring of gas
- Radio interference if radio communication is used within the waste facility itself

8.126. Any waste development proposals within Airfield Safeguarding areas will therefore need to consider within their application the risks they may pose to aviation safety, including potential risks during the construction, operational and, where relevant, the restoration and after use phases.

8.127. Early engagement with the Councils and aerodrome operators is encouraged so risks can be identified and addressed through design and adequate mitigations early on within the proposal to ensure the safe operation of aircraft.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO4- Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO6- High quality design and operation

## **DM12 Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/Routeing**

### **What you told us at the Issues and Options Stage:**

- Support was given to the consideration of highway traffic implications in future development management policies for the Waste Plan, to ensure planning applications will be assessed against these criteria.
- Support the objective to encourage alternative modes of transport to road-based modes where practical and to allocate waste sites strategically, based on proximity to transport links, and the waste source or end-market.
- Where appropriate, opportunities should be sought to use railways and rivers to transport waste. This would reduce both traffic impacts and harmful emissions from motor vehicles.

### **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal findings on the Vision and Objectives:**

- The Issues and Options SA did not explicitly cover highway safety and vehicle movements and routeing, as such there are no comments to make.

## Introduction

8.128 All new development proposals need to consider the needs of all road users. Safety and vehicular movements are key issues which must be addressed. The needs of pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities must be at the forefront of any considerations.

### **DM12 - Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements/Routeing**

**Proposals for waste management facilities will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:**

- a. The highway network including any necessary improvements can satisfactorily and safely accommodate the vehicle movements, including peaks in vehicle movements, likely to be generated.**
- b. The vehicle movements likely to be generated would not cause an unacceptable impact on the environment and/or disturbance to local amenity.**
- c. Where appropriate, adequate vehicle routeing schemes have been put in place to minimise the impact of traffic on local communities.**
- d. Measures have been put in place to prevent material such as mud contaminating public highways.**

## Justification

8.129 Most waste is transported via the existing road network due to the flexibility and distance that most waste is carried. This can cause an increase in the level of HGV traffic on the local and wider road networks in the vicinity of waste processing facilities. It is important that the impact of this traffic is minimised. This can be done through several different measures and can include:

- strategic signage for lorry movements.
- sheeting of lorries.
- highway improvements.
- hours of working / opening.
- traffic regulation orders.
- noise attenuation of reversing beepers, plant and equipment.
- private haul roads.
- road safety improvements.
- traffic management arrangements, including off peak movements.



8.130 Highways England is responsible for the trunk road network which, in Nottinghamshire, includes the M1, A1, A46, A52 and the A453. They provide policy advice on other transport issues concerning their function, including the consideration of planning applications.

8.131 Nottinghamshire County Council is the Local Highway Authority and is responsible for the implementation of the Nottinghamshire. Local Transport Plan. The County Council, as the Local Highway Authority, will require proposals to be accompanied by a Transport Assessment (TA) or Transport Statement (TS). In certain circumstances a Travel Plan may also need to be submitted. As such, planning applications must accord with current standards and other local guidance. In most instances, applicants will be required to attend a pre-application meeting to discuss the transport issues with officers from the Council.

8.132 Where a specific highways impact from the development is identified that requires mitigation, the Council will seek developer contributions to enable the necessary works to be completed.

8.133 Lorry routeing can be a major consideration in assessing the acceptability of a waste proposal. Whilst a reasonable route may exist, which the operator may well be willing to use, it may be necessary to control routeing through planning conditions or in most instances through a legally binding agreements (known as planning obligations or Section 106 Agreements – see DM9 for more information) between the applicant and the Council.

This policy helps to meet the following Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objective 3 - The environment, Strategic Objective 4 - Community, Health and Wellbeing, Strategic Objective 6 - High quality design and operation, Strategic Objective 7 - Sustainable Transport

## 9. Monitoring and Implementation

### Implementation

- 9.1. The Joint draft Waste Local Plan has been prepared using a wide-ranging evidence base to set the context and focus for the delivery of our strategic policies and objectives. Regular monitoring in accordance with the NPPF is essential to ensure that our policies are effective and consistently applied. This will also help us to see when or where specific policies or targets may need to be revised and to respond to any changes in national policy or legislation or changes in local circumstances.
- 9.2. Achieving our objectives and implementing the policies within the Joint Draft Waste Local Plan rely on the actions of not just the County and City Councils and the waste industry but also the district councils, local communities and businesses and the voluntary sector. It is therefore important that there is a clear understanding of who will deliver the relevant waste management infrastructure and any supporting measures set out in the Joint Draft Waste Local Plan and the relevant timescale.

### Monitoring

- 9.3. The Localism Act 2011 requires the production of monitoring reports. Details of what this must contain are set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 with further guidance in the National Planning Policy Guidance.
- The County Council produces a monitoring report each year to review progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the development framework
  - How well existing waste planning policies are working
  - New national or other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken into account
  - Updates in local social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future minerals and waste policies.
- 9.4. We have therefore developed a comprehensive monitoring and implementation framework to help us achieve this.
- 9.5. Appendix 1 contains a detailed monitoring and implementation table which sets out the policies, performance indicators and triggers for monitoring.

## Appendix 1 - Monitoring and Implementation Framework for the draft Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
SP1 – Waste Prevention and re-use						
To reduce the amount of waste produced and encourage all developments to help move waste up the waste hierarchy  (SO1 – Climate Change, SO2 – strengthen our economy)	Tonnage of Waste arisings across all waste streams	Published waste arising data from DEFRA, the Environment Agency (EA) and other surveys, where available  Relevant planning decisions – waste reduction measures included as part of application conditions	Lack of available waste arisings data for specific waste streams  Cost of awareness raising initiatives	n/a	Significant changes in arisings	Assess implications for targets and revise if required
SP2- Future Waste Management Provision						
The policy aims to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet identified needs, support proposals for waste management facilities which help to move waste management up the waste hierarchy  (SO1 – Climate Change, SO3 – The environment, SO4 –	Total permitted waste management capacity is equal to estimated waste arisings  Municipal waste arisings Commercial and Industrial waste arisings (where available)  Construction and demolition waste	Annual waste management and arisings data (where available)  Amount of new waste management capacity permitted annually  DEFRA municipal waste management figures (audited figures published annually)	Requires suitable proposals to come forward (largely industry driven)  Lack of data – degree of current self-sufficiency is unknown  Cost of changes to municipal waste management collection and infrastructure provision.	Net self-sufficiency achieved  Recycle/compost municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste	N/A (Aspirational policy) Recycling rates more than 10% below target (where data available)	N/A (Aspirational policy)  If recycling levels fall below aspirations, revision ma

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO5 – Meet our future need SO7 – Sustainable Transport)	arisings (where available)	National/ regional commercial and industrial waste recycling figures (where available)	Lack of private sector investment  Market fluctuations in value of recycled materials			
<b>SP3 – Broad Locations for New Waste Treatment Facilities</b>						
Development of new waste management facilities in line with national criteria  (SO3 – The Environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO5 – Meet our future need, SO7 – Sustainable Transport)	New or extended facilities permitted within broad locations as set out in Policy SP3	Planning permissions for new and extended waste management facilities	n/a	100% meeting broad location criteria as set out in Policy SP3	Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria as set out in Policy SP3	Review policy to ensure need to being met adequately
<b>SP4 – Managing Residual Waste</b>						
Provision for the management of residual waste following treatment  (SO5 - Meeting our future needs)	New or extended facilities permitted in accordance with Policy SP4	Planning permissions for new and extended waste management facilities  Environment Agency Waste Data interrogator	Lack of suitable sites	100% applications determined in accordance with Policy SP4	Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria as set out in Policy SP4	Review policy to ensure need to being met adequately
<b>SP5 – Climate Change</b>						
New proposals minimise the impacts on, and are	Proposals judged to have an unacceptable	Planning permissions/refusals	No targets	Number of planning applications	Significant number of planning application approvals which	Review policy to ensure impacts on climate change are considered in more depth

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
resilient to climate change  (SO1 – Climate Change)	impact on climate change will be refused	for new or extended facilities.  New or extended facilities incorporating resilience to climate change	Local climate change impacts are difficult to measure/lack of available data	approved that include appropriate location/resilience to climate change	identify harmful impacts on climate change	
<b>SP6 – Minimising the movement of waste</b>						
To encourage waste facilities to use alternative, more sustainable methods of transport and treat waste as close to the source as possible  (SO1 – Climate Change, SO7 – Sustainable Transport)	Number of planning permissions using alternative methods of transport to road  Tonnage of waste exported out of the Plan area  Number of planning permission granted contrary to advice from: - Highways England - Highways Authority	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports	Lack of availability of infrastructure to transport waste (railheads and wharves)  Where waste will be treated depends upon external markets  Lack of data in notices/ reports on sustainable transport	All applications granted include an element of non-road transport. Road transport distances/ use is minimised All applications granted fully mitigate any transport impacts	Significant number of applications granted contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)	Review applications to identify why sustainable transport methods were not utilised/ maximised  Review the policy
<b>SP7 – Green Belt</b>						
To ensure new minerals development does not compromise the	Number of planning applications granted within	Planning permissions delegated or committee reports	Planning approvals may be subject to variation	All applications granted in Green Belt should maintain the	Any planning permissions granted in the Green Belt which do not maintain the	Review policy to ensure greater priority given to maintenance of openness and purpose of Green Belt

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
openness and purpose of land within the Green Belt  (SO1 – Climate Change, SO3 – The environment)	the Green Belt where the proposal does not maintain the openness and purpose of the Green Belt		prior to implementation	openness and purpose of the Green Belt	openness and purpose of the Green Belt	
<b>SP8 – Safeguarding</b>						
To safeguard existing and permitted waste facilities from non-waste development to ensure sufficient capacity to handle waste arisings  (SO5 – Meet our future needs)	Number of applications permitted for non-waste development which could adversely impact the operation of waste facilities  No decrease in the number or availability of waste management facilities by type and overall capacity by type	Planning permissions for use other than waste management on existing waste management sites	The County Council is not consulted on applications which may pose a safeguarding risk  Safeguarding policies could be overlooked at local level	Maintain/increase the number of waste management facilities and assess the capacity of waste management facilities.	Significant decrease in hectares of waste management sites (more than 10%)	Review the policy to ensure need is being met appropriately
<b>DM1- Site Criteria Based Policy</b>						
Achieving new and extended waste management facilities in line with the locational criteria, as set out in Policy DM1	New or extended facilities located in accordance with criteria, as set out in Policy DM1	Planning permissions including data on size, type and location	n/a	100% meeting the criteria as set out in Policy DM1	Significant percentage of new and extended waste management facilities meeting the criteria set out in Policy DM1	Review the policy to ensure need is being met appropriately

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
(SO1-Climate Change, SO2 – Strengthen our economy, SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO5 – Meet our future need, SO6 – High quality design and operation, SO7 – Sustainable transport)						
ADM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity						
<p>Ensuring that waste facilities do not have a negatively impact of the health and wellbeing of the community</p> <p>(SO1 – Climate Change, SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO6 – High quality design and operation, SO7 – Sustainable transport)</p>	<p>Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Environment Agency - Environmental Health Officer - Public Health England - Highways Authority</p> <p>Number of substantiated complaints received regarding waste</p>	<p>Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports</p> <p>Minerals Planning Authority Monitoring and Enforcement Team complaint</p>	<p>Reliant on professional opinions/ assessments of impacts and discussion of these in reports/notices</p>	<p>All planning permissions have no adverse impact on the elements set out in the policy</p>	<p>Number of planning permission granted which identify unacceptable impacts on the community, health and wellbeing (measured through grants contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator) (&gt;0)</p>	<p>Review policy to address criteria that were not met in permissions</p>

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
	management facilities					
<b>DM3 – Design of Waste Management Facilities</b>						
All new and extended facilities are well designed and use sustainable construction techniques  (SO2 - Strengthen our economy, SO4 Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO6 High quality Design)	All new and extended facilities incorporating best practice in design of facilities and ensuring they are future proofed, where appropriate	Planning permissions refused based on the lack of consideration to design	Design is subjective	100% of relevant planning permissions incorporate best practise	Significant number of planning permissions do not incorporate best practise and are unable to justify non-inclusion adequately	Review policy criteria
<b>DM4 – Landscape Protection</b>						
To maintain, protect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the landscape  Unacceptable impacts on quality of life  (SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)	Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Natural England	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports and decision notices	Reliant on professional opinions/ assessments of impacts and discussion of these in reports/notices  Difficult to measure environmental quality and lack of available data	All planning permissions have no adverse impact as set out in the policy	Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)	Review reasons for granting permission contrary to advice  Review policy
<b>DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity</b>						
To protect biodiversity from adverse impacts	Significant adverse change in biodiversity	Natural England, Local Biodiversity Action Plans	Difficult to measure and monitor	No planning permissions result	Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from	Review policy to give greater priority to protection and enhancement to biodiversity



Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
from waste proposals and enhance biodiversity to achieve net gain  (SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)	assets in the County  Number of planning applications granted contrary to Natural England advice  Area of habitat loss, gain and net-gain/loss (including Habitats of Principal Importance, LBAP habitats and designated sites)	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports	environmental quality and lack of available data	in adverse impact on biodiversity  All planning permissions bring about enhancements to biodiversity/	Natural England (more than 10%)  Decrease in biodiversity targets being met	Review policy to ensure no further decline in biodiversity
DM6 – Historic Environment						
To protect the historic environment from adverse impacts from waste proposals and enhance where possible  (SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)	Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Historic England Number of planning applications granted subject to a watching brief for archaeology	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports	Reliant on professional opinions/ assessments of impacts and discussion of these in reports/notices	All planning permissions have no adverse impact as set out in the policy	Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)	Review reasons for granting permission contrary to advice Review policy
DM7 – Flood Risk and Water Resources						

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Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
<p>To protect ground and surface water resources from adverse impacts from waste proposals and reduce the risk of flooding</p> <p>(SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)</p> <p>Page 150</p>	<p>Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality/provision grounds</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted which include flood alleviation benefits</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted which include SuDS</p>	<p>Planning application documents</p> <p>Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports</p>	<p>Reliant on discussion of these elements in reports/ notices</p>	<p>No planning permissions have detrimental impact on water resources and unacceptable impact on flooding</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice (&gt;0)</p>	<p>Review reasons for granting permission contrary to advice</p> <p>Review policy</p>
<b>DM8 – Public Access</b>						
<p>To prevent negative impacts on existing public access routes and improve and enhance the Rights of Way network where possible</p> <p>(SO3 – The environment, SO4 –</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions involving the permanent loss of a Right of Way</p> <p>Number of planning permissions</p>	<p>Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>All planning permissions have no adverse impact on Rights of Way and increase public access</p>	<p>Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice Countryside Access Team (more than 10%)</p> <p>Planning permission granted resulting in permanent loss of Right of Way</p>	<p>Review reasons for loss of Right of Way</p> <p>Review policy</p>

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
Community, Health and Wellbeing)	securing additional Rights of Way through restoration					
<b>DM9 – Planning Obligations</b>						
Requirements from development will be met  (SO1-Climate Change, SO2 – Strengthen our economy, SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO5 – Meet our future need, SO6 – High quality design and operation, SO7 – Sustainable transport)	Number of planning permissions with signed S106 agreements	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports  Waste Planning Authority legal records	Delay between permission and signing of S106 may delay monitoring	All permissions granted with S106 where needed	Significant number of planning applications without S106 (more than 10%)	Review reason for lack of S106 If no justification, review policy
<b>DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development</b>						
Prevention of negative cumulative impacts  (SO1-Climate Change, SO3 – The environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO5 – Meet our future need, SO6 – High	Number of planning applications granted despite unacceptable cumulative impacts	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports	Reliant on discussion of cumulative impact in reports/notices	No unacceptable cumulative impacts arise from minerals development	Planning permissions granted that give rise to unacceptable cumulative impact	Review policy to strengthen cumulative impact assessment

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
quality design and operation, SO7 – Sustainable transport)						
<b>DM11 – Airfield Safeguarding</b>						
To ensure waste proposals do not pose a risk to aviation safety  (SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO6 – High quality design and operation)	Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from airfields	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports	No overseeing body, therefore advice will be on an air-field by air-field basis and could be inconsistent	No applications permitted against airfield advice	Permission granted contrary to airfield advice	Review reasons for approval against advice Review policy in light of above
<b>DM12 - Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements / Routeing</b>						
Improved highway safety and appropriate routeing schemes (SO1 – Climate Change, SO3 – The Environment, SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO7 – Sustainable Transport	Planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Highways England - Highways Authority	Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports	-	All planning permissions consistent with policy criteria	Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)	Review policy to address criteria that were not met in permissions

## 10. Useful Information

Waste is not a simple subject. To help you use this document, we have included definitions covering some of the main types of waste, main organisations involved and the different methods of dealing with waste. To help you use this document we have included a short explanation of the main types of waste here and the different organisations involved at the back of this document.

### Main Types of Waste

**Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)** - all waste collected by the local authority. This is a slightly broader concept than LACMW as it would include both this and non-municipal fractions such as construction and demolition waste. LACW is the definition that will be used in statistical publications, which previously referred to municipal waste.

**Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)** - is controlled waste arising from the business sector. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste arising from the activities of wholesalers, catering establishments, shops and offices.

**Construction and Demolition Waste – (C&D)** - from building sites, road schemes and landscaping projects. It is mostly made up of stone, concrete, rubble and soils but may include timber, metal and glass.

### Who does what?

**Collection** – Local councils (district, borough and unitary councils) are only responsible for collecting Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), municipal waste. All other waste is collected and managed by private sector companies. This is agreed and paid for by individual business, shopkeepers, building contractors etc.

**Disposal** – County and Unitary councils are responsible for the safe disposal of LACW (this includes recycling and composting as well as landfill). This is often done in partnership with private companies who provide the facilities to handle this waste and work to specific targets for recycling and reducing landfill. All other waste of managed commercially by private companies and there are no specific controls over how much is recycled or even whether it is dealt with locally.

**Regulation** - Most waste management sites require planning permission. County and Unitary councils must therefore prepare waste planning policies setting out when and where waste development will be acceptable and how approved waste development will be controlled. They are also responsible for ensuring that there is no pollution risk from waste sites. The Environment Agency licenses individual sites and carries out regular monitoring.

### Recycling

**Bring Sites** – Banks of containers provided at supermarkets, local shopping centres and schools for example, where households can deposit batteries, glass, paper, card, tins, plastics and textiles for recycling.

**Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)** – Larger, purpose-built sites where householders can bring bulkier waste (e.g. timber, metal, garden waste, electrical items and old furniture) to be sorted or recycled. They usually have a one-way system for vehicles and large skips to separate the different materials.

**Materials Recycling-Recovery Facilities (MRFs)** – Large-scale sites where waste that has been collected from households, shops, offices etc, can be taken to be sorted and bulked up for recycling. These operations are usually carried out within a large industrial-type building. Some sites may also take a range of construction and demolition waste to be crushed and screened (see below).

**Aggregates/soils recycling** – Although most construction and demolition waste such as rubble, hardcore and soil is often recycled or re-used on site, there are also purpose-built facilities for crushing and screening of these wastes. These are often open-air sites on industrial estates although there are a number of temporary sites at landfills and quarries.

**Metal recycling** – Scrap yards are one of the longest established forms of recycling taking scrap vehicles and other metals for crushing and sorting prior to re-use.

**Resource Recovery Parks** – A concept based on the idea that companies which produce waste could locate alongside companies that are able to re-process that waste in a business park type environment. This could also include companies that research alternative uses for waste products.

### **Composting**

**Open air sites** – Organic waste is composted in long open-air windrows which are turned regularly until the compost matures. This can take up to 12 weeks and is only suitable for green waste (i.e. plant and vegetable matter). It cannot be used for kitchen and catering waste.

**Enclosed sites** – The windrows are laid out within a large building which helps to contain dust and odour and the compost can be protected from the weather. This process is again only suitable for green waste.

**In-vessel schemes** – The waste is composted inside a purpose-built container or silo. This gives greater control over the breakdown of the waste, meaning that it can be used to compost kitchen and catering waste, as well as green waste. This process is also quicker than conventional open-air methods.

### **Recovery**

**Anaerobic digestion** – Organic waste is broken down in a heated, airless container to produce a biogas. Leachate from the process can be used as fertiliser and some of the solid residue may be suitable for use as a soil conditioner. It is used for green

waste but can also be used for food waste and sewage sludge. This overlap with composting means that this process can help towards recycling targets in some cases.

**Pyrolysis/gasification** – Mixed waste is partly combusted at very high temperatures and converted into a gas. Residual waste left from the process is then burned or landfilled.

**Incineration** – mixed waste of burnt and the heat produced is used to generate electricity. It can also be used to sterilise clinical and other potentially harmful waste. The leftover ash can be recycled, if suitable, or sent to landfill.

**Mechanical Biological Treatment** – Uses a varying combination of mechanical sorting to remove recyclable materials, alongside biological process such as anaerobic digestion or composting. This can also include energy recovery in the form of incineration, gasification or pyrolysis. Any remaining waste is then turned into refuse derived fuel (RDF) or sent to landfill. Plants can process mixed household waste as well as commercial or industrial wastes.

### **Waste Transfer**

Waste transfer is when waste is taken to be bulked up and then transferred elsewhere for recycling, recovery, or disposal. Although this operation is similar to that of Materials Recycling/Recovery Facilities, waste transfer sites are generally smaller and only carry out a very basic manual sorting and bulking up of waste rather than sophisticated mechanical separation of different materials.

### **Disposal**

**Inert** – sites only take waste that is physically and chemically stable. Most inert waste comes from construction and demolition projects and tends to be bricks, glass, soils, rubble and similar materials. As this waste does not break down in the ground it will not give off any gas or leachate. Inert sites do not therefore pose any risk to the environment or human health.

**Non-hazardous** – sites take a much wider range of waste - typically municipal (household), commercial and industrial wastes such as paper, card, plastic, timber, metal and catering wastes. These are wastes that will naturally decompose over time and give off gas and leachate. Disposal of these wastes could potentially be harmful to the environment or human health if sites are not carefully controlled.

**Hazardous** – sites take wastes that are considered to be more harmful because of their potentially toxic and dangerous nature. Examples include clinical wastes, oils, chemical process wastes, contaminated soils and asbestos. As these pose a significant risk to the environment and human health, such sites require greater control measures. There are no hazardous landfill sites in Nottinghamshire at present.

## 11. Glossary

*Air Quality Management Area* – An area where an assessment of air quality by the local authority indicates that national air quality objectives are not likely to be met. A Local Air Quality Action Plan must be put in place in such an area.

*Agricultural Waste* - Agricultural waste is waste from farming, forestry, horticulture and similar activities and includes materials such as plastics (including fertiliser bags and silage wrap), pesticide and oil containers, pesticide washings, asbestos, scrap metal, batteries, veterinary waste, used oil, paper, cardboard, and animal waste.

*Annual Monitoring Report*: A report prepared by the County Council that monitors the progress of local plan preparation and the implementation of adopted policies.

*Anaerobic Digestion* – a process where micro-organisms break down bio-degradable waste within a warm, sealed, airless container. This produces biogas, which can be used to generate heat and electricity, a fibrous residue which can be used as a soil nutrient, and leachate which is used as a liquid fertiliser.

*Appropriate Assessment* – a formal assessment of the impacts of the plan on the integrity of a Special Protection Area, Special Area for Conservation or proposed SPA and Ramsar site. Also referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment.

*Bio-aerosol* – A suspension of airborne particles that contain living organisms or that were released from living organisms. It may contain bacteria, fungal spores, plant pollen or virus particles.

*Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)* - A plan that identifies species and habitats that are a conservation priority to the locality and sets a series of targets for their protection and restoration/recreation.

*Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM)* - A Nottinghamshire wide project led by the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group to increase understanding about the current distribution of biodiversity and to provide a spatial vision for the development of biodiversity in the long and medium term. It also looks at the most effective ways to recreate habitat networks at the landscape-scale. It is intended to help focus resources, deliver the local contribution to the England Biodiversity Strategy, inform spatial planning and inform other strategies and influence policy makers. Bird strike: Risk of aircraft collision with birds, which are often attracted to open areas of water and landfill sites containing organic waste.

*Bring site* – banks of containers provided at supermarkets, local shopping centres and schools for example, where householders can deposit glass, paper, card, tins, plastics and textiles for recycling.

*Cumulative impact* - Impacts that accumulate over time, from one or more sources, and can result in the degradation of important resources.

*Commercial and industrial waste* – waste that is produced by businesses such as factories, shops, offices, hotels. The waste materials are largely the same as those found in municipal waste such as paper, card and plastic although many



manufacturing firms will produce large quantities of a specific waste such as metal, rubber or food waste for example.

*Composting, open air* – waste is composted in long open-air windrows which are turned regularly until the compost matures. This can take up to 12 weeks and is only suitable for green waste (i.e. vegetable and plant matter). It cannot be used for kitchen or catering waste.

*Composting, enclosed* – the windrows are laid out within a large building which helps to contain dust and odour and the compost can be protected from the weather. This process is only suitable for green waste.

*Composting, in-vessel* – the waste is composted inside a purpose-built container or silo, often within a building. This gives greater control over the breakdown of the waste, meaning that it can be used to compost kitchen and catering waste, as well as green waste. This process is also quicker than conventional open-air methods

*Construction and demolition waste* – waste from the construction industry that is produced during road building, house building or demolition for example. This typically includes inert materials such as concrete, rubble, bricks and soils but can also include wood, metal and glass.

*Core Cities* – a united local authority voice to promote the role of England's eight largest city economies outside London in driving economic growth. Nottingham is one of the eight cities.

*Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire* – sets out a comprehensive approach to tackling the causes and effects of climate change, published on behalf of the Nottinghamshire Agenda 21 Forum.

*Clinical waste* - Any waste which consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue; blood or bodily fluids; excretions; drugs or other pharmaceutical products; swabs or dressings; or syringes, needles or other sharp instruments and which, unless rendered safe, may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it.

*Derelict land* – Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment, where treatment includes any of the following: demolition, clearing of fixed structures or foundations and levelling and/or abandoned and unoccupied buildings in an advanced state of disrepair.

*Development Plan* - the series of planning documents that form all of the planning policy for an area, it includes Local Plans (District and County) and neighbourhood plans. All documents forming the development plan have to be found 'sound' by a Government Inspector during a public independent examination before they can be adopted.

*Disposal* – the final stage in the waste hierarchy where waste that has no useful or economic purpose is discarded. This could either be buried below ground within a landfill site or in an above ground land-raising scheme.

*Energy recovery* – the broad term used to cover the group of different technologies that can be used to recover energy from waste e.g. anaerobic digestion, gasification, pyrolysis, mechanical biological treatment and incineration.

*Energy Strategy* – identifies the key technologies and programme required to enable areas to play their part in meeting the national and local targets on carbon reduction and low or zero carbon energy generation.

*Equality Impact Assessment* – an analysis of the policies to assess the implications of them on the whole community to help to eliminate discrimination and tackle inequality.

*Evidence base* – an up-to-date information base produced by Local Authorities on key environmental, social and economic characteristics of their area, to enable the preparation of development plan documents.

*Gasification* – mixed waste is partially combusted at very high temperatures and converted into a gas. Residual waste left from the process is then burned or landfilled.

*Green Belt* – an area of land designated for the purpose of preventing urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

*Green Infrastructure* – Natural England defines Green Infrastructure as a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. Green Infrastructure should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

*Green Infrastructure Strategy* – the strategic vision to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements of an area.

*Greenfield site* – land that has not previously been developed including agricultural land, woodland, forestry, allotments, parks or other land that has not had a permanent structure placed on it. This can also include land where any previous use has blended into the landscape so that it now seems part of the natural surroundings.

*Habitats Regulations Assessment* – a formal assessment of the impacts of the plan on the integrity of a Special Protection Area, Special Area for Conservation or proposed SPA and Ramsar site.

*Health and Safety Executive (HSE)* - The national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.

*Health Impact Assessments (HIA)* - A practical and flexible framework by which the effects of policies, plans or projects on health and inequality can be identified. Such effects are examined in terms of their differential impact, their relative importance and the interaction between impacts. In doing so, HIAs can make recommendations

to inform decision making, particularly in terms of minimising negative impacts and maximising opportunity to promote health and wellbeing.

*Hazardous landfill* – sites that take waste that are considered to be more harmful because of their potentially toxic and dangerous nature. Examples include clinical waste, oils, chemical process wastes, some contaminated soils and asbestos. As these post a significant risk to the environment or human health, such sites require greater control measures.

*Hazardous waste* – Hazardous wastes include many substances generally recognised as potentially dangerous such as pesticides, asbestos and strong acids. However, a number of wastes that result from everyday activities have also been designated hazardous waste, for example mobile phone batteries and used engine oils, scrap cars (End of Life Vehicles) and some Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). This does not include waste classified as radioactive under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 except in some limited circumstances.

*Household Waste Recycling Centre* – purpose-built sites where householders can bring bulky waste to be sorted and recycled.

*Incineration* – the controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can produce heat or power. Current flue-gas emission standards are very high. Ash residues must be disposed of at specialist facilities.

*Inert landfill* – sites that only take waste that is physically and chemically stable. Most inert waste comes from construction and demolition projects and tends to be bricks, glass, soils, rubble and similar material. As this waste does not break down in the ground it will not give off any gas or leachate. Inert sites do not therefore post any risk to the environment or human health.

*Local authority collected waste* – this term has been introduced to distinguish between the municipal waste that is collected from households, and some non-household sources by local authorities (District and Unitary Councils), and the wider definition of municipal waste that has now been introduced by the European Union which includes those elements of commercial and industrial waste that are the same as found in municipal waste. References to municipal waste within this Waste Core Strategy are intended to refer to the municipal waste collected by local authorities as this reflects the wording of existing guidance and monitoring arrangements.

*Materials Recovery/Recycling Facility* – a site, usually within a building, where recyclable materials are collected and then sorted either mechanically or manually and bulked up to be taken for re-processing.

*Mechanical Biological Treatment* – uses a varying combination of mechanical sorting to remove recyclable materials, alongside biological processes such as anaerobic digestion or composting. Any remaining waste is then turned into refuse derived fuel or sent to landfill. Plants can process mixed household waste as well as commercial and industrial wastes.

*Municipal waste* – all household waste and any other non-household waste collected by local authorities. The European Union has recently introduced a new definition of municipal waste which includes those elements of commercial and industrial waste that are the same as found in municipal waste. To differentiate the UK Government has introduced a new term of 'local authority collected waste' and this is what is referred to within this Waste Core Strategy as municipal waste.

*Municipal Waste Management Strategy* – an agreed framework for County and District Councils to plan and manage their waste management services in an integrated way. Identified the short, medium and long term requirements for managing municipal waste, the cost of delivering the solution and associated funding issues and the roles and responsibilities of the County and District Councils and the public to make the solutions work.

*Non-hazardous landfill* – sites that take a wide range of waste, typically municipal (household), commercial and industrial wastes such as paper, card, plastic, timber, metal and catering wastes. These are wastes that will naturally decompose over time and give off gas and leachate.

*Non-local waste* – waste arising from outside the plan area i.e. from outside the administrative areas of Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council. Previously developed land – land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

*Pyrolysis* – mixed waste is partly combusted at very high temperatures and converted into a gas. Residual waste left from the process is then burned or landfilled.

*Reclamation* – where a site, often derelict or disused, is brought back into use but for a different purpose than it was originally used for. An example of this would be infilling a quarry with waste and creating an area of woodland, open space or development land.

*Restoration* – returning a site back to its original use e.g. agriculture.

*Resource Recovery Park* – a concept based on the idea that companies which produce waste could locate alongside companies that are able to re-process that waste in a business park the environment. This could also include companies that research alternative uses for waste products.

*Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)* - A Local Development Document which sets out the standards the Planning Authority intend to achieve when involving the community in preparing Local Development Documents, or when making a significant development control decision. It also sets out how the Authority intends to achieve these standards. A consultation statement must be produced showing how the Authority has complied with its SCI.

*Section 106 agreement (S106)* - The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a local planning authority (LPA) to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner when granting planning permission. The obligation is termed a Section 106 Agreement. These agreements are a way of dealing with matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. They are increasingly used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing.

*Strategic Flood Risk Assessment* – the aim of the SFRA is to map all forms of flood risk over the plan area and use this as an evidence base to locate development primarily in low flood risk zones.

*Sustainability Appraisal* – an appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan, applied from the outset of the plan process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development. Required under UK and EU law.

*Treatment* – any form of processing that is intended to prepare waste for re-use, recycling, or recovery – includes recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion biological, chemical or other process and incineration, gasification, and emerging technologies as well as the sorting, separation, bulking up and transfer of waste. In the context of this Waste Core Strategy treatment does not include disposal.

*Water Framework Directive* - A European directive which became part of UK law in December 2003. It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment, focussing on ecology, which will be delivered through river basin management planning.

*Waste Transfer Station* – a site, either within a building or open air, where waste materials are taken to be bulked up before being taken to other facilities for treatment or disposal. Some also carry out basic sorting operations, making them similar to Materials Recovery/Recycling Facilities.

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.environmentlaw.org.uk/brexit>

<sup>ii</sup> Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council, February 2020

<sup>iii</sup> In some cases, the waste origin may only be recorded by region or the waste may pass through an intermediate transfer facility outside the Plan which will obscure its origin.

<sup>iv</sup> Lichfields, (2021); Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study. The Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study only includes projections for six of the Nottinghamshire local authorities (excludes Bassetlaw). As Bassetlaw is a comparable size (both geographically and in population) to Newark and Sherwood, the same employment projection for Newark and Sherwood has been applied to Bassetlaw.

<sup>v</sup> Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England, Defra, 2018

<sup>vi</sup> Anaerobic digestion is classed as 'other recovery' within the waste hierarchy, but elements of the process can contribute towards UK recycling targets under current guidance.

<sup>vii</sup> Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive sets out an energy efficiency formula (R1) to be applied to incineration facilities

<sup>viii</sup> De-pollution of end-of-life vehicles (.i.e. removal of fuel, oil, gases etc.) must be carried out within a building.

<sup>ix</sup> Crushing and screening of construction and demolition waste (soils, aggregate etc.) is often carried out on site as part of the construction/demolition project. This does not normally require specific planning permission.



**Nottinghamshire County  
Council and Nottingham City  
Council**

**Draft Waste Local Plan**

**Equality Impact Assessment**

**October 2021**

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are the Waste Planning Authorities for the Plan Area and have a statutory responsibility to prepare a Waste Local Plan which they then use to determine planning applications for waste development (Paragraph 001, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)).
- 1.2 The plan provides policies against which all proposed waste applications will be determined.
- 1.3 The current Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2002 but with National Policy being updated since its adoption and the partial replacement of the Plan with the Waste Core Strategy in 2013, a new plan is now required.
- 1.4 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have been developing a new Waste Local Plan which will supersede the 2002 plan and Waste Core Strategy (2013) once adopted. Table 1 below details the progression of the new Waste Local Plan so far.

Table 1 - Timetable of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan.

Stage	Date
Issues and Options Consultation	27 February until 7 May 2020
Draft Plan Consultation (Reg 18)	February 7 <sup>th</sup> until 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2022
Publication (Reg 19) and Submission	September 2022/January 2023
Examination	February/March 2023
Adoption	March 2023 (expected)

- 1.5 Once adopted, the plan will form the planning strategy for waste development within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham until 2038. In summary the plan contains the following:
  - An overview of the Plan area
  - A long-term Vision for waste development in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham to 2038
  - Strategic Objectives demonstrating how the Vision will be achieved
  - Strategic Policies covering the key issues of Waste Provision, Climate Change, Community, Health and Wellbeing, Sustainable Transport, The Built, Historic and Natural Environment and the Nottinghamshire Green Belt.
  - Development Management Policies, the purpose of which is to deliver the strategic policies and objectives by providing the criteria against which future minerals development will be assessed.
  - A framework by which the implementation of and subsequent effect of the plan and its policies can be monitored and reviewed.
- 1.6 The EqIA is used to assess the impact of the proposed policies in the Waste Local plan on groups and individuals with protected characteristics. This ensures the needs of these groups and individuals have been considered and policies do not discriminate against any particular individuals or groups. It demonstrates the Councils have met their Public Sector Duty as set out in the 2010 Equality Act.

- 1.7 This report outlines the purpose and scope of the EqIA and explains the methodology used. It includes a current profile of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham to help establish any potential impacts that the policies may have.
- 1.8 The report concludes with findings from the EqIA that have, alongside the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) considered the potential impact of the proposed policies and shaped the new Waste Local Plan.

## 2.0 What is an Equality Impact Assessment?

- 2.1 It is the responsibility of any officer who proposes a change to policy to consider how this change may potentially impact on equality of individuals or groups. Under the Equality Act 2010, it is the Councils duty as public bodies to comply with the public sector equality duty to make society fairer and so have regard to:
  - Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
  - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
  - Foster good relations between people who a protected characteristic and those who do not
- 2.2 To consider the potential equality consequences, an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) should be completed which can assist in the decision and policy making process.
- 2.3 In this case, as the new Waste Local Plan is altering policies, an EqIA has been undertaken to assess how the policies proposed in the new Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan potentially could impact equality of individuals or groups with protected characteristics, which are:
  - Age
  - Being or becoming a transsexual person
  - Being married or in a civil partnership
  - Being pregnant or having a child
  - Disability
  - Race, including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
  - Religion, belief or lack of religion/belief
  - Gender
  - Sexual Orientation
- 2.4 The assessment identifies whether policies have a positive, negative or neutral impact on each protected characteristic. Where negative impacts are identified the assessment will make recommendations to eliminate these. Where positive impacts are identified, these should be sought to be maximised where possible.

## 3.0 Equality Impact Assessment Process

### EqIA within the Plan making process

- 3.1 In order to ensure policies do not create negative equality impacts on individuals and groups, the EqIA should form part of the policy making process as early as possible.
- 3.2 The Draft Waste Plan Consultation document, published in February 2022, is the first to contain and propose policies, as such this is the first time an EqIA has been undertaken. The full assessment can be found in Appendix 1.

### EqIA Methodology

- 3.3 This document provides further detail on how the policies in the Draft Waste Local Plan have been assessed, and so compliments and provides further background information to the EqIA assessment document.
- 3.4 This EqIA contains three steps:
  - Outlining the baseline of Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's population in relation to the protected characteristics groups
  - Assessing and examining each of the plans policies, vision and objectives in relation to each of the protected characteristic groups and whether the likely impact is positive, neutral, negative or not applicable.
  - Assessing the public consultation held throughout the plans development to identify possible negative impacts on protected characteristic individuals and groups as well as opportunities for promoting equality where possible.
- 3.5 These three steps form the following chapters, with this document being reviewed by Equalities Officers from both Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council.

## 4.0 Profile of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

- 4.1 Before assessing whether the proposed policies have any potential differential equality impacts on the protected characteristic groups, the current profile of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham in relation to these groups should be first understood.
- 4.2 To provide this insight, data from the 2011 Census can be used as well as other Office for National Statistics (ONS) data which provide an update for some statistics. What sources have been used is referenced throughout, with the data broken down into the protected characteristics in the below sections.
- 4.3 To understand the position of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, the County and City will be compared to the East Midlands and England's average data for a regional and national comparison.

## Age

- 4.4 Since the 2011 census data, the ONS has released annual population estimates. The mid-2020 data is shown in table 2.

Table 2 - Mid 2020 population estimates. Source ONS.

Age (Mid-2020)	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	45,346	6%	19,700	6%	276,111	6%	3,384,925	6%
5-9	49,334	6%	20,580	6%	291,006	6%	3,497,402	6%
10-14	44,900	5%	18,810	6%	266,570	6%	3,166,038	6%
15-19	42,856	5%	28,760	9%	276,149	6%	3,120,730	6%
20-24	43,872	5%	49,830	15%	321,077	7%	3,526,141	6%
25-29	49,791	6%	32,940	10%	307,837	6%	3,831,624	7%
30-34	48,478	6%	23,990	7%	290,984	6%	3,757,400	8%
35-39	48,890	6%	20,150	6%	285,556	6%	3,642,643	7%
40-44	49,592	6%	17,670	5%	283,337	6%	3,442,758	6%
45-49	59,757	7%	17,260	5%	336,073	7%	3,850,108	7%
50-54	62,430	8%	17,850	5%	345,584	7%	3,907,196	7%
55-59	56,701	7%	16,680	5%	310,081	6%	3,479,034	6%
60-64	48,537	6%	13,750	4%	269,906	6%	2,982,920	5%
65-69	49,042	6%	11,550	3%	269,843	6%	2,890,646	5%
70-74	44,831	5%	10,120	3%	242,936	5%	2,604,535	5%
75-79	30,336	4%	6,760	2%	162,887	3%	1,813,420	3%
80-84	22,278	3%	5,240	2%	119,614	3%	1,369,854	3%
85+	20,880	3%	5,460	2%	116,115	2%	1,352,056	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>817,851</b>	-	<b>337,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,771,666</b>	-	<b>55,619,430</b>	-

- 4.5 Table two shows that Nottinghamshire's population is generally evenly split between the ages ranges shown when compared to the East Midlands and England. Nottingham City has a higher than percentage of 20-24 years olds, at 15% when compared to Nottinghamshire (6%), the East Midlands (7%) and England as a whole (6%). Nottinghamshire also has a higher older population, when compared to Nottingham City, the East Midlands and England as a whole.

## Gender

- 4.6 The ONS mid 2017 population estimates also provides a predicted breakdown of the population by gender. Table three shows that Nottinghamshire's population is forecasted to be similar to the regional and national average, with a slightly higher percentage of females than males, whereas in Nottingham City the opposite is shown in terms of population by gender, with a split of 49% female and 51% male forecast.

Table 3 - Mid-2017 population estimates by gender. Source: ONS.

Gender (Mid-2017)	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%

<b>All Usual Residents</b>	817,851	100%	337,100	100%	4,771,666	100%	55,619,430	100%
<b>Female</b>	414,808	51%	113,750	49%	2,412,260	51%	28,138,377	51%
<b>Male</b>	403,043	49%	171,830	51%	2,359,406	49%	27,481,053	49%

### Gender Reassignment

- 4.7 Currently there are no major surveys conducted that include questions about gender reassignment so there is no data available locally or regionally. The Gender Identity Research and Education society estimate that approximately 1% of the population is gender variant, though not all will seek medical treatment.<sup>1</sup> The 2021 Census for the first time asked adults (16+): ‘is the gender you identify with the same as your registered sex at birth?’ The results should provide better evidence to assess equality for gender reassignment in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, in the future.

### Marriage and Civil Partnership

- 4.8 Since the 2011 Census, only the number of marriages and civil partnerships for England and Wales has been updated in 2016, with detail not provided for local areas. Therefore, the 2011 census data has been used which is displayed in table four.

Table 4 - Marital and civil partnership status. Source: 2011 Census, ONS.

Marital and civil partnership status (2011)	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Population aged 16+</b>	643,480	100%	250,104	100.0%	3,694,767	100%	42,989,620	100%
<b>Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)</b>	192,587	29.9%	128,363	51.3%	1,192,443	32.3%	14,889,928	34.6%
<b>Married</b>	323,211	50.2%	79,116	31.6%	1,790,916	48.5%	20,029,369	46.6%
<b>In registered same-sex partnership</b>	1,301	0.2%	600	0.2%	7,179	0.2%	100,288	0.2%
<b>Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)</b>	15,994	2.5%	6,945	2.8%	96,149	2.6%	1,141,196	2.7%

<sup>1</sup> Gender Identity Research and Education Society. 2017.

<b>Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved</b>	61,885	9.6%	20,729	8.3%	342,665	9.3%	3,857,137	9%
<b>Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership</b>	48,502	7.5%	14,351	5.7%	265,415	7.2%	2,971,702	6.9%

4.9 Table 4 shows that in 2011 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham both had a lower proportion of single people and a higher proportion of married people compared to the East Midlands and the England average.

4.10 The amount of people in a same-sex relationship was comparable to the East Midlands and national average, in both Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

### Sexual Orientation

4.11 There is limited data available on sexual orientation, with only the 2011 Census data on same-sex civil partnership providing a small indication. As detailed in table 4, the amount of same-sex civil partnerships in Nottinghamshire is consistent with the regional and national average.

### Birth Rates

4.12 Data related to birth rates is available from the 2011 Census data however it relates to specific issues such as family types and births, which does not provide a full picture. However, it does provide some insight into this protected characteristic group in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and so is included within table five and six below.

Table 5 - Number of Births. Source: 2011 Census Data, ONS.

<b>Births (2011)</b>	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>Nottingham City</b>	<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>Birth Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44</b>	62.9	61.9	63.1	64.9
<b>Teenage Birth rate (under 18s), per 1000 in age group</b>	10.3	12.4	10.2	9.1

4.13 As table five shows, Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham Cities birth rate and teenage birth rate is similar to the regional average, though both differ from the national average, being lower for the former and higher for the latter. In Nottingham City the teenage birth rate is 3.3% higher than the England average and 2'2% higher than in Nottinghamshire overall.

Table 6 - Family Types. Source: 2011 Census Data, ONS.

Family Type	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All Lone parent households with dependent children</b>	<b>21,632</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,957</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>126,927</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,564,681</b>	<b>100%</b>
Lone Parent in part time employment	7,546	34.9%	3,826	32.0%	44,601	35.1%	522,789	33.4%
Lone Parent in full time employment	6,260	28.9%	2,428	20.3%	34,775	27.4%	407,873	26.1%
Lone Parent not in employment	7,826	36.2%	5,703	47.7%	47,551	37.5%	634,019	40.5%
<b>Total Male Lone Parent</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>13,648</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>151,744</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Male Lone Parent: in part time employment	329	1.5%	175	1.5%	1,893	1.5%	22,130	1.4%
Male Lone Parent: in full time employment	1,418	6.6%	442	3.7%	7,685	6.1%	80,078	5.1%
Male Lone Parent: not in employment	680	3.1%	492	4.1%	4,070	3.2%	49,536	3.2%
<b>Total Female Lone Parent</b>	<b>19,205</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>113,279</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>1,412,937</b>	<b>90.3%</b>
Female Lone Parent: In part time employment	7,217	33.4%	3,651	30.5%	42,708	33.6%	500,659	32.0%
Female Lone Parent: In full time employment	4,842	22.4%	1,986	16.6%	27,090	21.3%	327,795	20.9%
Female Lone Parent: not in employment	7,146	33.0%	5,211	43.6%	43,481	34.3%	584,483	37.4%

4.14 In terms of Lone parent households and those in employment, whilst Nottinghamshire is similar to the East Midlands average, both are higher than the national average. This is true for both male and female lone parents, though Nottinghamshire in total has a higher proportion of total male lone parents than the East Midlands and England average.

4.15 In terms of Lone parent households and those in employment, whilst Nottinghamshire is similar to the East Midlands average, both are higher than the England average. This is true for both male and female lone parents, though Nottinghamshire in total has a higher proportion of total male lone parents than the East Midlands and England average. In Nottingham the rate of lone male parents is marginally lower than the England average and the number of female lone parents is 0.4% higher than the England average.

## Disability

- 4.16 Under the Equality Act (2010), a person is disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Table seven shows the 2011 census data and residents who identified as having a long term health problems or disability.
- 4.17 Table seven shows that both Nottinghamshire (9.7%) and Nottingham (9.1%) have a higher than average long term health problem compare to the England average of 8.3%. In terms of provision of care both Nottinghamshire and Nottingham were broadly comparable with the East Midlands and England averages.

Table 7 - Health and Provision of unpaid care. Source: 2011 Census Data, ONS.

Health and Provision of unpaid care (2011)	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All Usual Residents</b>	785,802	100%	305,680	100.0%	4,533,222	100%	53,012,456	100%
<b>Long term health problem or disability - day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>	76,216	9.7%	27,699	9.1%	393,242	8.7%	4,405,394	8.3%
<b>Long term health problem or disability - day-to-day activities limited a little</b>	83,456	10.6%	27,683	9.1%	451,055	9.9%	4,947,192	9.3%
<b>Long term health problem or disability - day-to-day activities not limited</b>	626,130	79.7%	250,298	81.9%	3,688,925	81.4%	43,659,870	82.4%
<b>Very Good Health</b>	352,053	44.8%	141,038	46.1%	2,053,334	45.3%	25,005,712	47.1%
<b>Good Health</b>	270,336	34.4%	103,332	33.8%	1,593,206	35.1%	18,141,457	34.2%
<b>Fair Health</b>	115,940	14.8%	41,581	13.6%	634,414	13.9%	6,954,092	13.1%
<b>Bad Health</b>	37,044	4.7%	15,063	4.9%	196,010	4.3%	2,250,446	4.2%
<b>Very Bad Health</b>	10,429	1.3%	4,666	1.5%	56,258	1.2%	660,749	1.2%
<b>Provides no unpaid care</b>	695,104	88.5%	278,726	91.2%	4,042,973	89.2%	47,582,440	89.8%



<b>Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care a week</b>	57,426	7.3%	15,211	5.0%	311,813	6.9%	3,452,636	6.5%
<b>Provides 20-49 hours unpaid care a week</b>	11,592	1.5%	4,314	1.4%	63,603	1.4%	721,143	1.4%
<b>Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week</b>	21,680	2.8%	7,429	2.4%	114,833	2.5%	1,256,237	2.4%

## Ethnicity

4.18 The 2011 Census data provides the most recent and detailed breakdown of the population in terms of ethnicity. Table eight demonstrates that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City have a higher proportion than the East Midlands and England average of people who classified themselves as White and thus a significantly lower rate of Black and Minority ethnic groups.

Table 8 - Ethnic Group. Source: Data, ONS.

Ethnic Group (2011)	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All Usual Residents</b>	<b>785,802</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>305,680</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,533,222</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53,012,456</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>750,803</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>218,698</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>4,046,356</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>45,281,142</b>	<b>85.4%</b>
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	727,938	92.6%	199,990	65.4%	3,871,146	85.4%	42,279,236	79.8%
Irish	4,133	0.5%	2,819	0.9%	28,676	0.6%	517,001	1%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	456	0.1%	326	0.1%	3,418	0.1%	54,895	0.1%
Other White	18,276	2.3%	15,563	5.1%	143,116	3.2%	2,430,010	4.6%
<b>Mixed/Multiple ethnic Groups</b>	<b>10,716</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>20,265</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>86,224</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1,192,879</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	5,174	0.7%	12,166	4.0%	40,404	0.9%	415,616	0.8%
White and Black African	961	0.1%	2,004	0.7%	8,814	0.2%	161,550	0.3%

	White and Asian	2,719	0.3%	3,304	1.1%	21,688	0.5%	332,708	0.6%
	Other Mixed	1,862	0.2%	2,791	0.9%	15,318	0.3%	283,005	0.5%
	<b>Asian/ Asian British</b>	<b>17,139</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>40,039</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>293,423</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>4,143,403</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
	Indian	7,204	0.9%	9,901	3.2%	168,928	3.7%	1,395,702	2.6%
	Pakistani	3,470	0.4%	16,771	5.5%	48,940	1.1%	1,112,282	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	600	0.1%	1,049	0.3%	13,258	0.3%	436,514	0.8%
	Chinese	2,942	0.4%	5,988	2.0%	24,404	0.5%	379,503	0.7%
	Other Asian	2,923	0.4%	6,330	2.1%	37,893	0.8%	819,402	1.5%
	<b>Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>22,185</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>81,484</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,846,614</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
	African	1,754	0.2%	9,877	3.2%	41,768	0.9%	977,741	1.8%
	Caribbean	2,782	0.4%	9,382	3.1%	28,913	0.6%	591,016	1.1%
	Other Black	566	0.1%	2,926	1.0%	10,803	0.2%	277,857	0.5%
	<b>Other ethnic Group</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>25,735</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>548,418</b>	<b>1%</b>
	Arab	815	0.1%	2,372	0.8%	9,746	0.2%	220,985	0.4%
	Any other ethnic group	1,227	0.2%	2,121	0.7%	15,989	0.4%	327,433	0.6%

## Religion and Belief

- 4.19 The most recent data on religion and belief is from the 2011 Census, which is shown in table nine. As can be seen, a third of the Nottinghamshire's usual resident population had either no religion or did not respond as this was a voluntary question.
- 4.20 For those who did state a religion, in Nottinghamshire 63.7% stated they had a religion, compared to 71.5% in Nottingham City and 68.1% in England as a whole. Of those that stated a religion 61.3% of Nottinghamshire population stated they were Christian, and in Nottingham City 44.2% stated they were Christian.

Table Nine - Religious status. Source: 2011 Census Data, ONS.

Religion (2011)	Nottinghamshire		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All Usual Residents</b>	<b>785,802</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>305,680</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,533,222</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53,012,456</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Has Religion</b>	<b>500,835</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>218,698</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>2,975,723</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>36,094,120</b>	<b>68.1%</b>
Christian	481,994	61.3%	135,216	44.2%	2,666,172	58.8%	31,479,876	59.4%
Buddhist	1,860	0.2%	2,051	0.7%	12,672	0.3%	238,626	0.5%
Hindu	3,480	0.4%	4,498	1.5%	89,723	2%	806,199	1.5%
Jewish	717	0.1%	1,069	0.3%	4,254	0.1%	261,282	0.5%

	Muslim	6,963	0.9%	26,919	8.8%	140,649	3.1%	2,660,116	5%
	Sikh	3,132	0.4%	4,312	1.4%	44,335	1%	420,196	0.8%
	Other Religion	2,689	0.3%	1,483	0.5%	17,918	0.4%	227,825	0.4%
	<b>No Religion</b>	<b>230,138</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>106,954</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>1,248,056</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>13,114,232</b>	<b>24.7%</b>
	<b>Religion not stated</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>23,178</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>309,443</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>3,804,104</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

### Summary of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City Baseline

- 4.21 The above details the profile of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, with age and gender and sexual orientation similar to the East Midlands and England average.
- 4.22 Where Nottinghamshire and Nottingham diverged from the East Midlands and England average was for ethnicity and religion, with less diversity than the East Midlands and England. Nottinghamshire also had a higher proportion of the population limited in their day to day activities and identified themselves as in bad or very bad health.
- 4.23 Nottingham had a higher proportion of teenage birth rates and lone parents, though a high proportion of these lone parents were in part time or full employment.
- 4.24 By understanding Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's profile, it can be considered how the Waste Local Plan may impact on any of the protected characteristic groups.

## 5.0 Assessment of the Waste Local Plan policies

- 5.1 Using the methodology set out in chapter three, each of the Waste Local Plan policies, vision and strategic objectives were assessed against each protected characteristic. The results of this analysis are detailed in Appendix 1.
- 5.2 The sections below identify the key findings from the assessment for the three sections of the plan: vision and strategic objectives; strategic policies; and development management policies.

### Key Findings

#### Vision and Strategic Objectives

- 5.3 The impact of the Vision on all of the protected characteristic groups was considered to be Neutral/ Negligible as reference to the protection of quality of life did not prejudice or promote any group above another.
- 5.4 Out of the seven strategic objectives in the Draft Plan Waste Local Plan two were found to be 'not applicable' and five were considered to be Neutral/Negligible. SO1 – Climate Change and SO6 – High quality design and operation, it was concluded that no clear links between these objectives and any potential impact on any protected characteristics could be found. For the other five strategic objectives it was considered that although the Strategic Objectives seek to strengthen the economy, protect the environment, do not adversely impact on Community, Health and Wellbeing, seek to meet future waste needs and minimise highway impact they do not prejudice any particular group or individual and they therefore are considered to have a Neutral/Negligible impact overall.

#### Strategic Policies

- 5.5 When considering the seven Strategic Policies it was concluded that there is no clear link between the policies and any potential impact on any protected characteristics, as such they were scored as 'not applicable'.

#### Development Management Policies

- 5.6 Out of the twelve Development Management Policies, six policies were identified as having a Neutral/Negligible impact on equality. For the other six policies, no clear link could be established to the matters of equality.

## 6.0 Assessment of Waste Local Plan Public Consultation

- 6.1 The Waste Local Plan has been developed in conjunction with a range of consultees and stakeholders. Those consulted have included:
  - Local residents
  - Resident and interest groups
  - Landowners and agents
  - Waste industry bodies

- Local businesses
- Organisations representing different groups of people
- Statutory bodies.

6.2 Consultation has taken place as follows:

- Issues and Options: February-May 2019
- Draft Plan: 4<sup>th</sup> February-11<sup>th</sup> April 2022

6.3 All public consultation has been conducted in line with the Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). This has the purpose of involving as many people and organisations as possible in the planning process, part of which is ensuring hard to reach groups are not marginalised.

## Appendix 1 - Draft Plan Policy Impact Assessment

The policies listed in the table below are as they appear in the Draft Waste Local Plan that was published in February 2022.

### Key

Likely Impact	
✓	Positive
0	Neutral/ Negligible
-	Negative
n/a	Not Applicable

Policy	Protected Characteristics									Commentary	
	Age	Gender Reassignment	Gender partnerships	Marriage and civil	Pregnancy and maternity	Disability	Race	Religion and beliefs	Gender		Sexual Orientation
VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)											
<b>Vision</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Vision aims to ensure, 'The quality of life of those living, visiting and working in the area will be improved and any risks to human health avoided'. Therefore, it does not prejudice any particular group or individuals above others and so has a neutral/ negligible impact.
<b>SO1: Climate change</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this objective and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SO2: Strengthen our economy</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SO2 seeks to promote a diverse economy, ensuring businesses, communities and local authorities work together. Therefore, it does not prejudice any particular

Policy	Protected Characteristics									Commentary
	Age	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and civil partnerships	Pregnancy and maternity	Disability	Race	Religion and beliefs	Gender	Sexual Orientation	
										group or individuals above others and so has a neutral/negligible impact.
<b>SO3: The environment</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SO3 seeks to ensure any new waste facilities protect the countryside, wildlife and valuable habitats, by protecting water, soil and air quality across the plan area and to care for the built, historic and natural environment of the area. Therefore, it does not prejudice any particular group or individuals above others and so has a neutral/negligible impact.
<b>SO4: Community, Health and Wellbeing</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This strategic objective seeks to ensure new waste facilities do not adversely impact on local amenities and quality of life from impacts such as dust, traffic, noise, odour and visual impact and address local health concerns. Therefore, it does not prejudice any particular group or individuals above others and so has a neutral/negligible impact.
<b>SO5: Meeting our future needs</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This strategic objective seeks to ensure a mix of site sizes and locations to manage waste sustainably, meet current and future targets for recycling, safeguard existing sites and locate new waste facilities where they best support residential, commercial, and industrial development. Therefore, it does not prejudice any particular group or individuals and so has a neutral/negligible impact.
<b>SO6: High quality design and operation</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this objective and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SO7: Sustainable Transport</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SP7 seeks to minimise highway impact, reduce transport distances and ensure transport routes use main highways

Policy	Protected Characteristics									Commentary	
	Age	Gender Reassignment	Gender partnerships	Marriage and civil	Pregnancy and maternity	Disability	Race	Religion and beliefs	Gender		Sexual Orientation
											to avoid residential areas. This seeks to protect all and does not prejudice any particular group or individuals over others and therefore has a neutral/ negligible impact.
<b>STRATEGIC POLICIES (SP)</b>											
<b>SP1 – Waste prevention and re-use</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP2 – Future waste management provision</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP3 – Broad Locations for New Waste Treatment Facilities</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP4 – Managing Residual Waste</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP5 – Climate Change</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP6– Minimising the movement of Waste</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP7 – Green Belt</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>SP8 - Safeguarding Waste management sites</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>SP8 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.



Policy	Protected Characteristics									Commentary	
	Age	Gender Reassignment	Gender partnerships	Marriage and civil	Pregnancy and maternity	Disability	Race	Religion and beliefs	Gender		Sexual Orientation
<b>DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES (DM)</b>											
<b>DM1 – General Site Criteria</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This objective seeks to minimise impacts on health, wellbeing and amenity from new waste management facilities. As it seeks to include all, the impact is neither negative nor positive and so has a neutral/ negligible impact.
<b>DM3 – Design of New and Extended Waste Management Facilities</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this objective and any potential impact on any protected characteristics.
<b>DM4 – Landscape Protection</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>DM6 – Historic Environment</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>DM7 – Flood Risk and Water Resources</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy DM7 seeks to ensure that development does not adversely impact on water resources and that the floodplain, sites and elsewhere are not at risk of increased flooding. It therefore does not prejudice or promote any group or individual over others. It therefore has a neutral/ negligible impact.
<b>DM8 – Public Access</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy DM8 seeks to ensure public access and rights of way for all are not adversely impacted by waste management

Policy	Protected Characteristics									Commentary	
	Age	Gender Reassignment	Gender partnerships	Marriage and civil	Pregnancy and maternity	Disability	Race	Religion and beliefs	Gender		Sexual Orientation
											facilities. The policy does not prejudice or promote any group or individual over either and so has a neutral/negligible impact.
<b>DM9 – Planning Obligations</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy DM8 seeks to only support development that will not lead to unacceptable cumulative impacts on the amenity of local communities. It does not promote or prejudice any group or individuals and so it has a neutral/negligible impact.
<b>DM11 – Airfield Safeguarding</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no clear link between this policy and any potential impact on any protected characteristic.
<b>DM12 – Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements/Routeing</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy DM12 seeks to ensure routeing schemes are in place to minimise potential traffic impacts on local communities. It does not promote or prejudice any group or individuals and so it has a neutral/negligible impact.



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# Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Needs Assessment

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City  
Council

September 2021

## Quality information

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## Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Aggregates	Granular material used in construction (can include sand, gravel, crushed stone and recycled concrete).
Agricultural waste	Waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agricultural Act 1947.
Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic digestion is the process of using microorganisms to break down organic waste (e.g. food waste) in the absence of oxygen to produce biogas and fertilising material.
Biodegradable waste	Any waste organic matter than can be broken down into carbon dioxide, water, methane or other simple organic molecules by microorganisms.
Circular economy	An economic system of closed loops in which products lose as little of their value as possible. In contrast to the take-make-dispose linear model, a circular economy is regenerative by design and aims to gradually decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources.
Clinical waste	Waste produced from healthcare and similar activities that may pose a risk of infection (for example, swabs, bandages and dressings).
Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste	Waste generated by retail units, offices, and any other business, trade or factory use. Some C&I waste is collected by local authorities, however the majority is collected by private waste collection companies.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste	Waste produced by construction, demolition or excavation activities.
Courtauld commitments	Series of 10-year voluntary agreements aimed at identifying priorities, developing solutions and implementing changes to cut the carbon and waste associated within food and drink. The first commitment was launched in 2005, with the most recent commitment running up to 2025.
Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)	A small deposit will be added to the price of a drinks container brought to a store. Once the container has been used, the consumer will dispose of it in a reverse vending machine and the deposit will be returned to the consumer.
Energy recovery / energy from waste (EfW)	Any type of process which generates either heat or power from the combustion of waste.
European Waste Catalogue (EWC)	A standard coding system used to identify the type of waste stream.
Evidence base	Includes a number of studies, assessments and background documents that inform the development of a new Local Plan.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	A policy approach through which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be reused, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life.
Food waste	Any food, and inedible parts of food removed from the food supply chain to be recovered or disposed.
Garden waste	Waste generated from the garden (for example grass clippings, branches and weeds).

Term	Definition
Hazardous waste	Waste is generally considered hazardous if it (or the material or substances it contains) are harmful to humans or the environment. This can be determined on the basis of either a) the source of waste (some types of waste are always deemed to be hazardous) or b) the concentration of hazardous substances within the waste.
Household waste	Waste from domestic properties including waste from residual refuse collections, material collected for recycling and composting, plus waste from educational establishments, nursing and residential homes and street cleansing waste.
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Household and commercial and industrial waste collected by the local authority. Includes waste streams such as recyclable materials, food waste and residual waste as well as clinical waste, garden waste and bulky waste items (i.e. mattresses or white goods).
Mining waste	Waste produced through the prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. This can include waste solids or slurries left over after the minerals have been removed and treated, waste rock and topsoil.
Municipal waste	Household waste and waste similar in nature and composition to household waste.
Proximity principle	Waste should be disposed of as close to its place of origin as possible. The proximity principle is defined within the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).
Radioactive waste	Waste which falls within the scope of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.
Recovery and Disposal Code	Coding system used to describe a treatment or disposal option. Recovery and disposal codes are defined within the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).
Recyclable waste	Materials that can be processed and used to create new products.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Consists of residual waste that is subject to a contract with an end-user for use as a fuel in an energy from waste facility. The contract must include the end-user's technical specifications relating as a minimum to the calorific value, the moisture content, the form and quantity of the RDF.
Residual waste	The remaining part of the waste stream excluding any source-segregated materials (also known as non-recyclable waste/general waste).
Safeguarded sites	Areas and sites which may be required to serve development needs in the long term.
Secondary materials	Wastes which have been recovered to the point where they are no longer waste, or by-products from a manufacturing process, which can be used in place of virgin raw materials.
Self-sufficiency principle	Requires that most waste should be treated or disposed of within the region it was produced. The self-sufficiency principle is defined within the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).
Waste capacity	The quantity of waste each facility or region can process.
Waste hierarchy	The waste hierarchy ranks waste management practices according to what is best for the environment i.e. Prevention, Re-use, Recycling, Recovery, Disposal.
Waste management facility	Any site used to store, treat, recover, process or dispose of waste.



Term	Definition
Waste Needs Assessment	Identifies the waste management capacity that will be needed during a certain period of time as well as assessing the existing facilities available to manage this waste. A Waste Needs Assessment also considers the needs for additional facilities to manage the forecast requirements.
Waste Planning Authority (WPA)	The local authority responsible for waste development, planning and control. The role of waste planning authority is held by county councils, unitary authorities and national park authorities.
Wastewater	Water that has been contaminated by use in the home, business or as part of an industrial process.

### Table of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CA	Civic Amenity
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CEP	Circular Economy Package
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
DRS	Deposit Return Scheme
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Code
GBq	Giga-becquerel
HIC	Household, Industrial and Commercial
HLW	High Level Waste
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LLW	Low Level Waste
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project



Abbreviation	Term
R&D Code	Recovery and Disposal Code
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
Reg	Regulation
tpa	Tonnes per annum
UK	United Kingdom
VLLW	Very Low Level Waste
WCA	Waste Collection Authorities
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

# Executive Summary

## Introduction

- i. This assessment updates Nottinghamshire County Council's and Nottingham City Council's preliminary waste needs assessment to supplement the evidence base of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham new Joint Waste Local Plan.
- ii. The assessment estimates future arisings of local authority collected waste (LACW), commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste up to 2038. These future arisings are compared to the existing and committed waste management capacity, in order to identify any gaps in capacity provision. The assessment also reviews current flows of waste into and out of the plan area.

## LACW and C&I waste

- iii. LACW and C&I waste arisings to 2038 were forecast based on current arisings, changes over recent years, the projected growth in the local economy and population, and future trends in the rate of waste generation per household or per employee. A number of different forecasting scenarios were developed to account for future recycling rates in 2038:

Scenario	LACW Recycling Rate	C&I Waste Recycling Rate
Low	39.4% (current rate)	70.1% (current rate)
Medium	55%	75%
High	65%	80%

- iv. Based on the preferred forecasting scenario, approximately 590,000 tonnes of LACW and 990,000 tonnes of C&I waste are predicted to be generated by the end of the plan period (i.e. 2038).
- v. The waste arisings were compared with the current and committed available management capacity. This assessment showed:
  - Sufficient capacity provided by recycling/composting facilities within the plan area to manage the plan area's LACW and C&I waste up to 2038
  - Current insufficient capacity for energy recovery and landfill within the plan area to manage the plan area's LACW and C&I waste, with further decline to 2038, with the exception of the high recycling scenario, in which case there would be a small surplus energy recovery capacity at the end of the plan period.
  - Landfill capacity within the plan area is currently effectively exhausted, and even in the high recycling scenario, the assessment shows that up to 3.5 million tonnes of waste may require landfilling within the plan period.

## CD&E Waste

- vi. CD&E waste within the plan area has been broadly consistent since 2013, and has been estimated at remaining at this level during the plan period, meaning that approximately 1.19 million tonnes of CD&E waste are predicted to be generated in 2038.
- vii. The waste arisings were compared with the current and committed available management capacity. This assessment showed:
  - Sufficient recycling/recovery capacity for managing CD&E waste during the plan period.
  - Currently sufficient landfill capacity for CD&E waste, but a deficit is likely to arise during the plan period.

## Hazardous Waste

- viii. It is predicted that 42,896 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the plan area in 2038. There is sufficient capacity within the plan area to manage hazardous waste arisings (146,120 tpa capacity).
- ix. In accordance with national policy, the provision of any significant hazardous waste facilities will take place at a national level.

## Waste Movements

- x. There are significant flows of waste into and out of the plan area: based on recent data, approximately 1.4 million tonnes of waste originating from outside of the plan area is being imported into waste management facilities located in the plan area (equivalent to 38% of the total waste managed by facilities in the plan area), with approximately 670,000 tonnes of waste originating from the plan area being exported. The plan area is therefore a net importer of waste, with most of this being waste imported for treatment within the plan area.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Scope and Aims

- 1.1 This assessment updates Nottinghamshire County Council's and Nottingham City Council's waste needs assessment to supplement the evidence base of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham new Joint Waste Local Plan. The Plan will provide the future planning strategy for waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham until 2038 and will identify the required waste management capacity to meet future needs.
- 1.2 The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced the importance of providing essential public services, including waste management. This assessment will underpin Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council's planning for essential waste services over the next 17 years (i.e. until 2038). Planning for future waste capacity is also vitally important in response to climate change and ensuring that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham's waste is managed in an environmentally responsible way over the long-term.
- 1.3 The new Joint Waste Local Plan is currently at an early stage. As of May 2021, it has completed a consultation on scope, issues and options (Regulation 18). The final new joint Waste Local Plan is expected to be adopted in July 2023.
- 1.4 This assessment identifies the current quantity of waste generated within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham (hereafter referred to as the 'plan area') for the following waste streams and predicts how these quantities are likely to change in the future (up until 2038):
  - Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW).
  - Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste.
  - Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste.
  - Hazardous Waste.
  - Agricultural Waste.
  - Mining Waste.
  - Low-Level Radioactive Waste.
- 1.5 The assessment also provides information on the existing waste management capacity within the plan area, identifies any planned waste management facilities and assesses whether the waste management capacity in the plan area will be sufficient to accommodate the quantity of waste to be generated within the plan area in 2038.

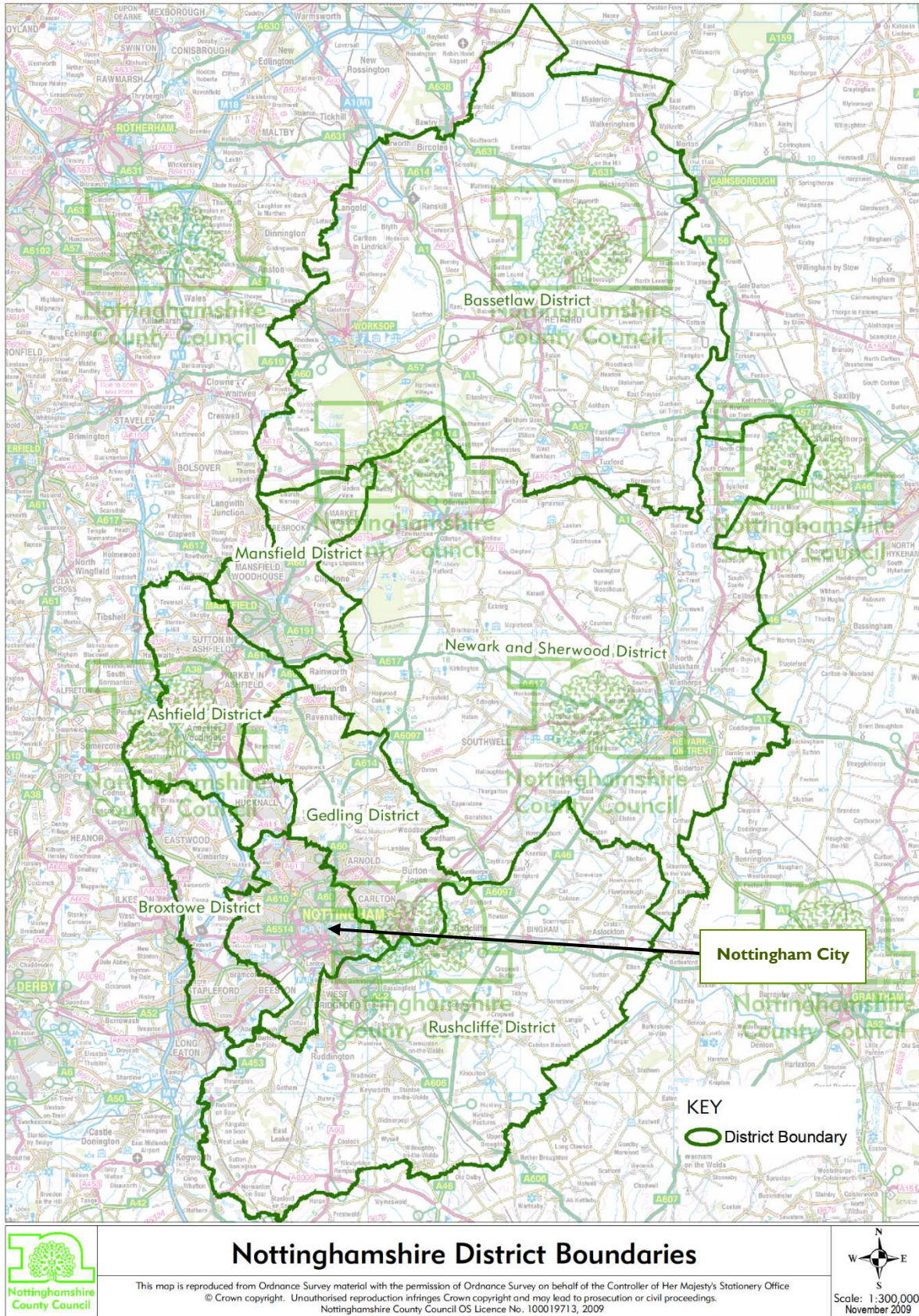
## 1.2 Context

- 1.6 The study area for this Waste Needs Assessment comprises the county of Nottinghamshire, including the City of Nottingham, as shown in Figure 1.

- 1.7 Nottinghamshire County Council is the first-tier local authority for the county of Nottinghamshire excluding the City of Nottingham. The second tier of local government in the Nottinghamshire County Council area is the seven borough/district councils – Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, and Rushcliffe.
- 1.8 The seven borough/district councils in Nottinghamshire are the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA): they are responsible for collecting waste from households in their district. The waste collected by these local authorities must then be managed by the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), which is Nottinghamshire County Council. The County Council, as WDA, also has responsibility for waste planning within its area.
- 1.9 The City of Nottingham is an independent unitary authority run by Nottingham City Council, responsible for both the collection and disposal of its waste from households, and for waste planning.



Figure 1. Map showing Nottinghamshire District Boundaries



Source: Nottinghamshire County Council (Ref. 1)

## 2. Policy Context

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1 This section presents the waste and planning policies applicable to the waste needs assessment. They cover issues relating to the climate, recycling, waste prevention, economic growth, development, and waste management capacity. They are all policies which need to be followed by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council when planning for future waste needs. This includes policies set by the EU, which have been transposed into UK and/or English law, as well as policies set by national and local government.
- 2.2 Table 1 provides a summary of the relevant legislation and policy documents; the primary purpose of each document; and how they are connected. A full description of each policy document has been provided in Appendix B.

**Table 1. Summary of the Legislation and Policy Documents found within this Section**

Location	Document Name	Primary Purpose
<b>European (EU)</b>	Waste Framework Directive (WFD)	Principle EU legislation for waste. Sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management.
	Landfill Directive	Regulates the management of landfills in the EU.
	Circular Economy Package (CEP)	Legislative framework which revises a number of existing frameworks by introducing measures on adopting a circular economy.
<b>National</b>	National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)	Sets out detailed waste planning policies and should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Sets out planning policies for a wide range of topics including housing, business, economic development, transport and the natural environment.
	National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Adds further context to the NPPF and is updated when necessary. Should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.
	Build Back Better: our plan for growth	Sets out the government's plan to re-build following the COVID-19 pandemic.
	Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England	Sets out how the government plans to help England preserve material resources by minimising waste, double resource productivity, eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds and move towards a circular economy.
	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment	Sets out what the government will do to improve the environment within a generation.



Location	Document Name	Primary Purpose
	Waste Management Plan for England	High-level document, bringing current and planned waste management policies together in one place, focusing on waste arisings and their management.
<b>Nottinghamshire and Nottingham</b>	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan	Original waste local plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It has been partially replaced by the Waste Core Strategy Part 1.
	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (Part 1)	First part of the plan to replace the original waste local plan. Provides a plan on how waste produced by Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be managed but excludes specific information on allocated sites for waste management use.
	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham New Draft Waste Local Plan – Consultation on Issues and Options	First stage of the review for the new Waste Local Plan (to replace both the original waste local plan and the waste core strategy).
	Nottinghamshire Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment	Prepared as part of the Issues and Options consultation to provide an initial overview of the waste produced by Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and the existing waste management capacity.



## 3. Waste Arisings

### 3.1 General

3.1 This section describes how the current waste arisings have been assessed, and how future waste arisings have been forecast. The waste types considered are:

- Local authority collected waste (which includes household waste).
- Commercial and industrial waste.
- Construction and demolition waste.
- Hazardous waste.
- Agricultural waste.
- Mining waste.
- Low-level radioactive waste.
- Wastewater.

3.2 By modelling waste arisings in these sectors, an overall forecast of waste arisings in the plan area can be made. It is then possible to anticipate what level of waste capacity is required to manage this quantity of waste, and whether the capacity is expected to exist up to 2038.

### 3.2 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

#### 3.2.1 Introduction

3.3 Historically in the UK, the term ‘municipal waste’ was used to refer to waste collected by local authorities. However, Defra’s 2011 definition of municipal waste “*household waste or waste similar in composition to household waste*” (Ref. 2) includes a significant proportion of waste generated by businesses and not collected by local authorities (most business waste is collected by private waste management companies). The term Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) will be used in this assessment to describe all waste collected by the local authority. This includes household waste and the fraction of the waste generated by business which is also collected by the local authority.

3.4 This section identifies the current LACW arisings generated by the plan area, and forecasts LACW generation from the baseline year (2019) until 2038. It sets out three forecasting scenarios; identifies the preferred scenario (Scenario 2); and sets out the results of Scenario 2.

#### 3.2.2 Current Waste Arisings

##### 3.2.2.1 Methodology

3.5 Local authorities report data on their LACW arisings to Government using WasteDataFlow (Ref. 3). This was used to extract data on the current LACW arising within the plan area. Local authorities have a legal requirement to

report LACW data to WasteDataFlow, therefore it is considered to be a robust source of data.

- 3.6 More information on the methodology used to calculate the current LACW arisings can be found in Appendix C.

### 3.2.2.2 Results

- 3.7 Table 2 and Figure 2 show the current LACW arisings from 2007 to 2019, split into total waste from households, waste per household and total waste not from households.
- 3.8 LACW arisings have remained relatively stable over the past 13 years (from 2007 to 2019).
- Overall, total LACW arisings are highest in 2007 at 625,805 tonnes.
  - After 2007, total LACW arisings gradually decline to reach an overall low point in 2013 (537,507 tonnes).
  - Between 2014 and 2018 total LACW arisings remain fairly consistent, fluctuating between 555,000 tonnes and 575,000 tonnes per annum. Total LACW arisings slightly increase above these values in 2019 to reach 576,846 tonnes.
- 3.9 LACW per household is consistently lower in the Nottingham City Council area than in Nottinghamshire County Council. This is likely to be because larger built up areas contain a higher proportion of single person households (Ref. 4) and a smaller household typically produces less waste. The overall trend for waste per household shows a decline from 2007 to 2018, with a small increase (by 0.02 tonnes per household) between 2018 and 2019 (as shown in Figure 3).
- 3.10 Waste not from households (i.e. waste from business with a local authority waste collection and road sweepings) has shown a gradual but small increase between 2007 and 2019. Nottingham City Council has a higher proportion of LACW from non-household sources.



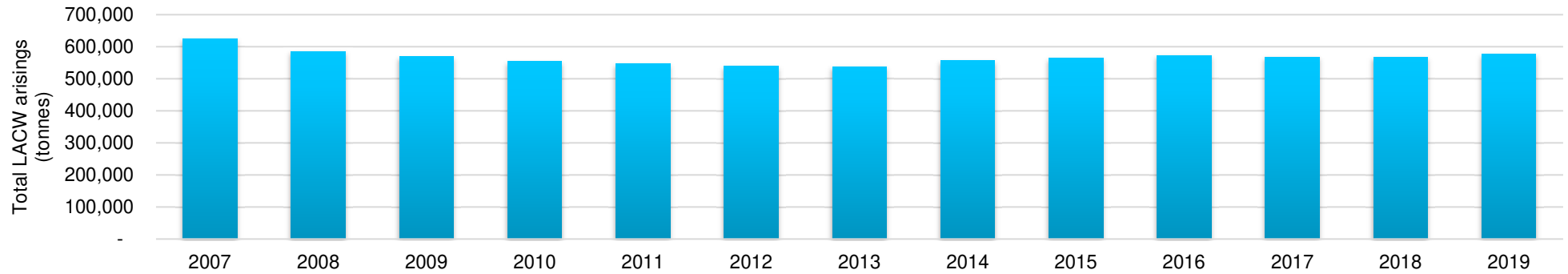
**What do we mean by LACW Arisings?** Waste produced by households and a small number of businesses which is collected by the local authority.

**Table 2. Current LACW Arisings (000s tonnes), 2007 – 2019**

Area	Parameter	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total waste from households	126	115	121	115	116	116	114	111	111	114	115	112	113
	<i>Waste per household</i>	0.97	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.81	0.82
	Waste not from households	56	44	38	37	34	32	36	44	50	46	42	53	50
	<b>Total LACW arisings</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>164</b>
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total waste from households	432	379	378	373	367	364	359	371	371	378	378	371	380
	<i>Waste per household</i>	1.26	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.02	1.04
	Waste not from households	12	47	32	29	29	27	28	31	32	35	34	32	33
	<b>Total LACW arisings</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>413</b>
Total (Plan Area)	Total waste from households	558	495	499	488	483	481	473	482	482	491	493	483	493
	<i>Waste per household</i>	1.18	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.98
	Waste not from households	68	91	70	66	63	59	64	75	82	82	76	85	83
	<b>Total LACW arisings</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>577</b>

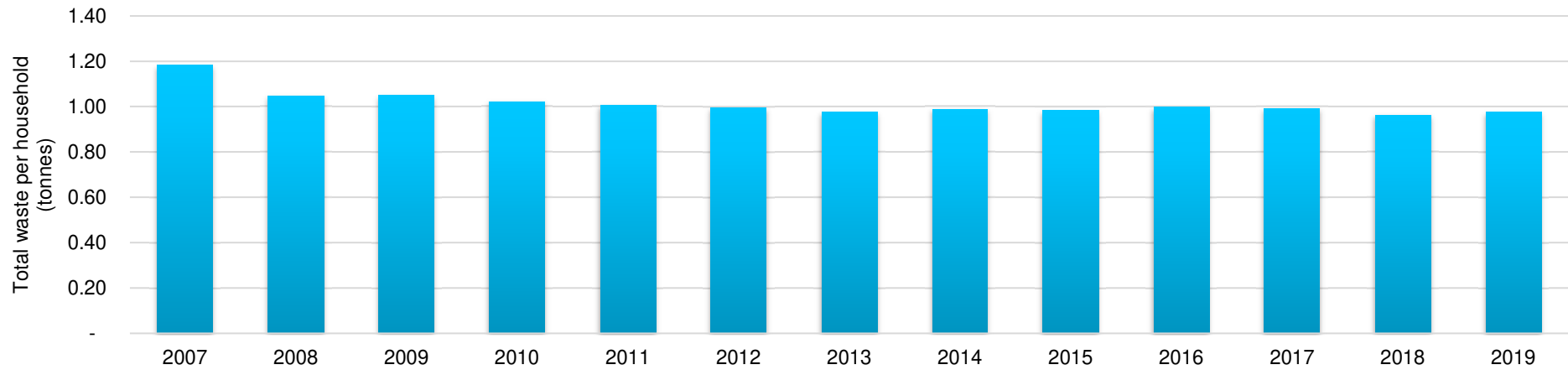
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Figure 2. Current LACW Arisings (tonnes), 2007 - 2019



**What do we mean by waste per household?** This is the amount of waste produced by one house/apartment per year.

Figure 3. Waste per Household (tonnes), 2007 - 2019



## 3.2.3 Forecasting Waste Arisings

### 3.2.3.1 Methodology

3.11 The NPPG recommends forecasting LACW arisings by establishing a 'growth profile' which is based on two factors:

1. *"Household or population growth."*
2. *Waste arisings per household or per capita."*

3.12 The NPPG recommends establishing the growth profile by:

- "Calculating arisings per head by dividing annual arisings by population or household data to establish short and long term average annual growth rates per household."
- Factoring in a range of different scenarios, e.g. constant rate of growth, progressively lowering growth rates due to waste minimisation initiatives."

3.13 The final forecast can then be modelled with scenarios based on the long and short term change in waste arisings per household, together with forecasts of the number of households. The forecasts of household numbers, as provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council, have been calculated using the government's standard methodology for 2020 (Ref. 5). The forecasts of household numbers have been applied to the baseline number of households for 2019 (extracted from WDF).

3.14 More information on the methodology used to forecast LACW arisings can be found in Appendix C.

3.15 Historic trends indicate that waste per household is likely to continue to decline within the plan area. Therefore, two reduction scenarios have been chosen when forecasting waste arising per household, as well as a 'business as usual' scenario which assumes that there will be no reduction in waste per household generation rates, and they will be equal to the waste per household in 2019. The scenarios are described in Table 3.

3.16 The decline in waste arisings per household needs to be set against increases in the number of households, such that even if arisings per household decline or remain stable, the total waste generated may increase.

**Table 3. LACW Forecasting Scenarios for tonnes of waste per household (tph)**

Scenario	Percentage Change*	Description
<b>Scenario 1 (High decline)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.48% annual decline in waste per household for Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>1.35% annual decline in waste per household for Nottingham.</li> </ul>	Reflects the historic trend seen between 2007 and 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual decline of 0.019 tph for Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>Annual decline of 0.013 tph for Nottingham.</li> </ul>
<b>Scenario 2 (Low decline)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.58% annual decline in waste per household for Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>0.75% annual decline in waste per household for Nottingham.</li> </ul>	Reflects the historic trend seen between 2008 and 2019, excluding the possible recessionary impact** between 2007 and 2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual decline of 0.006 tph for Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>Annual decline of 0.007 tph for Nottingham.</li> </ul>
<b>Scenario 3 (No change)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0% change in waste per household.</li> </ul>	Business as usual, no change in the most recent household waste generation rates (2019 has been taken as the baseline): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed quantity of 1.04 tph per year for Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>Fixed quantity of 0.82 tph per year for Nottingham.</li> </ul>

\*The total decline over the period (in tonnes) has been divided by the number of years to calculate the annual decline.

\*\*The time series data from 2007 to 2019 shows a large drop in household waste arisings between 2007 and 2008, likely due to the recession, and may therefore not be representative of longer-term trends.

3.17 LACW also contains a small proportion of non-household waste. There are a number of variables which could affect the quantities of non-household waste in the future, including:

- Market trends.
- Policy drivers (e.g. waste policies set by national government).
- Local authority drivers.
- State of the economy.
- Technological innovations.

3.18 Due to the number of variables, it is impractical to forecast non-household waste collected by local authorities. In addition, it can be seen in Table 2 that LACW waste not from households has remained fairly stable between 2007 and 2019. Therefore, it has been assumed that there will be no change in the most recent non-household LACW generation rate (2019 has been taken as the baseline).

### 3.2.3.2 Results

3.19 A full description of the predicted LACW arisings forecast using the scenarios identified in Table 3 can be found in Appendix E, and they are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 4.

3.20 Scenario 1 forecasts a decrease of over 100,000 tonnes per annum of LACW arisings by 2038 whilst Scenario 3 forecasts an overall increase of around 80,000 tonnes per annum by 2038.

### 3.2.3.3 Preferred scenario

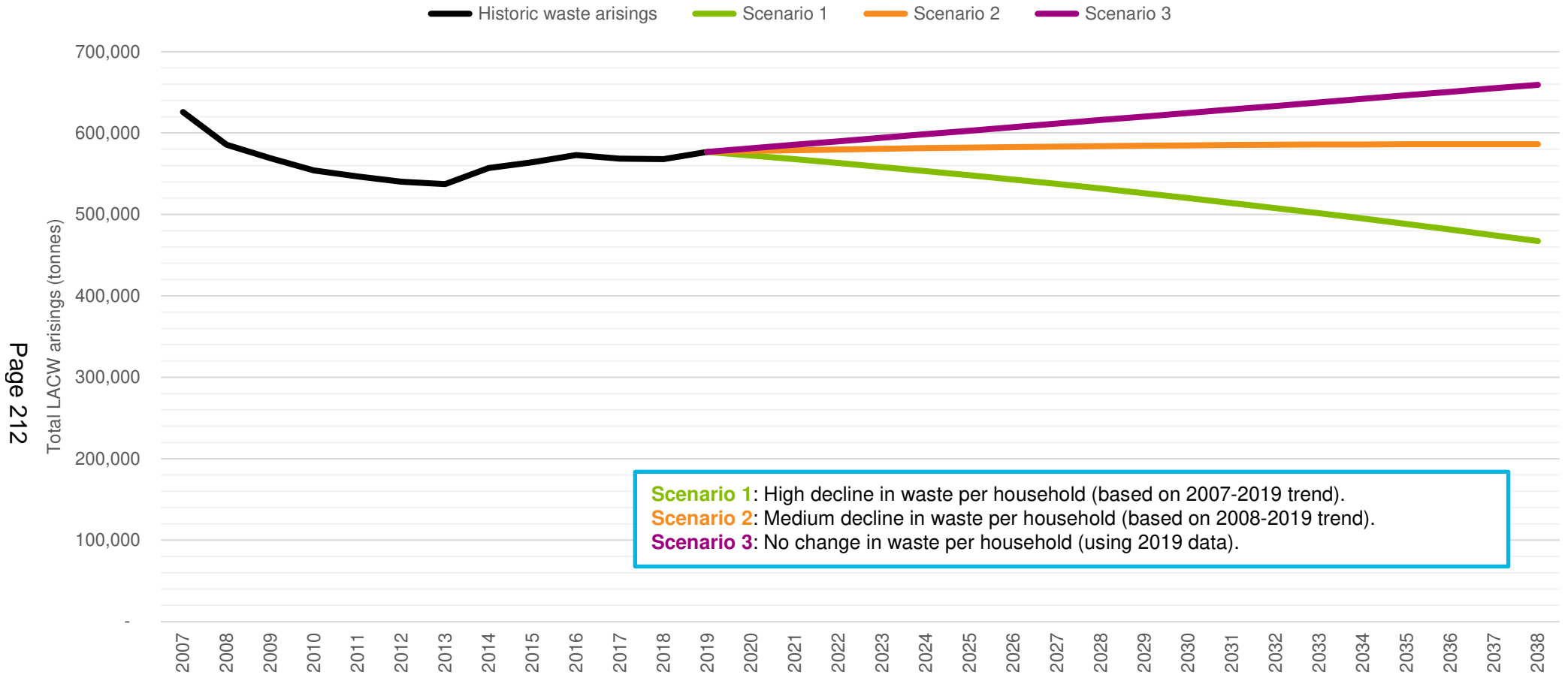
3.21 In conclusion, Scenario 2 is considered the most realistic scenario and has been used for assessing the need for additional waste capacity in this assessment. This is because:

- Scenario 1 includes the 2007-2008 period when, as a result of the recession, households and businesses produced significantly less waste. This single-year drop skews the data and this scenario is therefore considered to be unrepresentative of future trends.
- Waste reduction measures, such as the creation of charges for single-use plastic items in the Environment Bill (Ref. 6), are expected to result in a reduction of the quantity of waste generated per household. Scenario 3 assumes that waste arisings will remain static in the future. It does not take into account any measures which are aimed at reducing waste generation, nor the historic trends observed in household waste generation and is therefore also seen as unrepresentative.

**Table 4. Summary of Forecasted LACW Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 - 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
Nottingham City Council	Scenario 1	164	160	156	151	146
	Scenario 2	164	165	166	166	166
	Scenario 3	164	170	176	183	188
Nottinghamshire County Council	Scenario 1	413	393	370	344	322
	Scenario 2	413	416	418	420	420
	Scenario 3	413	429	444	459	472
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>467</b>
	<b>Scenario 2</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>586</b>
	<b>Scenario 3</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>659</b>

**Figure 4. Forecasted LACW Arisings in Context of Historic Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2007 - 2038**





## 3.2.4 Forecast Methods of Waste Management

3.22 In order to estimate the capacity required for each waste facility type (i.e. recycling facilities, Energy from Waste (EfW), landfill etc.), the proportion of waste predicted to be sent to each waste facility type at the end of the plan period (2038) has been forecast using a number of scenarios. It is important to predict the capacity required for each type of waste facility, so requirements for specific types of additional capacity can be identified.

### 3.2.4.2 Methodology

3.23 In order to estimate the future methods of managing LACW (and therefore predict the capacity required for each type of waste facility), the recycling scenarios provided in Table 5 have been applied.

**Table 5. Recycling Scenarios for LACW**

Recycling Scenario	Description	Justification
<b>Low</b>	<b>39.4% recycling rate</b> for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling rate by 2038. The current recycling rate has been extracted from WasteDataFlow for 2019 (for household waste), and can be verified by the 2018/19 recycling rate found in the Waste Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (Ref. 7) which gives a recycling rate of 38.8% for the plan area.
<b>Medium</b>	<b>55% recycling rate</b> by 2038.	The 55% recycling rate has been influenced by the target for 50% of municipal waste to be recycling or composted by 2020 (from WFD), and the 52% recycling target by 2020 set for Veolia in their contract with Nottinghamshire County Council. It represents a considerable improvement on the current recycling rate, whilst still falling short of the national target.
<b>High</b>	<b>65% recycling rate</b> by 2035 continuing to 2038.	The target recycling rate for England (in Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England) is 65% for MSW by 2035. The updated WFD also sets a target for 65% of MSW to be recycled by 2030.

3.24 National and EU policy also sets a target of 10% or less of MSW to be sent to landfill by 2035, which has been applied to each recycling scenario. It has been assumed that the remainder of the non-recyclable/compostable waste that is not sent to landfill will either be recovered in an EfW facility or subject to other disposal methods.

### 3.2.4.3 Results

3.25 The recycling scenarios have been applied to the forecast LACW arisings from Scenario 2. The resulting tonnage of LACW by management method are shown in Table 6 and representative pie charts have been provided in Appendix D.

**Table 6. Waste Management Profile for LACW in 2038 (000s tonnes)**

Recycling Scenario	Recycled/Composted	Landfill	Recovery/Other Disposal
<b>Low</b> (39.4% recycling rate)	231	59	297
<b>Medium</b> (55% recycling rate)	322	59	205
<b>High</b> (65% recycling rate)	381	59	147

3.26 The NPPF states that local plans will be assessed as sound if they are consistent with national policy (including national recycling rates and landfill targets). In addition, forecasting the management of waste in line with targeted recycling rates is consistent with the vision stated in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham’s Waste Core Strategy “*Together we will be producing less waste than at the start of the plan period, re-using more and striving to exceed national recycling targets*”. Taking into account UK policy drivers as well as targets for the plan area, the high recycling scenario has been selected as the preferred scenario for LACW, C&I and CD&E waste streams for the capacity gap analysis.

## 3.3 Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

### 3.3.1 Introduction

- 3.27 Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste consists of waste generated by businesses and industrial operations, including retail units, offices and any other business, trade or factory use. A small proportion of C&I waste is collected by the local authority and has been included within the LACW arisings.
- 3.28 This section estimates the amount of C&I waste currently generated within the plan area, and forecasts future C&I waste arisings from the baseline year (2019) up until 2038.

### 3.3.2 Current Waste Arisings

#### 3.3.2.1 Methodology

3.29 C&I waste arisings have been calculated by adapting the Defra 'Reconcile' methodology (Ref. 8) (used to estimate waste generation for England) for use at the WPA level. This methodology is widely recognised to be the best fit for calculating C&I waste arisings for the purpose of waste infrastructure planning.

3.30 The Defra 'Reconcile' methodology includes:

- Waste received by permitted facilities (with a waste origin of the plan area).
- Waste received by incineration facilities (with a waste origin of the plan area).
- Waste received by exempt sites (located within the plan area).

3.31 The following wastes are excluded:

- LACW, CD&E, hazardous, agricultural and mining waste streams (as these are covered elsewhere in this assessment).
- Waste received by transfer station facilities (in order to avoid the double counting of waste).

3.32 More information on the methodology used to calculate current C&I waste arisings is provided in Appendix C.



#### What is a transfer station?

The main role of a transfer station is to temporarily store waste, bulking it into more efficient loads before it is moved on to a final destination.

Waste received by transfer stations has been excluded to avoid double counting as the waste will be reported twice (once when it is received by the transfer station and once when it arrives at its final destination).

#### 3.3.2.2 Results

3.33 The estimated C&I waste arisings for years 2010 to 2019 are shown in Table 7 and Figure 5.

3.34 The total C&I waste arisings generated within the plan area over the past 10 years have fluctuated.

- Arisings in 2010 and 2011 were around 1 million tonnes per annum, increasing to nearly 1.4 million tonnes in 2013. It is possible that the

lower waste arisings in 2010 and 2011 are due to the impact of the recession.

- After 2014, C&I waste arisings decline to 800,000 tonnes per annum and continue to fluctuate between around 500,000 tonnes and 800,000 tonnes per annum between 2015 and 2018.
- There is an increase in waste arisings in 2019, reaching around 950,000 tonnes.

3.35 The decline in C&I waste arisings after 2014 is largely caused by a decline in coal-fired power station wastes, caused by a shift from coal-fired power stations towards more renewable energy sources. There is a requirement by the UK government to close remaining coal-fired power stations by 2025, therefore coal-fired power station wastes (identified as waste with an EWC code of 10 01) have been removed from the baseline C&I waste arisings used for C&I waste forecasting.

3.36 The data has also been analysed to identify why the reported C&I waste arisings in 2019 are significantly higher than 2018. The reasoning for this is as follows:

- An increase in the amount of EWC Chapter 19 and 20 waste received by permitted facilities. There have been major changes in waste markets over the last two to three years, including closure of certain export markets. The data shows a significant increase in the amount of C&I waste being sent to four specific sites – Leadenham landfill, Kirby on Bain landfill, Rugby Solid Recovered Fuel facility and Stoke Bardolph sewage treatment works. It is suspected that some of this increase is from material that was previously being exported as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).

3.37 It is not clear whether the increase in reported C&I waste arisings in 2019 represents a new higher baseline or a statistical anomaly. The 2019 data has been used for forecasting purposes in this assessment, bearing in mind the need for a robust needs assessment which does not underestimate the future need.

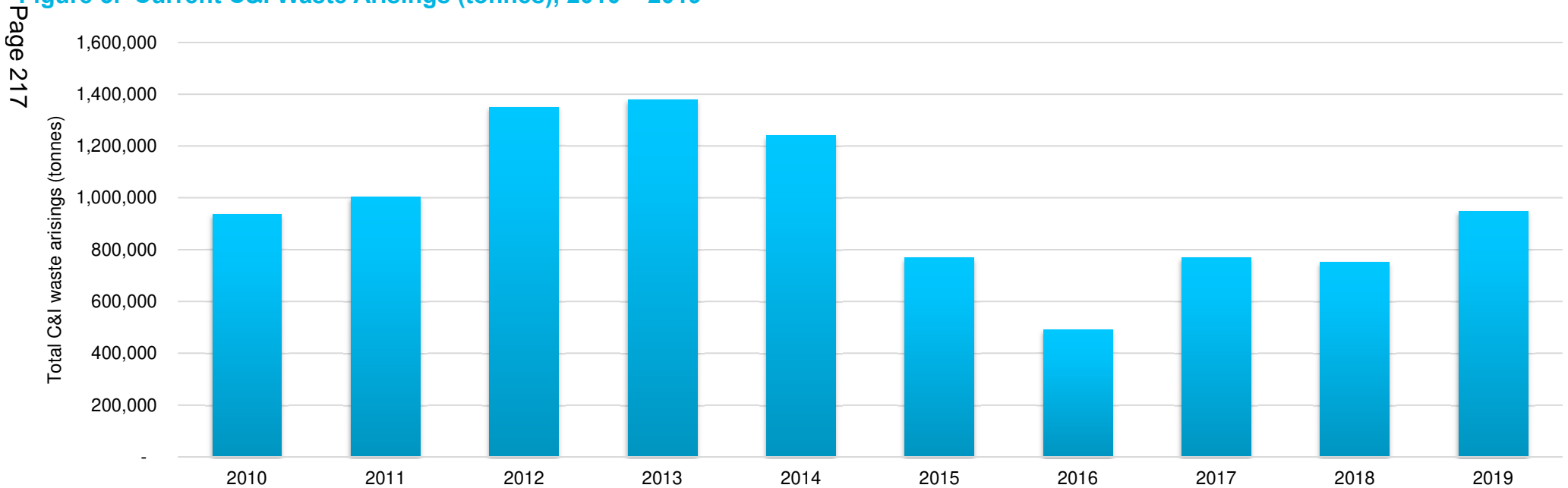


**What are C&I waste arisings?** Commercial and industrial waste produced by businesses and industrial units (excluding waste from businesses which is collected by the local authority).

**Table 7. Current C&I Waste Arisings (000s tonnes), 2010 - 2019**

Area	Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total C&I waste arisings	137	167	149	141	128	106	88	148	172	339
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total C&I waste arisings	800	836	1,201	1,238	1,113	663	402	621	579	609
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Total C&amp;I waste arisings</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>947</b>

**Figure 5. Current C&I Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2019**



### 3.3.3 Forecasting Waste Arisings

#### 3.3.3.1 Methodology

3.38 For forecasting C&I waste arisings, the NPPG recommends:

*“Waste planning authorities can prepare growth profiles, similar to municipal waste, to forecast future commercial and industrial waste arisings. In doing so, however, they should:*

- Set out clear assumptions on which they make their forecast, and if necessary forecast on the basis of different assumptions to provide a range of waste to be managed.”
- Be clear on rate of growth in arisings being assumed. Waste planning authorities should assume a certain level of growth in waste arisings unless there is clear evidence to demonstrate otherwise.”

3.39 When forecasting C&I waste arisings, it is important to note the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses and employment levels. The Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study (Ref. 9) reports the estimated impact of the pandemic on employment within the plan area. It has been forecasted that there will be a further fall in employment in 2021, before a protracted recovery which will see employment levels return to pre-COVID 19 levels by 2024.

3.40 In light of this information, employment (and therefore C&I waste generation rates) have been assumed to remain at current levels from 2019 to 2024, after which the proposed growth rate will be applied. However, the economic impact of COVID-19 is far from certain at the time of reporting (June 2021) and hence this assumption should be subject to on-going monitoring.

3.41 The forecasting scenarios for C&I waste described in Table 8 reflect changes in future waste generation rates per employee, combined with employee projections from the Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study. The Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study only includes projections for six of the Nottinghamshire local authorities (excludes Bassetlaw) and includes Erewash instead (located in Derbyshire). As Bassetlaw is a comparable size (both geographically and in population) to Newark and Sherwood, to calculate employment projections, the same employment projection for Newark and Sherwood has been applied to Bassetlaw.

**Table 8. C&I Waste Forecasting Scenarios**

Scenario	Percentage Change*	Description
<b>Scenario 1 (No change)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>0% change in C&amp;I waste generation rate.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Business as usual, no change in the most recent annual C&amp;I waste arisings (2019 has been chosen as the baseline)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed quantity of 563,894 tonnes per year for Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>• Fixed quantity of 338,831 tonnes per year for Nottingham.</li> </ul>
<b>Scenario 2 (Medium growth)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5% decline in waste generation rate per employee from 2009 to 2031.</b></li> <li>• <b>11% increase in the number of employees for Nottinghamshire.</b></li> <li>• <b>17% increase in the number of employees for Nottingham.</b></li> </ul>	<p>C&amp;I waste generation rate per employee is forecast to decline by 5% per employee from 2009 to 2031 due to waste reduction initiatives and circular economy measures (Ref. 10) (decline of 0.0042 tonnes per employee (tpe) per year for Nottinghamshire and 0.0039 tpe per year for Nottingham); the number of employees grow in line with predictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33,000 additional employees in Nottingham by 2038.</li> <li>• 32,900 additional employees in Nottinghamshire by 2038.</li> </ul> <p>No change in C&amp;I waste generation rate between 2019 and 2024.</p>
<b>Scenario 3 (High growth)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>0% change in waste generation rate per employee.</b></li> <li>• <b>11% increase in the number of employees for Nottinghamshire.</b></li> <li>• <b>17% increase in the number of employees for Nottingham.</b></li> </ul>	<p>C&amp;I waste generation rate per employee stays the same (fixed quantity of 1.85 tpe per year for Nottinghamshire and 1.70 tpe per year for Nottingham); number of employees grow in line with predictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33,000 additional employees in Nottingham by 2038.</li> <li>• 32,900 additional employees in Nottinghamshire by 2038.</li> </ul> <p>No change in C&amp;I waste generation rate between 2019 and 2024.</p>

*\*The total decline over the period (in tonnes) has been divided by the number of years to calculate the annual decline.*

- 3.42 The amount of waste per employee in Nottinghamshire is 0.15 tonnes per annum higher than in Nottingham. This can be explained by the inclusion of the waste category ‘sludges from treatment of urban waste water’ in Nottinghamshire C&I waste arisings, but not Nottingham.
- 3.43 As described in paragraph 3.35, coal-fired power station waste (EWC code of 10 01) has been removed when calculating the baseline from which the forecast is made. The baseline is shown in
- 3.44
- 3.45
- 3.46 Table 9 and Figure 6.

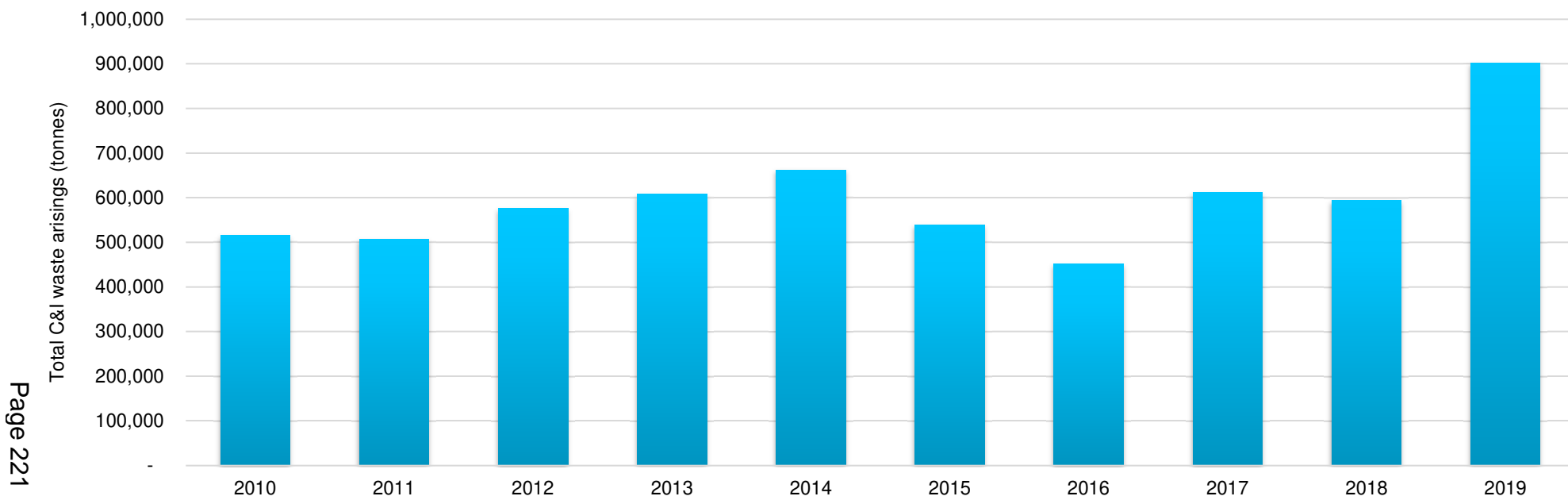
**What is a baseline?** The baseline is the starting point from which forecasts are made. The numbers in the baseline differ from the C&I waste arisings due to the removal of coal-fired power station wastes (waste with an EWC code of 10 01) (see paragraph 3.35).

**Table 9. C&I Waste Arisings Baseline used for Forecasting (000s tonnes), 2010 – 2019**

Area	Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total C&I waste arisings baseline	137	167	149	141	124	96	86	148	172	339
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total C&I waste arisings baseline	378	340	428	467	538	444	365	464	422	564
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Total C&amp;I waste arisings baseline</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>903</b>



Figure 6. C&I Waste Arisings Baseline used for Forecasting (tonnes), 2010 – 2019



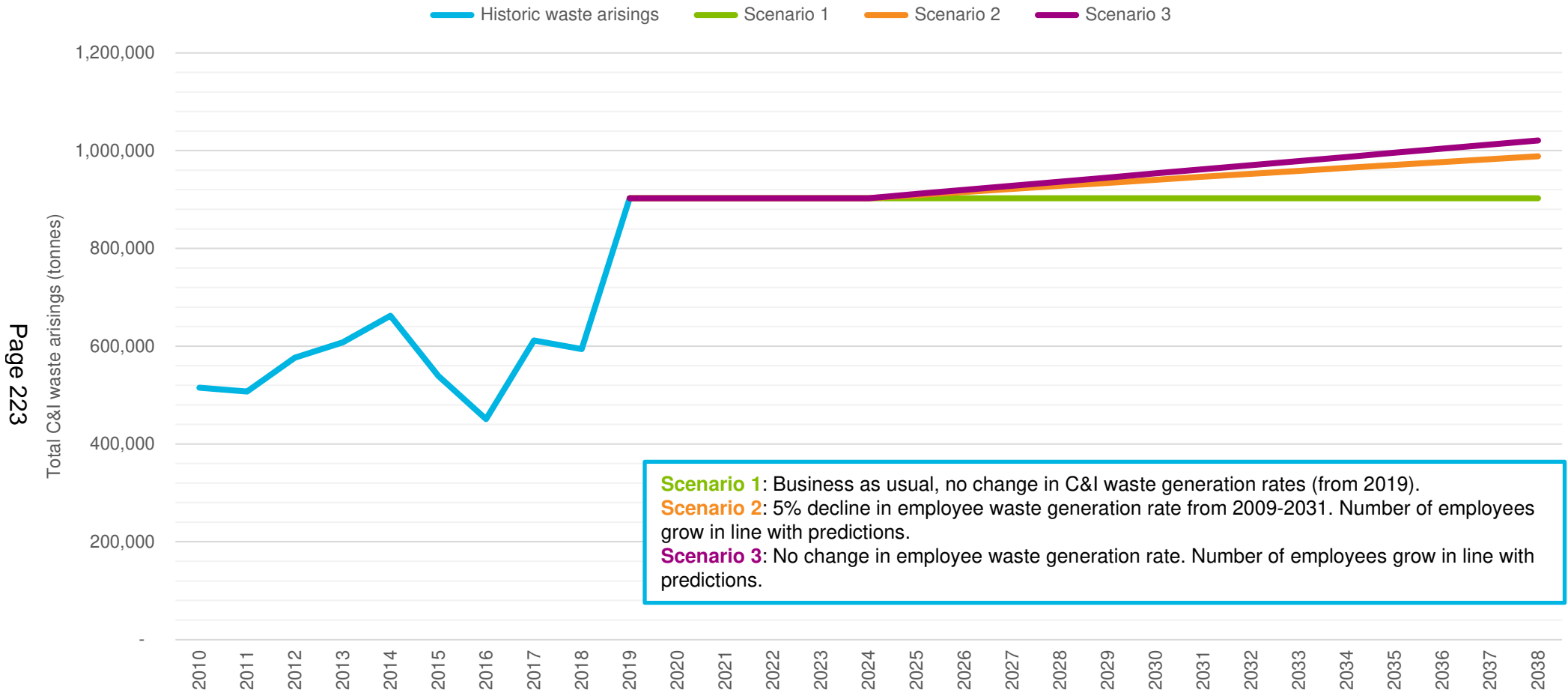
### 3.3.3.2 Results

- 3.44 The future C&I waste arisings have been forecast using the scenarios described within Table 8. A summary of the results is presented in Table 10 and Figure 7. A full list of results is provided within Appendix E.
- 3.45 Scenario 1 predicts C&I waste generation based on historic data, but does not take into account future economic predictions and assumes that the economy will remain static. Taking into account the Local Industrial Strategy prepared by D2N2 (Ref. 11), it is more likely that measures set out in the Strategy (i.e. upskilling the workforce) will result in a growth in the local economy after 2024. In addition, the following measures are due to be implemented in the near future, all of which can reasonably be assumed to have an impact on the amount of waste produced per employee (discounting Scenario 3 as it does not take into account waste reduction measures):
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which is due to come into force in 2023 (paragraph 0 provides an explanation of EPR).
  - Circular economy initiatives such as the adoption of leasing or rental business models.
  - The Courtauld Commitment 2025 which aims to reduce food waste by 20% between 2015 and 2025 (Ref. 12).
- 3.46 Taking these factors into account, Scenario 2 has been selected as the most appropriate scenario for assessing future capacity needs.

**Table 10. Summary of Forecasted C&I Waste Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
Nottingham City Council	Scenario 1	339	339	339	339	339
	Scenario 2	339	339	355	371	383
	Scenario 3	339	339	359	379	396
Nottinghamshire County Council	Scenario 1	564	564	564	564	564
	Scenario 2	564	564	579	594	605
	Scenario 3	564	564	586	608	625
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>903</b>
	<b>Scenario 2</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>988</b>
	<b>Scenario 3</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,021</b>

Figure 7. Forecasted C&I Waste Arisings in Context of Historic Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2038



### 3.3.4 Forecast Methods of Waste Management

#### 3.3.4.1 Methodology

3.47 In order to estimate the future waste management method and therefore predict the capacity required for each type of waste management facility, the recycling scenarios in Table 11 have been applied to the selected forecasting scenario for C&I waste arisings.

**Table 11. Recycling Scenarios for C&I Waste**

Scenario	Description	Justification
Low	<b>70.1% recycling rate</b> for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling rate. The current recycling rate has been extracted from the EA WDI.
Medium	<b>75% recycling rate</b> by 2038.	Assumes there has been some transition between the current recycling rate and the high recycling rate.
High	<b>80% recycling rate</b> by 2038.	The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy sets a target of 70% of C&I waste to be recycled or composted by 2025. As the current recycling rate is already achieving this target, 80% has been chosen as a possible target to apply to the end of the plan period (2038).

3.48 In addition to the recycling rates found in Table 11, the target for 10% or less of municipal solid waste to be sent to landfill by 2035 (found within Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England and the Landfill Directive) has also been applied to each recycling scenario. It has been assumed that the remainder of the non-recyclable/compostable waste that is not sent to landfill will either be recovered or subject to other disposal methods.

#### 3.3.4.2 Results

3.49 The recycling scenarios for C&I waste have been applied to the forecast C&I waste arisings from Scenario 2. The resulting C&I waste arisings predicted to be managed by each waste management method have been provided in Table 12 and representative pie charts have been provided in Appendix D.

**Table 12. Waste Management Profile for C&I Waste in 2038 (000s tonnes)**

Recycling Scenario	Recycled/Composted	Landfill*	Recovery/Other Disposal
Low (70.1% recycling rate)	693	99	196
Medium (75% recycling rate)	741	99	148
High (80% recycling rate)	791	99	99

*\*In line with the target for 10% or less of municipal solid waste to be sent to landfill by 2035.*

## 3.4 Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste

### 3.4.1 Introduction

- 3.50 Construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste comprises all waste generated by construction activities, which may include construction of buildings and infrastructure, demolition, and excavation of soil and rock for construction purposes.
- 3.51 Estimates of the current CD&E waste arising from the plan area are described within this section, followed by the forecasting of CD&E waste arisings from the baseline year (2019) up until 2038.

### 3.4.2 Current Waste Arisings

#### 3.4.2.1 Methodology

- 3.52 There is no requirement for businesses to report on CD&E waste arisings. As a result, there is limited information on CD&E waste arising within England, and the Environment Agency (EA) Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) (Ref. 13) only provides a limited picture of CD&E waste arisings and management as significant quantities of CD&E waste are not managed at permitted waste management facilities.
- 3.53 The CD&E waste arisings generated by the plan area have been calculated by adapting Defra's 'Methodology for estimating annual waste generation from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Sectors in England' (Ref. 14) to the WPA level. For the purposes of this assessment, CD&E waste has been defined as waste with an EWC code of Chapter 17, 19 12 09 or 20 02 02.
- 3.54 This methodology considers:
- CD&E waste received by permitted facilities (with a waste origin of the plan area).
  - CD&E waste received by incineration facilities (with a waste origin of the plan area).
  - CD&E waste received by exempt facilities (located within the plan area).
  - Waste recycled as aggregate (with a waste origin of the plan area).
- 3.55 The following wastes are excluded:
- CD&E waste received by transfer facilities (in order to avoid the double counting of waste).
- 3.56 More information on the methodology to calculate CD&E waste arisings has been presented in Appendix C.
- 3.57 In addition to the waste arisings calculated using the methodology described in paragraphs 3.52 to 3.56, 50% of the 'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)' waste received by Vale Road Quarry (located in Nottinghamshire) has also been included within the CD&E waste arisings. The Vale Road Quarry landfill site sits close to the border between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Although for some years the waste received by this site has been reported

with an origin (either Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire), there are also years where the waste origin is reported as 'not codeable' (but a proportion of the waste is likely to have originated within the plan area). A reasonable estimate of 50% of this 'not codeable' waste is assumed to originate from the plan area.

### 3.4.2.2 Results

- 3.58 The current CD&E waste arisings for the plan area are shown in Table 13 and Figure 8.
- 3.59 In 2010 CD&E waste arisings generated by the plan area were significantly lower (when compared to the 2013-19 average), gradually increasing to around 1.5 million tonnes by 2014. The lower waste arisings between 2010 and 2011 are likely to be influenced by the reduction in construction activity following the 2008-09 recession. After 2013, the CD&E waste arisings show fluctuations but overall remain at a fairly consistent level.
- 3.60 Due to the recessionary impact seen in CD&E waste arisings in 2010 and 2011, these years have been excluded from the baseline used to forecast CD&E waste arisings.



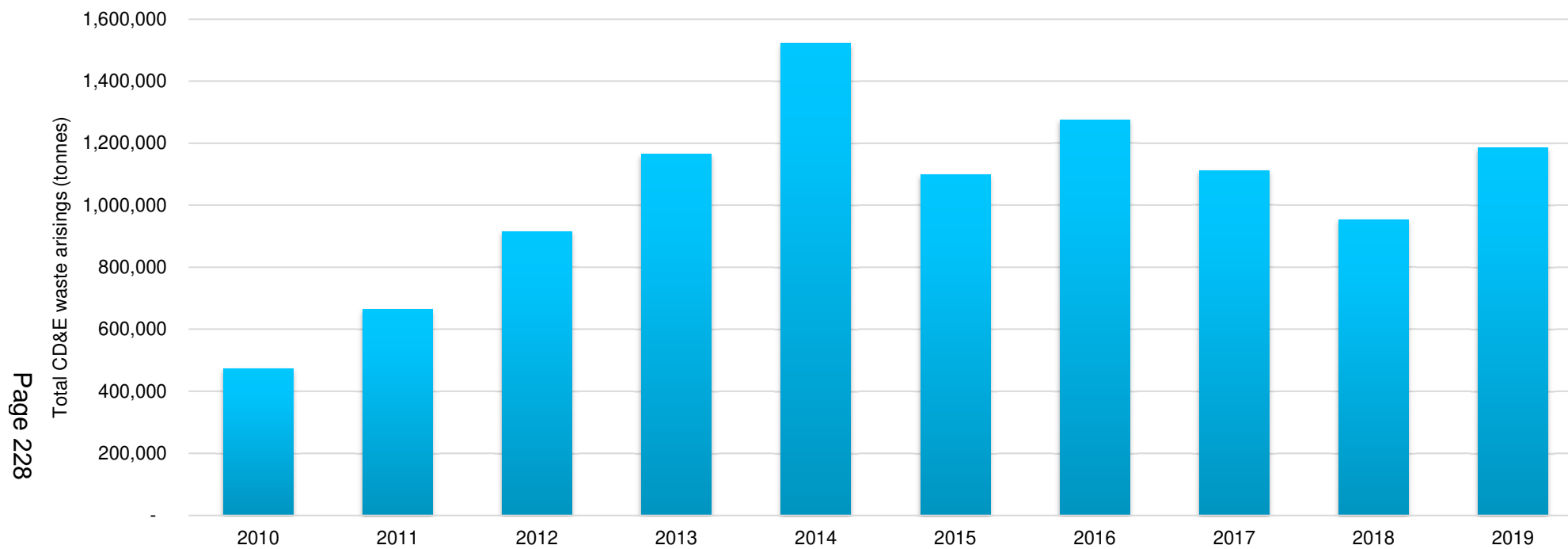
**What are CD&E arisings?** Waste produced by construction activities (may include the demolition of buildings/structures and excavation of the ground for foundations or a basement).

**Table 13. Current CD&E Waste Arisings (000s tonnes), 2010 - 2019**

Area	Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total CD&E waste arisings	69	65	132	188	239	200	237	161	105	105
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total CD&E waste arisings	360	599	784	948	1,254	898	996	871	808	956
50% of the 'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)' waste received by Vale Road Quarry	Total CD&E waste arisings	44	-	-	28	30	-	43	80	40	125
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Total CD&amp;E waste arisings</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,186</b>
(Separate to CD&E waste arisings (explanation in Appendix C))	Recycled aggregate	130	210	310	410	470	470	480	450	480	480
	CD&E waste received by exempt facilities	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	99	99

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**Figure 8. Current CD&E Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2019**



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### 3.4.3 Forecasting Waste Arisings

#### 3.4.3.1 Methodology

3.61 For forecasting CD&E waste arisings, the NPPG recommends:

*“Waste planning authorities should start from the basis that net arisings of construction and demolition waste will remain constant over time as there is likely to be a reduced evidence base on which forward projections can be based for construction and demolition wastes. However, when forecasting construction and demolition waste arisings, the following may be relevant:*

- Annual existing returns from waste management facilities;
- Data from site waste management plans (where available);
- The fact that a sizeable proportion of construction and demolition waste arisings are managed or re-used on-site, or exempt sites, so it is critical that some provision is made for unseen capacity in this way; and
- Any significant planned regeneration or major infrastructure projects over the timescale of the Plan.”

3.62 The nature of the construction industry means that there is a natural fluctuation in the amount of construction activity happening at any one time. Construction projects have a start and end date, potentially coinciding with other construction project timelines. Due to the complexity of predicting construction activity in the future, only major construction projects have been considered to potentially have a significant impact on CD&E waste generation rates.

3.63 Research has been undertaken to identify any major construction projects scheduled to take place in the plan area within the plan period (i.e. until 2038). The only Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) currently planned for the plan area is Phase 2b of the HS2 high-speed railway, the eastern leg of which passes through Nottinghamshire. Only a small section of the route runs through the County, hence the impacts on C&DE waste arisings are considered to be insignificant.

3.64 The Site Waste Management Plan Regulations (2008) were revoked as of 1 December 2013, resulting in a lack of site waste management plans available for review. Hence, data from site waste management plans have not been considered in this assessment.

3.65 Bearing in mind the above points and the recommendations of the NPPG, it is considered a reasonable expectation that future CD&E waste arisings in the plan area will remain consistent over the plan period, reflected by the proposed forecasting scenario for CD&E waste described in Table 14. 2019 has been chosen as the baseline, since waste arisings in that year were at the upper end of the recent historical range (with the exception of the outlier of 2014) and this is therefore a suitably conservative baseline to use for forecasting purposes.

**Table 14. CD&E Waste Forecasting Scenarios**

Scenario	Percentage Change	Description
<b>Scenario 1 (No change)</b>	<b>0% change in CD&amp;E waste generation rate.</b>	Business as usual, no change in the CD&E waste generation rate (2019 has been chosen as the baseline).

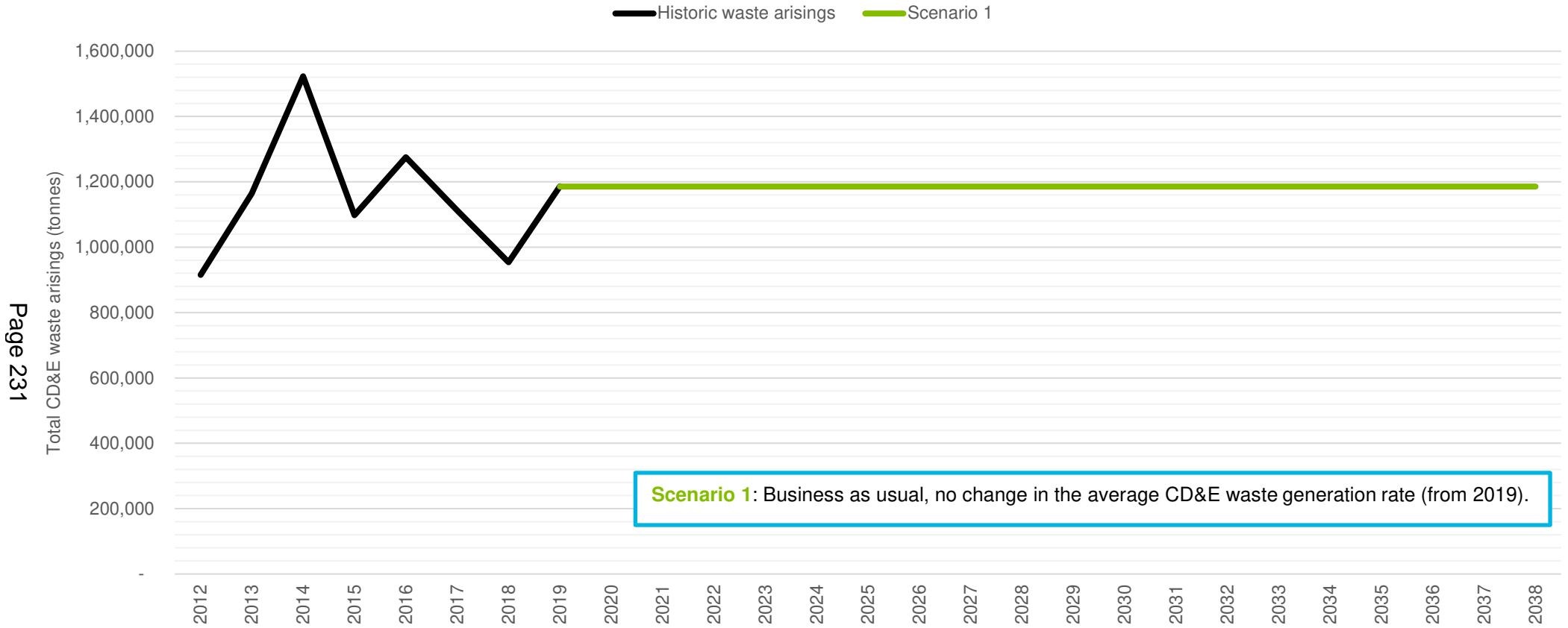
**3.4.3.2 Results**

3.66 In line with guidance, one scenario has been provided when forecasting CD&E waste. A summary of the resulting forecasted waste arisings has been presented within Table 15 (a full results table has been provided in Appendix E). Figure 9 presents the forecasted CD&E waste arisings in the context of the historic CD&E waste arisings.

**Table 15. Summary of Forecasted CD&E Waste Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 - 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,186</b>

Figure 9. Forecasted CD&E Waste Arisings in Context of Historic Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2012 – 2038



### 3.4.4 Forecast Methods of Waste Management

#### 3.4.4.1 Methodology

3.67 In order to estimate the future waste management method and therefore predict the capacity required for each type of waste management facility the recycling/recovery scenarios provided in Table 16 have been applied to the selected forecasting scenario for CD&E waste arising.

**Table 16. Recycling/Recovery Scenarios for CD&E Waste**

Scenario	Description	Justification
<b>Low</b>	<b>82.6% recycling/recovery rate</b> for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling/recovery rate. The current recycling/recovery rate for CD&E waste has been extracted from the EA WDI 2019.
<b>Medium</b>	<b>90% recycling/recovery rate</b> by 2038.	Assumes there has been some transition between the current recycling/recovery rate and the targeted rate for CD&E waste, but the final target is yet to be achieved.
<b>High</b>	<b>95% recycling/recovery rate</b> by 2038.	In-lieu of other practical targets, the targets for CD&E waste found within the London Plan (Ref. 15) have influenced the high scenario.

#### 3.4.4.2 Results

3.68 The recycling/recovery scenarios applied to the forecasted CD&E waste arisings in 2038 are described in Table 16. The resulting waste management profile for each scenario is presented in Table 17, and representative pie charts have been provided in Appendix D.

**Table 17. Waste Management Profile for CD&E Waste in 2038 (000s tonnes)**

Recycling/Recovery Scenario	Recycled/Recovered	Landfill/Other Disposal
Low (82.6% recycling/recovery rate)	979	207
Medium (90% recycling/recovery rate)	1,067	119
High (95% recycling/recovery rate)	1,127	59

## 3.5 Hazardous Waste

### 3.5.1 Introduction

- 3.69 Waste is considered hazardous when it contains substances harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous waste can include chemicals, batteries, asbestos or pesticides; guidance on the classification of waste is provided within Technical Guidance WM3 (Ref. 16). Due to the harmful nature of hazardous waste, specialist collection treatment and disposal methods should be adopted to minimise potential impacts on human health and the environment.
- 3.70 This section describes the current hazardous waste arisings produced within the plan area and uses this information as a baseline to forecast hazardous waste arisings from the baseline year (2019) up until 2038.

### 3.5.2 Current Waste Arisings

#### 3.5.2.1 Methodology

- 3.71 The EA is legally required to monitor all movements of hazardous waste within England. The EA Hazardous WDI (which provides a summary of hazardous waste movements using hazardous waste consignment notes), has been used to extract data on hazardous waste arising from the plan area.
- 3.72 In keeping with the methodology used to calculate C&I waste arisings, both waste received by transfer facilities and waste received by exempt sites have been excluded when calculating hazardous waste arisings.

#### Results

- 3.73 Table 18 and Figure 10 present the hazardous waste arisings currently generated by the plan area.
- 3.74 Hazardous waste arisings generated by the plan area have shown some fluctuation over the past 10 years but overall have remained between approximately 34,000 and 52,000 tonnes per annum between 2010 and 2019. There is an overall decline in the hazardous waste arisings between the years 2010 and 2016, but recent years (i.e. 2017 to 2019) have seen an increase in arisings to match the levels found in 2010 and 2011. Altogether, there is a minor downward trend in hazardous waste arisings (decrease of 4% between the years 2010 and 2019).

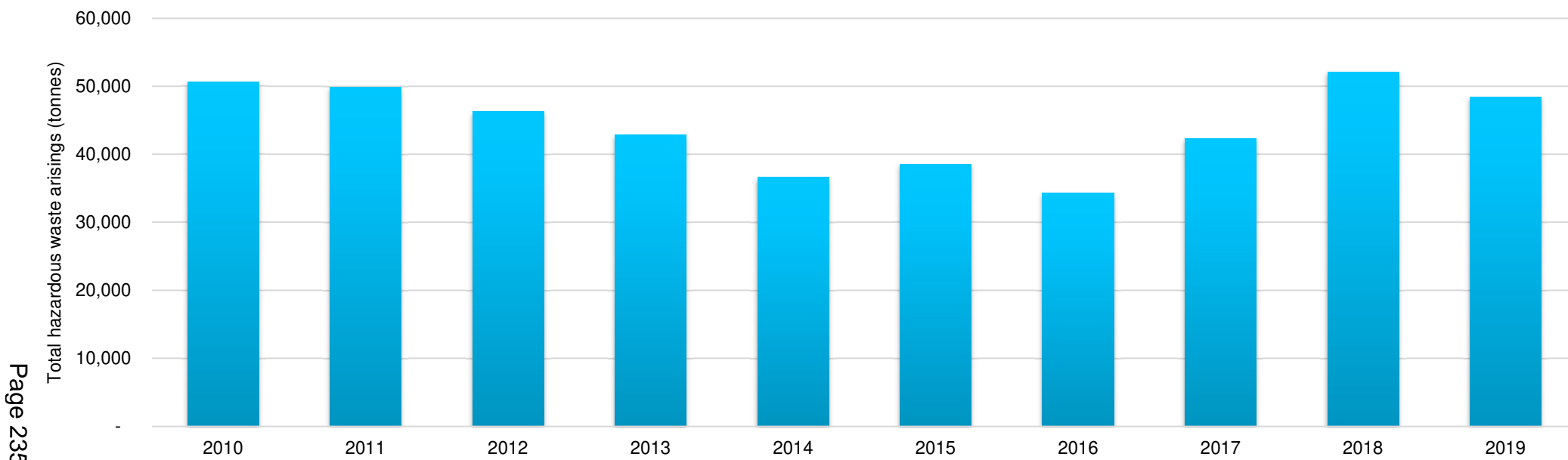


**What are hazardous waste arisings?** Waste that can be harmful to humans or the environment.

**Table 18. Current Hazardous Waste Arisings (000s tonnes), 2010 - 2019**

Area	Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total hazardous waste arisings	17	17	18	19	13	12	9	9	10	15
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total hazardous waste arisings	34	33	29	24	24	27	25	33	42	34
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Total hazardous waste arisings</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure 10. Current Hazardous Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2019



### 3.5.3 Forecasting Waste Arisings

#### 3.5.3.1 Methodology

3.75 For forecasting hazardous waste arisings, the NPPG recommends:

*“Since existing data on hazardous waste arisings is likely to be robust, waste planning authorities should plan for future hazardous waste arisings based on extrapolating time series data.”*

3.76 In line with this guidance, one scenario has been proposed when forecasting hazardous waste arisings, this scenario has been described within Table 19. This scenario does not consider the change in hazardous waste arisings as a result of COVID-19 in the intervening years as it is predicted that the amount of hazardous waste will return to normal levels by the end of the plan period.

**Table 19. Forecasting Scenarios for Hazardous Waste**

Scenario	Description
<b>Scenario 1</b>	Extrapolate historic data on hazardous waste arisings generated by the plan area.

#### 3.5.3.2 Results

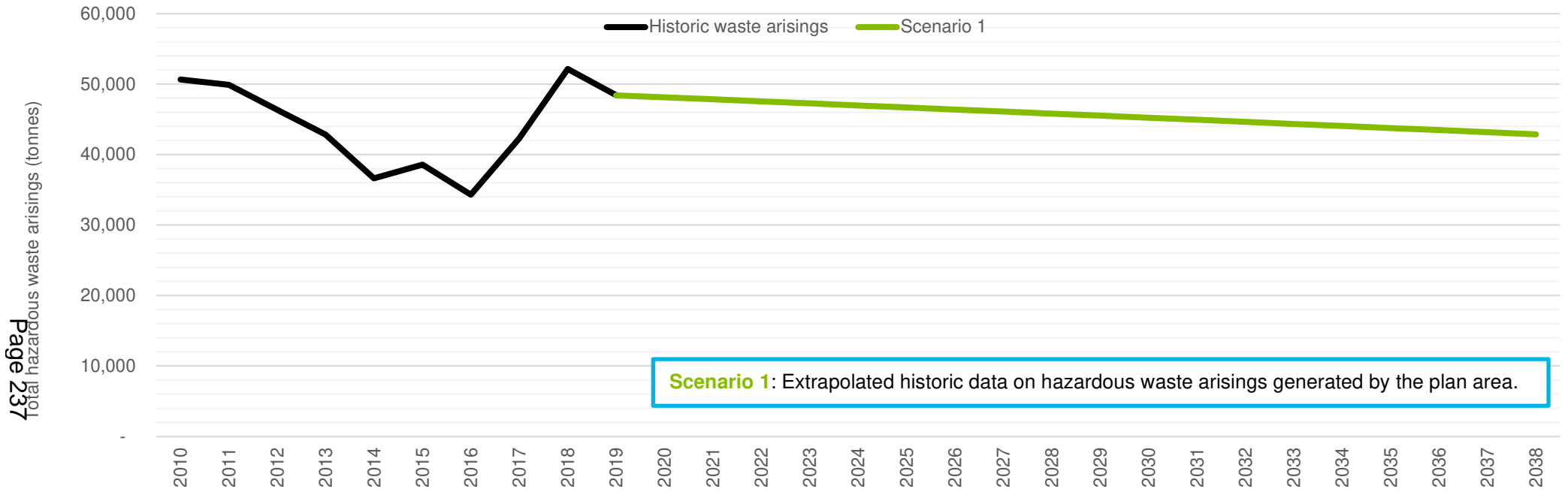
3.77 As recommended by the guidance presented in the NPPG, hazardous waste has been forecast by extrapolating historic time series data (as stated in Table 19). Table 20 shows a summary of the forecasted hazardous waste arisings (a full results table has been provided within Appendix E), and Figure 11 displays the forecasted hazardous waste arisings in the context of the historic hazardous waste arisings.

**Table 20. Forecasted Hazardous Waste Arisings (in five-year intervals) (000s tonnes), 2019 - 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>



Figure 11. Forecasted Hazardous Waste Arisings in Context of Historic Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2038



## 3.6 Agricultural Waste

### 3.6.1 Introduction

- 3.78 Agricultural waste is defined as “waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agricultural Act 1947” (Ref. 17). Agricultural waste is now covered under the Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2008 (Ref. 18), this legislation requires farmers to either send their waste for disposal at a permitted facility, or to apply to dispose of their waste on the farm.
- 3.79 The agricultural waste arisings currently generated within the plan area are discussed in this section, noting that only those agricultural wastes which are recorded as being managed at a permitted facility are included in the data.

### 3.6.2 Current Waste Arisings

#### 3.6.2.1 Methodology

- 3.80 Agricultural waste arisings have been estimated using the EA WDI (agricultural waste is identified as waste with an EWC code of 02 01). Hazardous wastes, waste received by transfer facilities and waste received by exempt sites have been excluded when calculating agricultural waste arisings.

#### 3.6.2.2 Results

- 3.81 The current agricultural waste arisings generated by the plan area are shown in Table 21 and Figure 12.
- Overall agricultural waste arisings produced within the plan area increased between 2010 and 2019.
  - Agricultural waste arisings remained at low quantities (less than 600 tonnes per annum) between 2010 and 2013.
  - After 2013, agricultural waste arisings steadily increased (with the exception of 2015 which sees a slight decrease) to reach 44,931 tonnes by 2018.
  - A decrease in agricultural waste arisings (to approximately 31,000 tonnes) is seen between 2018 and 2019.
- 3.82 From a detailed analysis of the data, the increase in agricultural waste arisings is caused by an increase in the amount of agricultural waste received by permitted anaerobic digestion (AD) plants. Before the development of AD plants, this waste would have been managed using other methods which would not have been reported in the EA WDI (such as spreading to land).
- 3.83 Table 21 shows that only a small amount of agricultural waste was generated by the plan area over the past 10 years (less than 1.15% of the total waste (LACW, C&I waste, CD&E waste, hazardous, agricultural and mining waste) generated by the plan area in 2019), and is considered insufficient to justify the identification of specific future waste management capacity for this waste stream within the plan area.



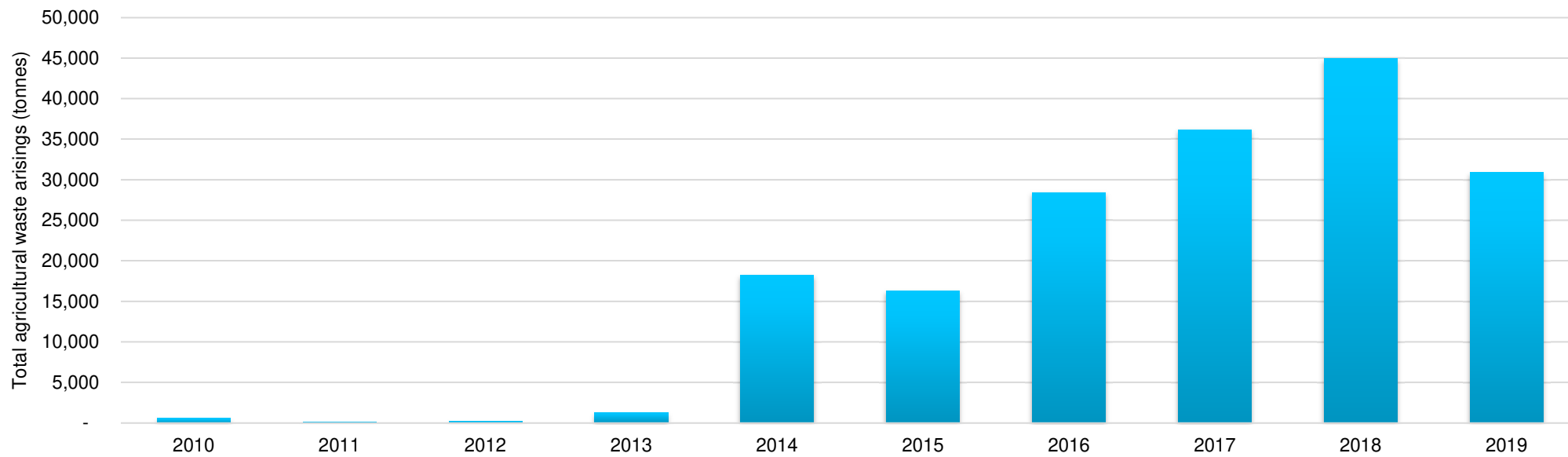
**What are agricultural waste arisings?** *Waste produced by agricultural activities.*

**Table 21. Current Agricultural Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 - 2019**

Area	Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total agricultural waste arisings	76	25	35	23	32	-	38	132	87	87
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total agricultural waste arisings	475	102	166	1,244	18,187	16,313	28,388	36,053	44,845	30,833
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Total agricultural waste arisings</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>18,219</b>	<b>16,313</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>36,185</b>	<b>44,931</b>	<b>30,919</b>

**Figure 12. Current Agricultural Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2019**

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## 3.7 Mining Waste

### 3.7.1 Introduction

- 3.84 Mining waste is defined in The Mining Waste Directive (Ref. 19) as waste produced through the prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. This can include waste solids or slurries left over after the minerals have been removed and treated, waste rock, and topsoil.
- 3.85 This section describes the mining waste arisings currently produced within the plan area.

### 3.7.2 Current Waste Arisings

#### 3.7.2.1 Methodology

- 3.86 Mining waste arisings have been estimated using the EA WDI (mining waste is identified as waste with an EWC code of Chapter 01). Hazardous waste and both waste received by transfer facilities and waste received by exempt sites have been excluded when calculating mining waste arisings.

#### 3.7.2.2 Results

- 3.87 Table 22 and Figure 13 presents the mining waste arisings currently produced within the plan area.
- 3.88 With the exception of years 2013, 2014 and 2016, mining waste arisings produced by the plan area remain fairly consistently at levels below 350 tonnes. Although mining waste arisings are slightly elevated in years 2013 and 2014, the biggest increase can be seen in 2016, reaching over 12,000 tonnes. The elevated waste arisings in 2016 can be explained by a new quarry opening at Cromwell Quarry in 2016.
- 3.89 Table 22 shows that only a small amount of mining waste was generated from the plan area over the past 10 years (at the maximum in 2016 it was 0.5% of the total waste generated in the plan area), and is considered insufficient to justify the identification of specific future waste management capacity for this waste stream within the plan area.

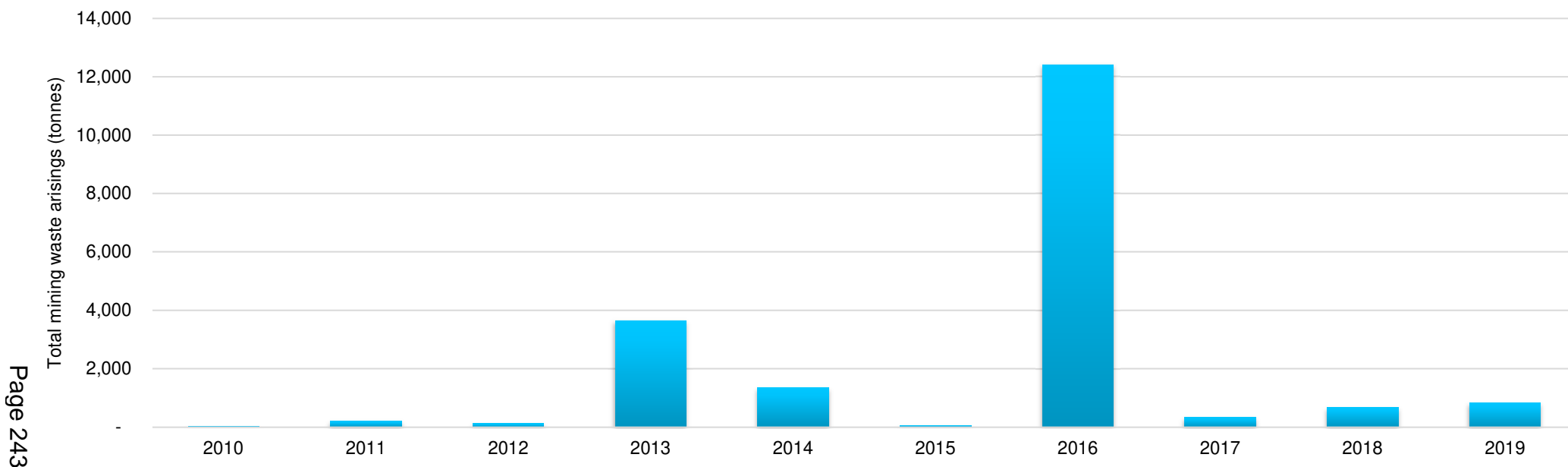


**What are mining waste arisings?** *Waste produced by mining or quarrying activities.*

**Table 22. Current Mining Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 - 2019**

Area	Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nottingham City Council	Total mining waste arisings	-	132	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire County Council	Total mining waste arisings	25	75	17	3,650	1,347	60	12,418	328	678	836
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>Total mining waste arisings</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12,418</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>836</b>

**Figure 13. Current Mining Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2010 – 2019**



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## 3.8 Low-Level Radioactive Waste

### 3.8.1 Introduction

3.90 Radioactive waste can be described as any waste which falls within the scope of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (Ref. 20). Radioactive waste will either contain radioactive material or will have been contaminated by radioactivity. In the UK, radioactive waste can be categorised into one of the four groups described within Table 23 according to the type and amount of radioactivity it contains, and the amount of heat it can generate (Ref. 21).

**Table 23. Radioactive Waste Groups**

Category	Description
<b>High Level Waste (HLW)</b>	High Level Waste (HLW) accounts for less than 1% of all radioactive waste and is produced as a by-product of reprocessing spent nuclear reactor fuel. The temperature of HLW may rise significantly and therefore has to be stored and disposed of carefully.
<b>Intermediate Level Waste (ILW)</b>	Intermediate Level Waste (IWL) accounts for around 6% of all radioactive waste and is mainly composed of components from nuclear reactors and sludges from the treatment of radioactive waste. ILW does not generate significant amounts of heat, however it contains larger amounts of radioactivity than Low Level Waste (LLW).
<b>Low Level Waste (LLW)</b>	Low Level Waste (LLW) accounts for the vast majority of radioactive waste (around 94%). Most LLW is generated by the decommissioning of nuclear plants and can contain items such as waste paper, clothing and contaminated tools. As well as generating minimal amounts of heat, LLW also contains low levels of radioactivity, not exceeding 4 giga-becquerel (GBq) per tonne of alpha radiation or 12 GBq per tonne of beta/gamma radiation.
<b>Very Low Level Waste (VLLW)</b>	Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) has specific limits it needs to comply with. VLLW can contain rubble or soil arising from the decommissioning and demolition of nuclear plants. VLLW can be disposed of at permitted landfill facilities.

3.91 This section discusses the potential sources of low-level radioactive waste within the plan area, and gives an estimate on the amount of waste arising in the area.

### 3.8.2 Current Waste Arisings

3.92 A search of the UK Radioactive Waste Inventory (Ref. 22) shows that there are no major radioactive waste producers in the plan area. However, there are a number of facilities (e.g. hospitals or research facilities) which keep and use radioactive substances. A list of these facilities have been compiled using EA Public Register - Environmental Permitting Regulations – Radioactive Substances (Ref. 23) and are as followed:

- Kings Mill Hospital, Mansfield Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield, NG17 4JL.
- Bothamsall Oilfield, Bothamsall, Retford, DN22 8DW.
- Nottingham University Hospital, City Hospital Campus, Hucknall Road, Nottingham, NG5 1PB.
- Quotient Sciences Limited, Mere Way, Ruddington Fields Business Park, Ruddington, NG11 6JS.



- British Geological Survey, Environmental Science Centre, Nicker Hill, Keyworth, NG12 5GG.
- Inhealth Limited, Hucknall Road, Nottingham, NG5 1PB.
- School of Science and Technology, Nottingham Trent University, Clifton, Nottingham, NG11 8NS.
- Nottingham University Hospital, Queens Medical Centre Campus, Derby Road, Nottingham, NG7 2UH.
- O'Mass Therapeutics Limited, Discovery Building, Biocity, Pennyfoot Street, Nottingham, NG1 1GF.
- Renasci Limited, R3 Building, Biocity Nottingham, Pennyfoot Street, Nottingham, NG1 1GF.
- Siemens Healthcare Limited, Nottingham PET/CT Centre, Heathfield Way, Nottingham City Hospital, Hucknall Road, Nottingham, NG5 1PB.
- Sygnature Discovery Limited, Discovery Building, BioCity, Pennyfoot Street, Nottingham, NG1 1GF.
- University of Nottingham, University Park, University Boulevard, Nottingham, NG7 2RD.
- University of Nottingham, Queens Medical Centre, Nottingham, NG7 2UH.
- Division of Cancer & Stem Cells, School of Medicine, University of Nottingham, City Hospital Campus, Nottingham, NG5 1PB.

3.93 According to the latest data published in the EA Waste Pollution Inventory (2019) (Ref. 24) – 2,190 GBq and 2,913 MBq of radioactive waste was produced by facilities in the plan area.

3.94 The need for future capacity for radioactive waste has not been considered within this assessment as radioactive waste is managed at the national level (very low level waste is not managed at the national level but can be managed at conventional facilities and does not require specific provision to be made within this assessment).

## 3.9 Wastewater

3.95 It is not possible to calculate wastewater arisings with the available datasets from the EA. Moreover, the management of wastewater primarily falls under the jurisdiction of the regulated water utility companies. The provision of treatment facilities is usually considered on a case-by-case basis in discussion with developers. Consequently, it is not considered necessary to make strategic provision for such facilities.

## 4. Current Capacity

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1 This section explores the existing waste management facilities located within the plan area – including recycling and composting facilities, EfW facilities, and landfills. It identifies the capacity the facilities have to manage forecasted waste arisings. More information about the different types of waste management facilities is provided in Table 24.
- 4.2 Also discussed within this section are any future waste management facilities with submitted/approved planning applications, which could potentially provide additional waste capacity between now and the end of the plan period (i.e. 2038) (but they have not been included within capacity estimates).

### 4.2 Existing Permitted Waste Capacity

- 4.3 The Environment Agency regulates waste management facilities by requiring each facility to hold an environmental permit. Waste management facilities granted a permit from the EA have been termed ‘permitted facilities’ within this assessment.
- 4.4 Although not an exhaustive list, the NPPG considers the following as waste operations:
- Metal recycling sites.
  - Energy from waste incineration and other waste incineration.
  - Landfill and land raising sites (such as soils to re-profile golf courses).
  - Landfill gas generation plants.
  - Pyrolysis/gasification.
  - Material recovery/recycling facilities.
  - Combined mechanical, biological and/or thermal treatment.
  - In-vessel composting.
  - Open windrow composting.
  - Anaerobic digestion.
  - Household civic amenity sites.
  - Transfer stations.
  - Wastewater management.
  - Dredging tips.
  - Storage of waste.
  - Recycling facilities for construction, demolition and excavation waste.

## 4.2.2 Methodology

- 4.5 Data on the waste received by permitted facilities located within the plan area was extracted from the EA WDI. Consistent with the methodology to calculate waste arisings, capacity to handle waste streams with an EWC code of 10 01 (waste from coal-fired power stations) has been excluded from the total capacity calculations, as have processing and storage facilities and mobile plants. This section is only analysing capacity for LACW, C&I, CD&E and hazardous waste streams, therefore capacity to handle agricultural and mining waste streams has also been excluded.
- 4.6 The purpose of this assessment is to understand the current waste management capacity, therefore only facilities which are still active have been included. It has been assumed that any facilities which are reported as receiving waste over the 2019 period in the EA WDI are still active. Facilities which have since had their permit revoked or expired (identified using the Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 25)) have been excluded. This process has been corroborated with local planning knowledge to identify any other site closures since 2019.
- 4.7 The permitted capacity for a waste facility (indicated on their environmental permit) is a banded threshold and does not necessarily provide a true reflection of the amount of waste that a facility is able to process. Therefore, the operational capacity (the realistic throughput each facility is able to process) rather than permitted capacity has been used to assess the available capacity of a permitted facility. In order to provide a robust estimate of the available capacity for each permitted facility, the maximum operational throughput from the last five years (i.e. 2015 to 2019) was used to inform the operational capacity for each facility.
- 4.8 Information on the waste received by incineration facilities located within the plan area has been calculated using data extracted from the Incinerator Waste Returns datasets (Ref. 26), and information on the capacity remaining in each landfill has been identified using the EA Remaining Landfill Capacity dataset (Ref. 27).

### **The difference between operational and permitted capacity:**

The permitted capacity is a theoretical uppermost value provided in bands which has been agreed with the EA as part of an environmental permit. Whereas operational capacity is the estimated throughput of waste a facility actually manages on a regular basis.

## 4.2.3 Results

- 4.9 A full list of permitted waste management facilities and the operational capacity provided by each is included in Appendix F. A full list of landfill sites and their remaining capacity has been provided separately in 0.
- 4.10 Through an analysis of the site category, facility type, and Recovery and Disposal (R and D)<sup>1</sup> code listed for each waste management facility in the

<sup>1</sup> The EU Waste Framework Directive assigns either R or D codes to types of waste management operations, depending on whether they are considered to be recovery or disposal.

EA WDI, each site has been classified as one of the facility types described within Table 24. Appendix C provides further information on how each site has been classified.

**Table 24. Types of Facilities and their Definitions**

Type of Facility	Description
<b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>	A facility in which microorganisms break down organic waste (e.g. food waste) in the absence of oxygen to produce biogas and fertilising material.
<b>Composting</b>	A facility in which microorganisms break down waste into a compost, which can be used to fertilise plants, under aerobic conditions (requires the addition of oxygen).
<b>Recycling</b>	A facility which processes waste into new materials and products, or which separates waste into fractions which can then be recycled elsewhere.
<b>Other Recovery</b>	Deposit to land facilities - The use of waste in a deposit to land is for construction, reclamation, restoration or the improvement of land.
<b>Transfer</b>	A facility which is used to move waste, typically by receiving smaller loads of waste, and then bulking these up for movement to a subsequent destination.
<b>Energy Recovery</b>	The conversion of waste into usable heat or electricity through either direct combustion, gasification, or pyrolysis.
<b>Landfill</b>	The permanent deposit of waste to land for the purposes of disposal (rather than for land restoration or agricultural improvement).

- 4.11 The capacity provided by each facility type over the plan period (at five-yearly intervals) is shown in Table 25. For the purposes of the capacity gap analysis, it has been assumed that no new capacity is currently under development or will be developed in the future.
- 4.12 Due to the reporting requirements for the EA WDI, although inert/C&D waste inputs are reported separately, it is not possible to separate the capacity of each facility between LACW and C&I waste streams. It is possible to distinguish the waste streams received by facilities into: Household, Industrial and Commercial (HIC) waste, inert/C&D waste and hazardous waste.
- 4.13 The capacity remaining for landfill sites has been provided in Table 26 separately. To determine an annual estimate of the remaining capacity at five-yearly intervals, the amount of waste from the plan area predicted to be received by landfill sites from 2019 to 2038 (taking into account the chosen forecasting scenario and recycling scenarios) has been deducted annually. To convert landfill void space into a tonnage, the following assumptions have been applied:
- 1.5 tonnes of inert waste can be accommodated within 1m<sup>3</sup> void space.
  - 1 tonne of non-hazardous, non-inert residual waste can be accommodated within 1m<sup>3</sup> void space (Ref. 28).

**Table 25. Permitted Waste Management Capacity for the Plan Area (tonnes per annum (tpa))**

Facility Type	Waste Stream	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
Anaerobic Digestion	HIC	364,714	364,714	364,714	364,714	364,714
	Hazardous*	666	666	666	666	666
	<b>Total</b>	<b>365,380</b>	<b>365,380</b>	<b>365,380</b>	<b>365,380</b>	<b>365,380</b>
Composting	HIC	109,806	109,806	109,806	109,806	109,806
	CD&E	20,391	20,391	20,391	20,391	20,391
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130,197</b>	<b>130,197</b>	<b>130,197</b>	<b>130,197</b>	<b>130,197</b>
Recycling	HIC	778,887	778,887	778,887	778,887	778,887
	CD&E	1,137,048	1,137,048	1,137,048	1,137,048	1,137,048
	Hazardous	145,454	145,454	145,454	145,454	145,454
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,061,389</b>	<b>2,061,389</b>	<b>2,061,389</b>	<b>2,061,389</b>	<b>2,061,389</b>
Other Recovery (Deposit to Land)	HIC	180	180	0	0	0
	CD&E	388,295	388,295	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>388,475</b>	<b>388,475</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Transfer	HIC	590,476	590,476	590,476	590,476	590,476
	CD&E	266,959	266,959	266,959	266,959	266,959
	Hazardous	49,143	49,143	49,143	49,143	49,143
	<b>Total</b>	<b>906,578</b>	<b>906,578</b>	<b>906,578</b>	<b>906,578</b>	<b>906,578</b>
Energy Recovery	HIC	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280,770</b>	<b>280,770</b>	<b>280,770</b>	<b>280,770</b>	<b>280,770</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,132,789</b>	<b>4,132,789</b>	<b>4,132,789</b>	<b>4,132,789</b>	<b>4,132,789</b>

\*Only a small proportion of hazardous waste is received by Anaerobic Digestion facilities. The majority of the hazardous waste is received by Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works and is EWC code 19 08 09\*: grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing edible oil and fats.

- 4.14 Deposit to land facilities will have a finite capacity (i.e. once the recovery has been achieved, the site will not require any more waste and close). Therefore, a worst-case scenario has been assumed: deposit to land capacity will reach zero by 2025.

**Table 26. Remaining Landfill Capacity for the Plan Area (tpa)**

Facility Type	Recycling Scenario	2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
Inert Landfill (CD&E)	Low	2,265,404	1,231,799	198,195	-835,409	-1,662,292
	Medium	2,265,404	1,301,367	453,275	-278,871	-781,107
	High	2,265,404	1,348,183	624,936	95,663	-188,095
Non-hazardous Landfill (HIC)	All	58,847	-1,122,595	-2,135,384	-2,977,668	-3,567,089
Restricted User Landfill	All	598,457	555,962	512,574	467,732	430,842

- 4.15 The only Restricted User Landfill in the Plan Area is Borrow Pits Landfill, which can only accept soil from sugar beet washing (waste with an EWC

code of 02 04). As a result, this landfill has been considered separately, with this waste stream being deducted from the total HIC waste arisings when analysing the need for landfill sites.

## 5. Future Need for Waste Management Capacity

- 5.1 Strategic Objective 6 'Meet our future needs' in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy states that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham aim to be self-sufficient and provide enough waste management facilities to manage the equivalent of their own arisings, ensuring that there is a mix of waste management sites to manage waste sustainably wherever possible.
- 5.2 This section analyses the amount of waste predicted to arise within the plan area over the plan period and compares it to the existing waste capacity. Any capacity surplus or deficits have been identified; surplus capacity indicates that facilities are also currently managing waste originating from outside of the plan area (imported waste) – more information on imports and exports has been provided in Section 6.

### 5.1.2 Applying LACW and C&I Waste Arisings to Future Capacity

- 5.3 Due to the reporting requirements for the EA WDI, it is not possible to separate the capacity of each facility between LACW and C&I waste streams. Therefore, in order to assess the future waste management need, the capacity is shown as total household, industrial and commercial waste (HIC) for the purposes of determining waste need.

The LACW and C&I waste arisings that are forecasted to arise in the plan area (taking into account the low, medium and high recycling scenarios – the preferred scenario is shown in purple) over the plan period have been compared to the capacity predicted to be available within the plan area to manage HIC waste arisings. The capacity gap analysis has been broken down into the following categories: Recycling/Composting, Energy Recovery and Landfill. The net available capacity over the plan period assuming a low, medium and high recycling scenario has been described in Table 27, Table 28 and

5.4 Table 29.



**Table 27. Capacity Gap Analysis for Recycling/Composting for HIC Waste Streams (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Anticipated Arisings to be Recycled/Composted</b>						
Arisings Produced	Low Recycling Scenario	860,461	862,244	885,519	907,540	924,254
	Medium Recycling Scenario	860,461	900,166	959,017	1,017,441	1,063,731
	High Recycling Scenario	860,461	932,170	1,027,493	1,123,256	1,171,772
<b>Facility Capacity</b>						
Facility Capacity	Anaerobic digestion	364,714	364,714	364,714	364,714	364,714
	Composting	109,806	109,806	109,806	109,806	109,806
	Recycling	778,887	778,887	778,887	778,887	778,887
	Total capacity	1,253,407	1,253,407	1,253,407	1,253,407	1,253,407
<b>Net Difference</b>						
<b>= Total Net Capacity available</b>	Low Recycling Scenario	+392,946	+391,163	+367,888	+345,867	+329,153
	Medium Recycling Scenario	+392,946	+353,241	+294,390	+235,966	+189,676
	<b>High Recycling Scenario</b>	+392,946	+321,237	+225,914	+130,151	+81,635

**Table 28. Capacity Gap Analysis for Energy Recovery for HIC Waste Streams (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Anticipated Arisings to be Sent for Energy Recovery</b>						
Arisings Produced	Low Recycling Scenario	352,200	391,808	434,855	480,063	492,911
	Medium Recycling Scenario	352,200	353,886	361,357	370,162	353,433
	High Recycling Scenario	352,200	321,882	292,881	264,347	245,392
<b>Facility Capacity</b>						
Facility Capacity	Energy Recovery	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770
	Total capacity	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770	280,770
<b>Net Difference</b>						
<b>= Total Net Capacity available</b>	Low Recycling Scenario	-71,430	-111,038	-154,085	-199,293	-212,140
	Medium Recycling Scenario	-71,430	-73,116	-80,587	-89,392	-72,663
	<b>High Recycling Scenario</b>	-71,430	-41,112	-12,111	+16,423	+35,378

**Table 29. Capacity Gap Analysis for Landfill for HIC Waste Streams (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Anticipated Arisings to be Sent to Landfill</b>						
Arisings Produced	<i>02 04 waste</i>	8,499	8,499	8,795	9,083	9,306
	Excluding 02 04 waste	258,412	221,545	189,450	154,023	148,157
<b>Remaining Facility Capacity Available</b>						
Remaining landfill capacity	<i>Borrow Pits Landfill</i>	+598,457	+555,962	+512,574	+467,732	+430,842
	Remaining landfill capacity	+58,847	-1,122,595	-2,135,384	-2,977,668	-3,567,089

### 5.1.2.2 Transfer Stations

- 5.5 Although it is recognised that waste transfer stations play an important intermediary step in the management of waste, the main role of a waste transfer station is the bulking of waste into more efficient loads before moving the waste on to a final destination (e.g. a recycling facility, energy from waste or landfill). Therefore, as with the methodology to calculate waste arisings, capacity provided by transfer stations have been excluded from final capacity calculations in order to avoid double counting.
- 5.6 In addition to the facilities shown in Table 27, Table 28 and

- 5.7 Table 29, 590,476 tpa of capacity is provided by transfer stations for HIC waste.
- 5.8 By applying the proportion of HIC waste managed by transfer stations in 2019 (~28.5% of total waste arisings – calculated using the EA WDI) to the waste arisings predicted to be generated by the plan area in 2038, 448,551 tonnes of HIC waste is anticipated to require management by a transfer station. In conclusion, there is adequate transfer station capacity for the plan period.

### 5.1.2.3 Conclusion

- 5.8 Table 27 shows that there is a surplus in capacity provided by the recycling/composting facilities in the plan area. The capacity available for energy recovery and landfill sites is insufficient and declines until the end of the plan period, with the exception of the high recycling scenario (preferred scenario) where a small surplus of capacity is provided by energy recovery facilities by the end of the plan period.
- 5.9 Over 80,000 tonnes of recycling capacity are currently provided by the Welbeck Colliery facility which is understood to manage waste in a similar way to deposit to land facilities (has a finite capacity), therefore the capacity provided by this facility could run out before 2038.

## 5.1.3 Applying CD&E Waste Arisings to Future Capacity

- 5.10 The CD&E waste arisings that are forecasted to arise in the plan area (taking into account the low, medium and high recycling scenarios – the preferred scenario is shown in purple) over the plan period, have been compared to the capacity predicted to be available within the plan area to manage CD&E waste arisings. The capacity gap analysis has been broken down into the following categories: Recycling/Recovery and Landfill. The net available capacity over the plan period assuming a low, medium and high recycling scenario has been provided within Table 30 and Table 31.

**Table 30. Capacity Gap Analysis for Recycling/Recovery for CD&E Waste Stream (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Anticipated Arisings to be Recycled/Recovered</b>						
Arisings Produced	Low Recycling Scenario	979,303	979,303	979,303	979,303	979,303
	Medium Recycling Scenario	979,303	1,002,492	1,025,681	1,048,870	1,067,421
	High Recycling Scenario	979,303	1,018,097	1,056,892	1,095,686	1,126,722
<b>Facility Capacity</b>						
Facility Capacity	Composting	20,391	20,391	20,391	20,391	20,391
	Recycling	1,137,048	1,137,048	1,137,048	1,137,048	1,137,048
	Deposit to Land	388,295	388,295	-	-	-
	Total capacity	1,545,734	1,545,734	1,157,439	1,157,439	1,157,439

2019      2024      2029      2034      2038

**Anticipated Arisings to be Recycled/Recovered**

**Net Difference**

<b>= Total Net Capacity available</b>	Low Recycling Scenario	+566,431	+566,431	+178,136	+178,136	+178,136
	Medium Recycling Scenario	+566,431	+543,242	+131,758	+108,569	+90,018
	<b>High Recycling Scenario</b>	+566,431	+527,637	+100,547	+61,752	+30,717

**Table 31. Capacity Gap Analysis for Landfill for CD&E Waste Stream (tpa)**

		2019	2024	2029	2034	2038
<b>Anticipated Arisings to be Sent to Landfill</b>						
Arisings Produced	Low Recycling Scenario	206,721	206,721	206,721	206,721	206,721
	Medium Recycling Scenario	206,721	183,532	160,343	137,154	118,602
	High Recycling Scenario	206,721	167,926	129,132	90,337	59,301
<b>Facility Capacity</b>						
Facility Capacity	Low Recycling Scenario	2,265,404	1,711,249	998,707	127,779	-683,002
	Medium Recycling Scenario	2,265,404	1,795,011	1,305,837	797,880	377,990
	High Recycling Scenario	2,265,404	1,836,893	1,459,401	1,132,930	908,487
<b>Net Difference</b>						
<b>= Total Net Capacity available</b>	Low Recycling Scenario	+2,265,404	+1,231,799	+198,195	-835,409	-1,662,292
	Medium Recycling Scenario	+2,265,404	+1,301,367	+453,275	-278,871	-781,107
	<b>High Recycling Scenario</b>	+2,265,404	+1,348,183	+624,936	+95,663	-188,095

### 5.1.3.2 Transfer Stations

- 5.11 In addition to the facilities shown in Table 30 and Table 31, 266,959 tpa of capacity is provided by transfer stations for CD&E waste.
- 5.12 By applying the proportion of CD&E waste management by transfer stations in 2019 (~16% of total waste arisings – calculated using the EA WDI) to the waste arisings predicted to be generated by the plan area in 2038, 185,345 tonnes of CD&E waste is anticipated to require management by transfer stations. In conclusion, there is adequate transfer station capacity for the plan period.

### 5.1.3.3 Conclusion

- 5.13 As the CD&E waste arisings and the capacity have both been forecast to stay the same as the baseline (2019), the capacity available for the recycling/composting/recovery facilities remains the same during the plan period. The capacity for recycling/composting/recovery remains at a surplus during the plan period. The capacity available for landfill sites starts off as a large surplus in 2019, but declines as the void space in the landfill sites is filled, with a deficit in capacity forecast to arise during the plan period.
- 5.14 The Welbeck Colliery facility provides more capacity for CD&E waste (over 285,000 tonnes) than for HIC waste. The capacity provided by this facility is understood to be time limited, and therefore is likely to be unavailable before 2038, resulting in a deficit in recycling capacity within the plan area during the plan period. The proposed Haworth Colliery Spoil Tip restoration,

granted planning permission in June 2021 (see Table 32) has the potential to provide substitute capacity for that currently provided at Welbeck.

## 5.2 Hazardous Waste

- 5.15 The National Policy Statement (NPS) for Hazardous Waste (Ref. 29) states that responsible regional authorities and waste planning authorities are expected to plan for the quantity of hazardous waste arisings in their area. The total capacity available for managing hazardous waste in the plan area is 146,120 tpa (and 49,143 tpa of transfer station capacity), and the predicted quantity of hazardous waste to be generated by the plan area in 2038 is 42,896 tpa. It is therefore considered that there is sufficient capacity in the plan area to manage hazardous waste arisings during the plan period.
- 5.16 In conclusion, this assessment is not required to identify a need for additional waste management capacity for hazardous waste.

## 5.3 Exempt Sites

- 5.17 There are also a number of sites located within the plan area which perform smaller scale waste activities, most often these sites only require a permit exemption. Waste management facilities must meet certain criteria to be exempt from requiring an environmental permit.
- 5.18 Waste exemptions can be classified using the following four categories:
- U1 to U16 – Using Waste (e.g. using waste in construction or burning it as fuel).
  - D1 to D8 – Disposing of Waste (e.g. Disposing sanitary waste or agricultural waste).
  - T1 to T33 – Treating Waste (e.g. treating waste wood).
  - S1 to S3 – Storing Waste (e.g. storing certain waste materials in secure containers).
- 5.19 A list of exempt sites has been extracted from the EA Waste Exemptions dataset (Ref. 30). It is only feasible to consider sites with a set location area within this assessment. Sites with a location area of 'Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire' were extracted from the dataset; further analysis was undertaken to limit the list to only include sites located within the plan area. The resulting list of exempt sites has been checked and confirmed by the EA.
- 5.20 In total there are 1,910 exemptions that have been registered at locations within the plan area. A full list of the number of exemptions registered for each exempt category is provided in Appendix H.
- 5.21 An exemption is limited to three years from the date of registration, however there is no requirement to remove the exemption from the register once it has been completed within the three-year period. In addition, waste processed at certain exempt sites (for example S1 to S3 exempt sites) will go on to be managed further at a permitted waste management facility; including these exempt sites would result in double counting waste management capacity. It is also important to note that there is no cost to

register an exempt site, and therefore some registrations may be on a precautionary basis and end up not being used.

- 5.22 In conclusion, although it is acknowledged that exempt sites have an important role to play in the management of waste, they have not been included when estimating the waste management capacity in this assessment.

## 5.4 Future Waste Management Facilities

- 5.23 Table 32 provides a list of proposed waste management facilities with a submitted/approved planning application which could potentially provide additional waste management capacity between now and the end of the plan period (i.e. 2038).
- 5.24 As recommended by the NPPG, the proposed waste management facilities described in Table 32 have not been included in the capacity gap analysis. Instead, the capacity gap analysis has been based on the current, existing waste management capacity.

**Table 32. Proposed Waste Management Facilities for which Planning Permission has been Granted or is being Sought**

Name of Planned Facility	Operator	Type of Facility	Key Dates	Anticipated Throughput	Main Waste Streams	Additional Notes
<b>EMERGE Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uniper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EfW</li> </ul>	Planned operational date of 2025 (from planning application)	472,100 tpa	Non-hazardous LACW and C&I Waste	Planning permission has been granted in July 2021 subject to signing a S106 agreement.
<b>Bilthorpe Energy Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peel Environmental</li> <li>Waste2Tricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRF</li> <li>Gasification Facility</li> </ul>	Planning permission approved in 2016	120,000 tpa	Non-hazardous waste	Planning permission lapses in June 2021.
<b>Bulwell Energy Recovery Facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulwell Energy Ltd.</li> <li>Chinook Sciences Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gasification Facility</li> </ul>	Planning application approved in 2014.	160,000 tpa	Residual C&I waste	In 2018, a permit variation was approved to replace the use of natural gas for auxiliary fuel with the use of recovered fuel oil.
<b>Eastcroft EfW Facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FCC Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EfW</li> </ul>	Planning application approved in 2016.	To process an additional 140,000 tpa	Residual LACW and C&I waste	Planning permission has been approved but is yet to be constructed.
<b>Harworth Colliery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harworth Estates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inert Landfill</li> </ul>	Planning application submitted in 2018.	Importation of 3.6 million m <sup>3</sup> of inert material.	Inert waste	Planning permission has been granted in July 2021 subject to signing a S106 agreement.

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# 6. Waste Movements – Imports and Exports

## 6.1 Introduction

6.1 According to the WFD and the NPPG, waste planning authorities should aim to manage waste in line with the following principles:

- Proximity principle – waste should be treated and disposed of as close to its origin as possible.
- Self-sufficiency principle – waste should be treated and disposed of within the region which it is produced.

6.2 However, there are some occasions where waste materials may be sent across borders for treatment and disposal in other waste planning regions. The NPPG states that assessing waste management needs will likely require an understanding of waste arisings from within the planning authority area, including imports and exports. As well as some waste streams requiring treatment/disposal by specialist facilities, it is also understood that some waste management companies have long-term contractual obligations which requires waste to flow across borders.

6.3 The Localism Act (2011) (Ref. 31) places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county council and other prescribed bodies, to engage constructively and actively on an ongoing basis in relation to strategic matters – known as the ‘Duty to Co-operate’. The NPPG states that:

*“Waste is a strategic issue which can be addressed effectively through close co-operation between waste planning authorities and public bodies to ensure a suitable and sustainable network of waste management facilities is in place.”*

## 6.2 Imports

### 6.2.1 Methodology

6.4 To understand the amount of waste imported into the plan area (i.e. waste with an origin outside of the plan area but managed at a facility located within the plan area), data was extracted from the EA WDI.

### 6.2.2 Results

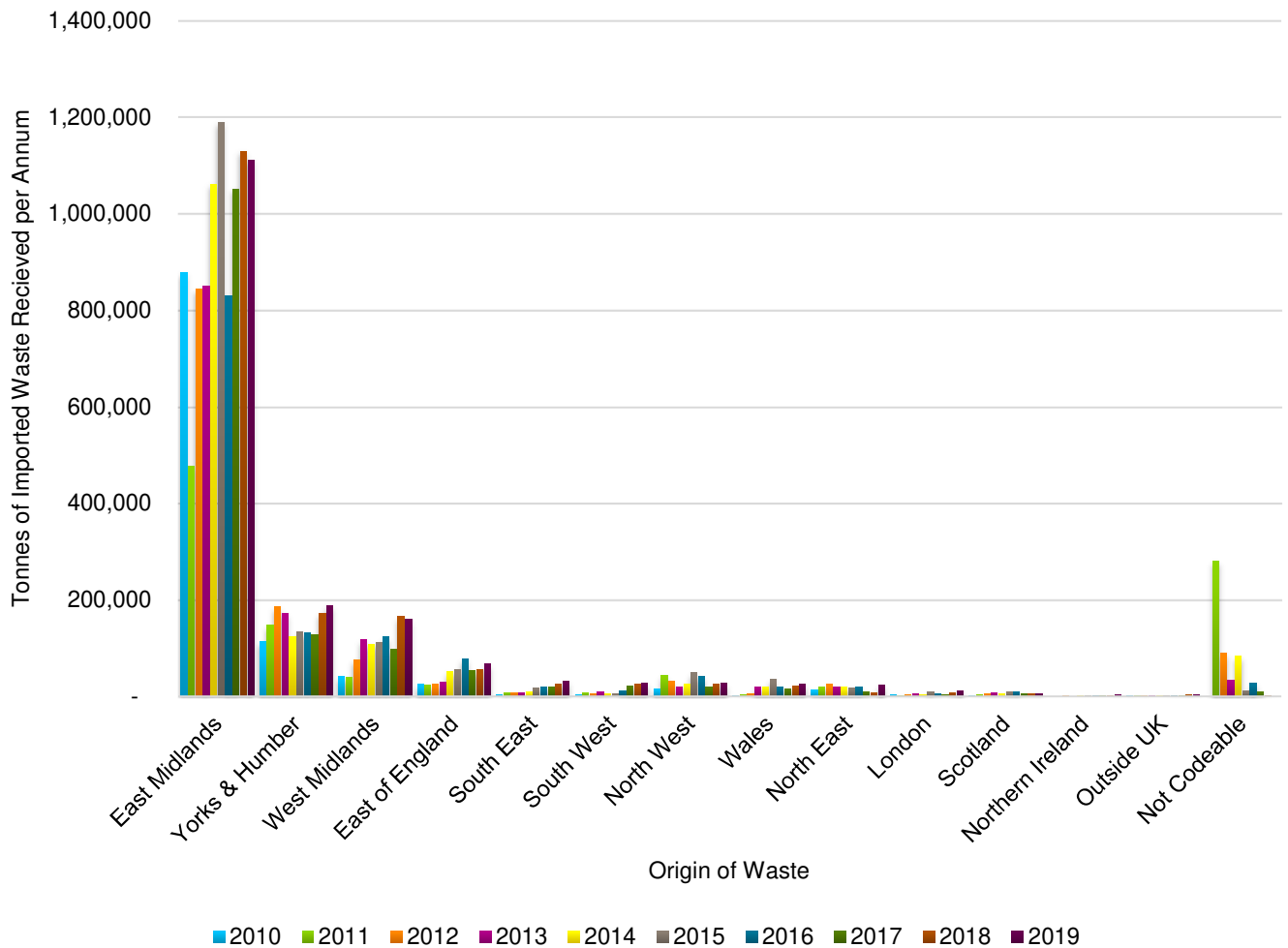
6.5 Table 33 presents information on the origin of the waste received by waste management facilities located within the plan area. On average, over 60% of the waste received by the facilities originated from the plan area, meaning that just under 40% of the waste received by waste management facilities in the plan area is waste that has been imported from other waste planning regions. The amount of waste being imported into facilities within the plan area seems to have remained fairly consistent between 2010 and 2019.

**Table 33. Split between the Origin of Waste Received by Waste Management Facilities in the Plan Area between 2010 and 2019**

Year	Waste with an origin of Nottingham		Waste with an origin of Nottinghamshire		Other waste origins		Total waste received by facilities in the plan area	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
2010	133,051	5%	1,512,914	55%	1,096,290	40%	2,742,255	100%
2011	140,413	5%	1,789,176	60%	1,051,829	35%	2,981,419	100%
2012	272,508	7%	2,199,296	58%	1,300,835	34%	3,772,639	100%
2013	353,080	9%	2,405,780	60%	1,280,515	32%	4,039,375	100%
2014	393,163	9%	2,590,542	58%	1,512,881	34%	4,496,586	100%
2015	324,001	8%	1,876,243	49%	1,640,638	43%	3,840,882	100%
2016	358,225	10%	1,920,060	53%	1,315,996	37%	3,594,281	100%
2017	330,301	9%	1,930,578	52%	1,434,628	39%	3,695,508	100%
2018	225,236	6%	1,814,769	49%	1,639,311	45%	3,679,316	100%
2019	354,467	9%	2,031,995	50%	1,683,685	41%	4,070,148	100%
<b>Average</b>	<b>288,445</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2,007,136</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>1,395,661</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>3,691,241</b>	<b>100%</b>

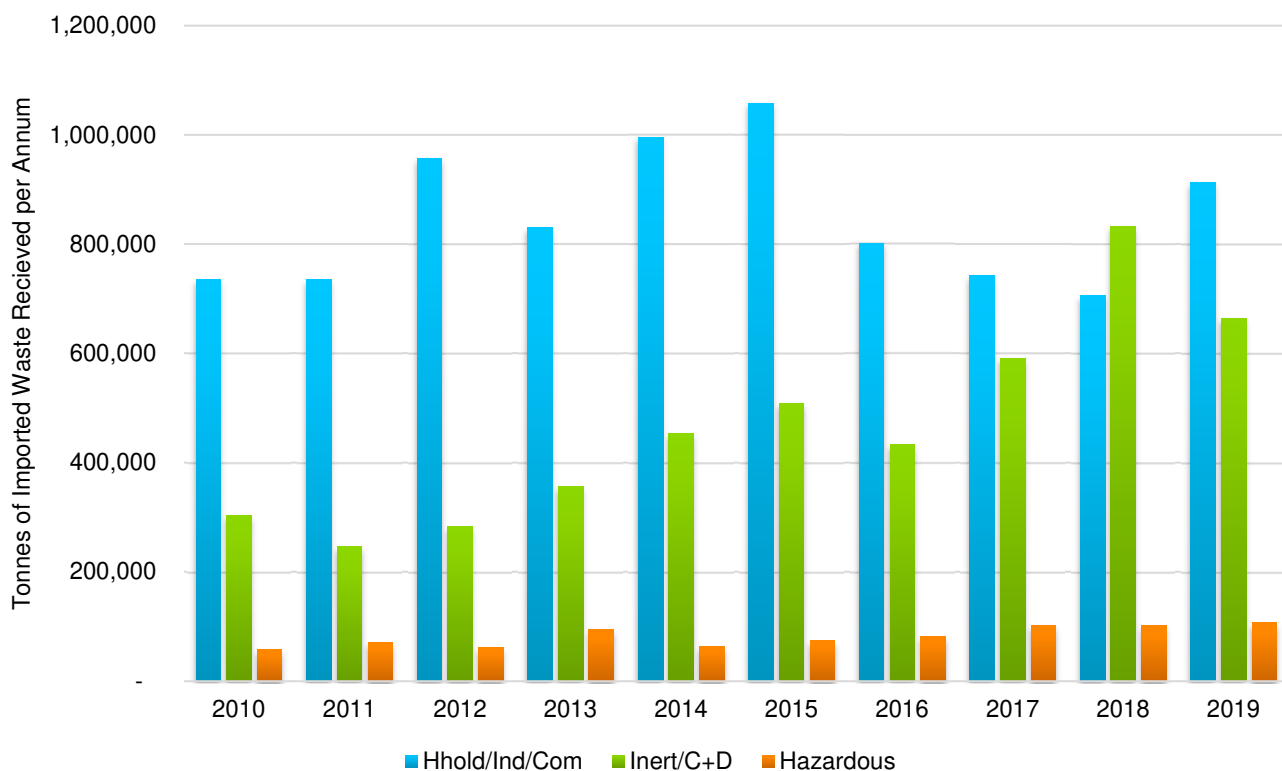
6.6 The origins of the imported waste received by waste management facilities in the plan area can be seen in Figure 14. The most significant origin of the imported waste is other counties within the East Midlands. The next two largest origins of imported waste are Yorkshire and the Humber, and the West Midlands, which are also geographically close to the plan area. A small proportion of the waste cannot be coded; the quantity of waste reported as not codeable decreases between 2010 and 2019 as the reporting of waste movements in the WDI improves.

**Figure 14. Origin of Imported Waste**



6.7 Figure 15 shows that with the exception of 2018, the most imported waste stream into the plan area is Household/Industrial/Commercial (HIC) waste. Figure 15 also shows that the amount of CD&E waste imported into the plan area has gradually increased between the years 2010 and 2019. The quantity of hazardous waste imported has stayed consistent.

**Figure 15. Breakdown of Waste Stream for Imported Waste**



## 6.3 Exports

### 6.3.1 Methodology

6.8 To understand the amount of waste exported from the plan area (i.e. waste with an origin of the plan area but managed at a facility located outside of the plan area), data was extracted from the EA WDI.

6.9 Using this methodology to understand the quantities of waste exported from the plan area will mean that not-codeable data and any waste sent for management outside the UK will not be captured.

### 6.3.2 Results

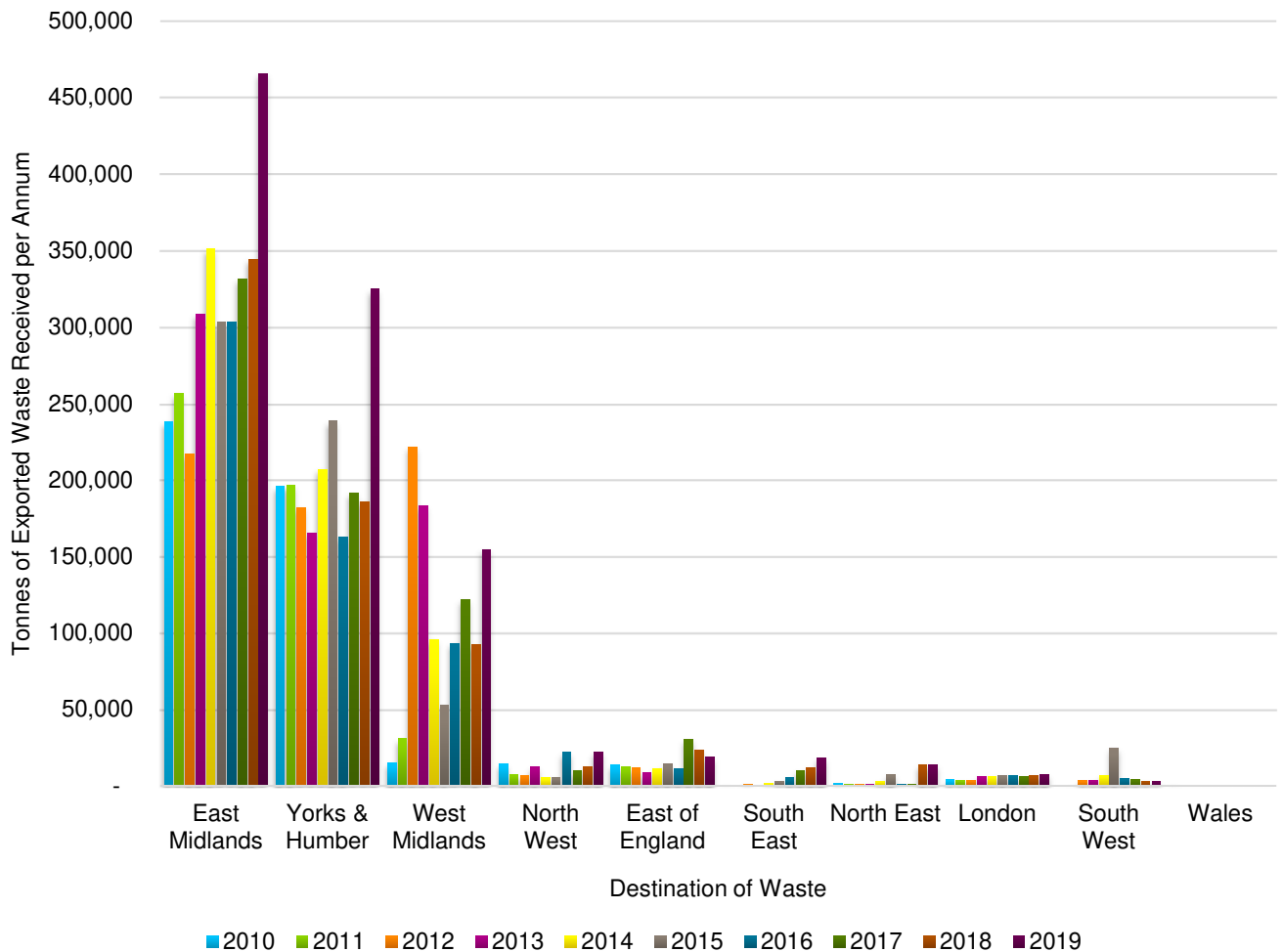
6.10 Information on the location of waste management facilities receiving waste with an origin of the plan area is displayed in Table 34. On average, 77% of the waste generated by the plan area is managed by facilities located in the area with the remaining 23% exported to waste management facilities located outside of the area. The amount of waste exported from the plan area has remained consistent between 2010 and 2019.

**Table 34. Split between the Location of Waste Management Facilities Receiving Waste with a Waste Origin of the Plan Area between 2010 and 2019**

Year	Waste received by facilities in Nottingham		Waste received by facilities in Nottinghamshire		Waste received by facilities outside of the plan area		Total waste received by facilities with a waste origin of the plan area	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
2010	186,690	9%	1,459,275	68%	484,398	23%	2,130,363	100%
2011	183,104	8%	1,746,485	72%	509,434	21%	2,439,024	100%
2012	288,318	9%	2,183,487	70%	647,906	21%	3,119,711	100%
2013	252,589	7%	2,506,271	73%	689,323	20%	3,448,184	100%
2014	190,612	5%	2,793,093	76%	688,032	19%	3,671,738	100%
2015	233,845	8%	1,966,399	69%	657,033	23%	2,857,277	100%
2016	221,030	8%	2,057,255	71%	610,136	21%	2,888,421	100%
2017	235,939	8%	2,024,941	68%	706,189	24%	2,967,068	100%
2018	177,337	6%	1,862,668	68%	694,197	25%	2,734,202	100%
2019	392,521	11%	1,993,941	58%	1,028,412	30%	3,414,874	100%
<b>Average</b>	<b>236,199</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2,059,381</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>671,506</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>2,967,086</b>	<b>100%</b>

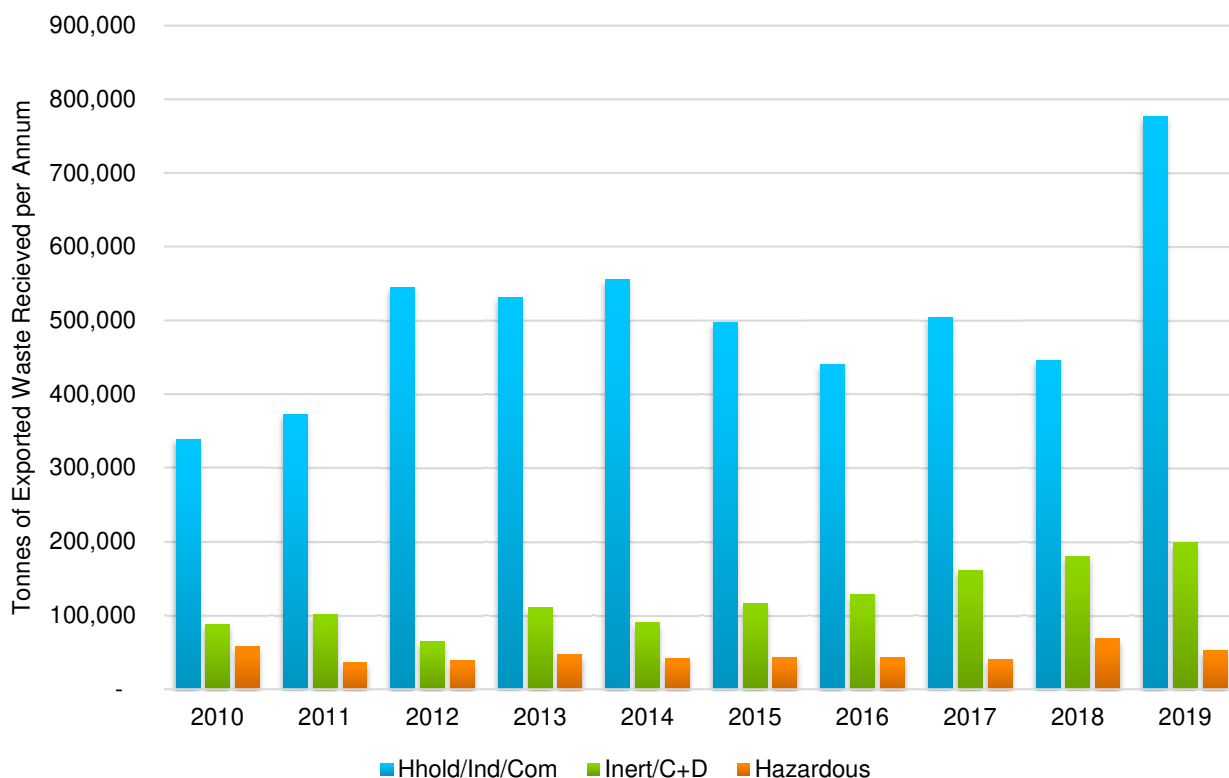
6.11 Figure 16 presents the destination of the waste exported from the plan area. Similar to imported waste, the largest amount of exported waste is received by other counties in the East Midlands. Also receiving a significant amount of exported waste is Yorkshire and the Humber, and the West Midlands. Overall, the amount of waste received by the West Midlands increased between 2010 and 2019. Small proportions of waste exported from the plan area are received at facilities in the North West, East of England, South East, North East, London and the South West.

**Figure 16. Destination of Exported Waste**



6.12 Figure 17 displays the breakdown of each waste stream for waste exported from the plan area. The most exported waste stream is HIC waste, with a significantly larger quantity of HIC waste being exported from the plan area compared to CD&E and hazardous waste. The quantity of CD&E waste being exported from the plan area gradually increases from 2010 to 2019. The quantity of hazardous waste exported stays consistent.

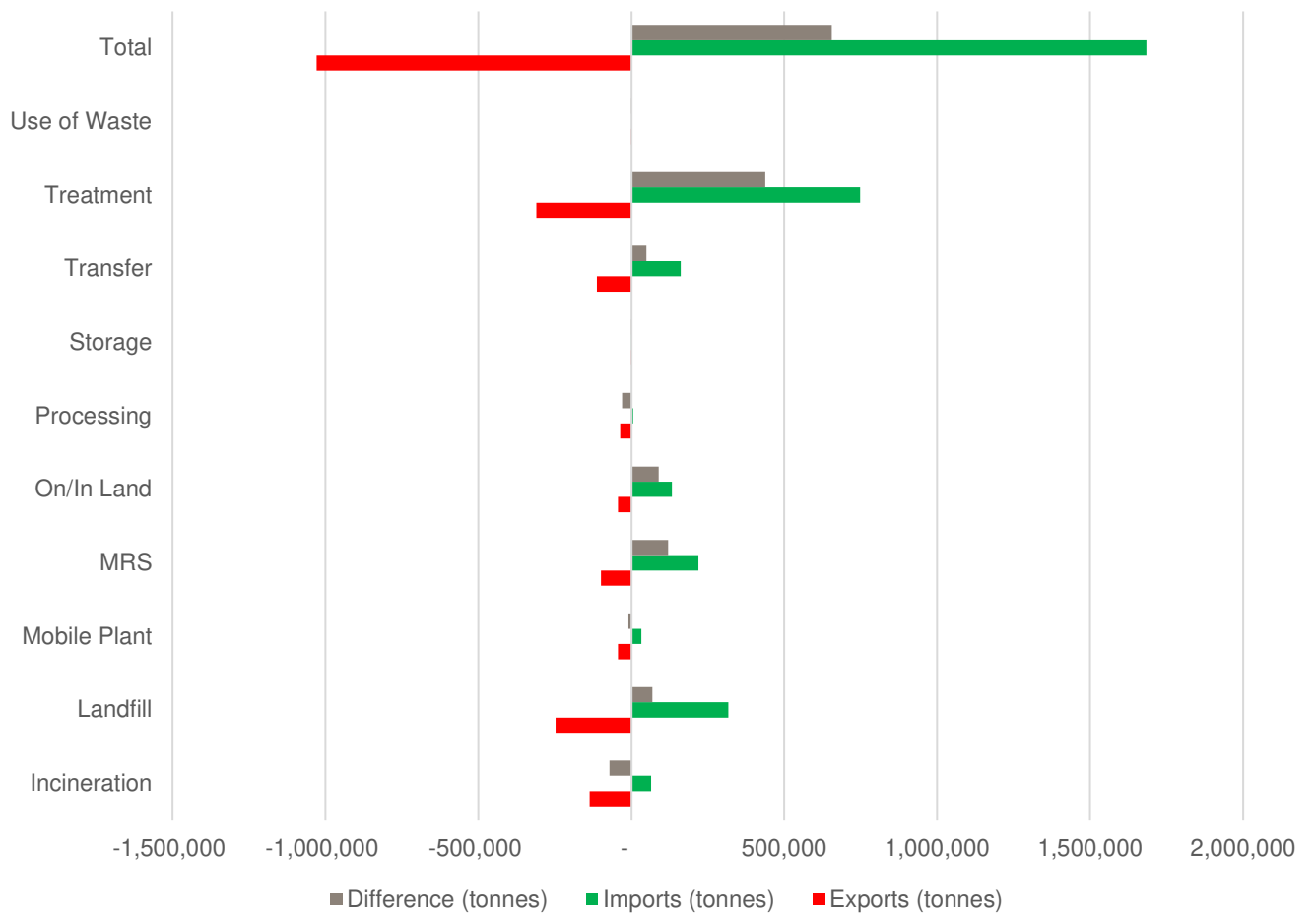
**Figure 17. Breakdown of Waste Stream for Exported Waste**



## 6.4 Summary

- 6.13 On average, the plan area received more imported waste than they exported over the years 2010 to 2019. HIC waste is the most imported and exported waste stream; however a significantly larger amount of CD&E waste is imported than is exported from the plan area. Both the amount of imported and exported CD&E waste has gradually increased from 2010 to 2019. The origin and destination of the imported and exported waste is also similar, with the majority of the waste coming from and going to other counties in the East Midlands, with Yorkshire and the Humber, and the West Midlands providing/receiving the next largest quantities of waste.
- 6.14 The balance between imported and exported waste in 2019 is shown in Figure 18.
- 6.15 In conclusion, although the plan area is a net importer of waste, due to the proximity principle all WPAs should aim to be net sufficient when managing waste arisings produced within their region.

**Figure 18. The Difference between the Total Imported and Exported Waste from the Plan Area in 2019**





# 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

## 7.1 LACW and C&I Waste

- 7.1 In conclusion, there is a surplus in capacity provided by the recycling/composting facilities in the plan area. The capacity available for energy recovery and landfill sites is insufficient now and shows a further decline until the end of the plan period, with the exception of the high recycling scenario (preferred scenario) where a small surplus of capacity is provided by energy recovery facilities by the end of the plan period.

## 7.2 CD&E Waste

- 7.2 In conclusion, the capacity for recycling/recovery remains at a surplus during the plan period. The capacity available for landfill sites starts off as a large surplus in 2019 but declines as the void space in the landfill sites is filled with a deficit in capacity forecast to arise during the plan period.

## 7.3 Hazardous Waste

- 7.3 It is predicted that 42,896 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the plan area in 2038. There is sufficient capacity within the plan area to manage hazardous waste arisings (146,120 tpa capacity).
- 7.4 In conclusion, this assessment is not required to identify a need for additional waste management capacity for hazardous waste. In accordance with national policy, the provision of any significant hazardous waste facilities in the future will take place at a national level.

## 7.4 Other Waste Streams

- 7.5 This assessment has also considered agricultural waste, mining waste and low-level radioactive waste.
- 7.6 Only a small amount of agricultural and mining waste was generated by the plan area over the past 10 years (respectively less than 1.15% and 0.5% of the total waste arisings) and is considered insufficient to justify the identification of specific future waste management capacity for the agricultural and mining waste streams within the plan area.
- 7.7 According to the latest data published in the EA Waste Pollution Inventory (2019) – 2,190 GBq and 2,913 MBq of radioactive waste was produced by facilities in the plan area. The need for future capacity for radioactive waste has not been considered within this assessment as radioactive waste is managed at the national level.
- 7.8 The management and future capacity delivery for wastewater is undertaken by regulated water utility companies. The strategic provision of such facilities is not considered to be a requirement of this assessment.

## 7.5 Waste Movements

- 7.9 On average, 1,395,661 tonnes of waste originating from areas outside of the plan area is being imported into waste management facilities located in the plan area (equivalent to 38% of the total waste managed by facilities in the plan area). The majority of this waste is coming from other counties in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the West Midlands (all geographically close to the plan area).
- 7.10 On average, 671,506 tonnes of waste originating from the plan area is being exported and managed at facilities located outside of the plan area (equivalent to 23% of waste generated by the plan area). Similar to imported waste, the largest receivers of waste originating from the plan area are other counties in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the West Midlands.
- 7.11 In conclusion, the plan area received more imported waste than was exported from the plan area over the years 2010 to 2019.

## 8. Future Trends

- 8.1 Policy such as consistent collections, digital waste tracking, EPR and improved labelling on household consumable products may see a change in the composition of LACW and C&I waste received by facilities in the plan area and an increase in recycling rates. Conversely, should EPR act as a strong incentive for producers to design products which last longer and/or are repairable, then the overall tonnages of LACW and C&I waste received within the plan area could be reduced over time.
- 8.2 The ongoing COVID-19 crisis has seen a significant shift in behaviours, which have in turn impacted the UK's recycle and waste markets. Whilst the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are unknown, it may be that a reduction in paper usage has been further sped up via a prioritisation of reduced hand and personal contact. Improvements in data security and storage with increasing reliance on information technology could further lead to a reduction in the long-term. However, it is impossible to determine whether these trends are permanent at the time of writing, and whether the policy interventions expected in the early 2020s will have the same impact.

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# Appendix A Limitations and Assumptions

## Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator

The Waste Data Interrogator is reliant on the information the Environment Agency receives from waste facilities. It is therefore recognised that the quality of the data in the interrogator is dependent on the waste facility operators providing the correct information without error. Currently, there is little to no enforcement by the EA on the domestic movements of waste and ensuring the correct reporting of data. Due to the limited intervention from the EA, limitations of the data assessed could include the possibility the movement of waste from one waste facility to another may not be recognised by the receiving facility due to error or miss-categorisation, or that some waste data is not captured or entered into the Waste Data Interrogator.

Some operators do not provide sufficient information on the origin of the waste, as a result some waste within the Waste Data Interrogator will be reported as 'not codeable' or 'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)'. There is the possibility that some of the not codeable waste originated within the plan area. The proportion of waste in the Waste Data Interrogator reported as 'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)' is as shown in Table 35.

**Table 35. Proportion of waste in the Waste Data Interrogator Reported as 'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)'**

Year	'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)	East Midlands (Total)	Difference (%)
2010	1,922,353	11,159,815	17%
2011	182,054	10,541,092	2%
2012	753,488	12,835,424	6%
2013	1,554,334	13,391,744	12%
2014	1,117,517	6,119,956	18%
2015	1,855,991	14,478,504	13%
2016	1,515,833	15,588,277	10%
2017	1,530,759	17,516,132	9%
2018	1,588,968	17,645,586	9%
2019	1,778,987	20,482,412	9%

## Double counting of waste arisings

Although every effort has been made to remove any double counting of waste arisings, the following have been acknowledged as potentially including a double counting of waste arisings:

- LACW reported by WasteDataFlow does not exclude hazardous waste arisings. There is a small risk of double counting waste arisings between the LACW stream and the hazardous waste stream.

- LACW reported by WasteDataFlow does not exclude waste with an EWC code of 20 02 02. There is a small risk of double counting waste arisings between the LACW stream and the CD&E waste stream.
- A proportion of the recycled aggregate included within CD&E waste arisings may have been processed at a permitted treatment facility during its production. There is a small risk of double counting recycled aggregate and CD&E waste received by permitted facilities.

### **Capacity**

There are a number of small waste management facilities (e.g. small motor repair businesses) that hold a waste permit but are suspected to only generate or store waste, and are not a waste management facility that treat or dispose of waste. Due to a lack of firm evidence that these sites do not carry out waste management activities, these sites have been included within the capacity calculations but have been listed as a limitation.

# Appendix B Policy and Legislation

## EU Legislation

Historically waste management in the United Kingdom (UK) has been significantly driven by EU policy. EU waste policy aims to protect human health and the health of the environment, whilst helping member states transition to a circular economy. Embedded in EU policy are targets on recycling and limiting the amount of waste disposed of to landfill. Although the UK has left the EU, the EU's policies on waste have already been transposed into UK law and will therefore remain relevant.

### Waste Framework Directive (2008)

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (WFD) [75/442/EEC] (Ref. 32) is the principal EU legislation for waste; setting out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management.

The WFD is underpinned by the waste hierarchy, which ranks options for managing waste according to their impact on the environment. The waste hierarchy requires that member states manage waste as near to the top of the hierarchy (i.e. waste prevention) as possible, with disposal of waste being the last resort (as set out in Article 4 of the WFD and shown in Figure 19). Article 4 states that the waste hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy, and that member states shall take measures to encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcome.

Figure 19. The Waste Hierarchy

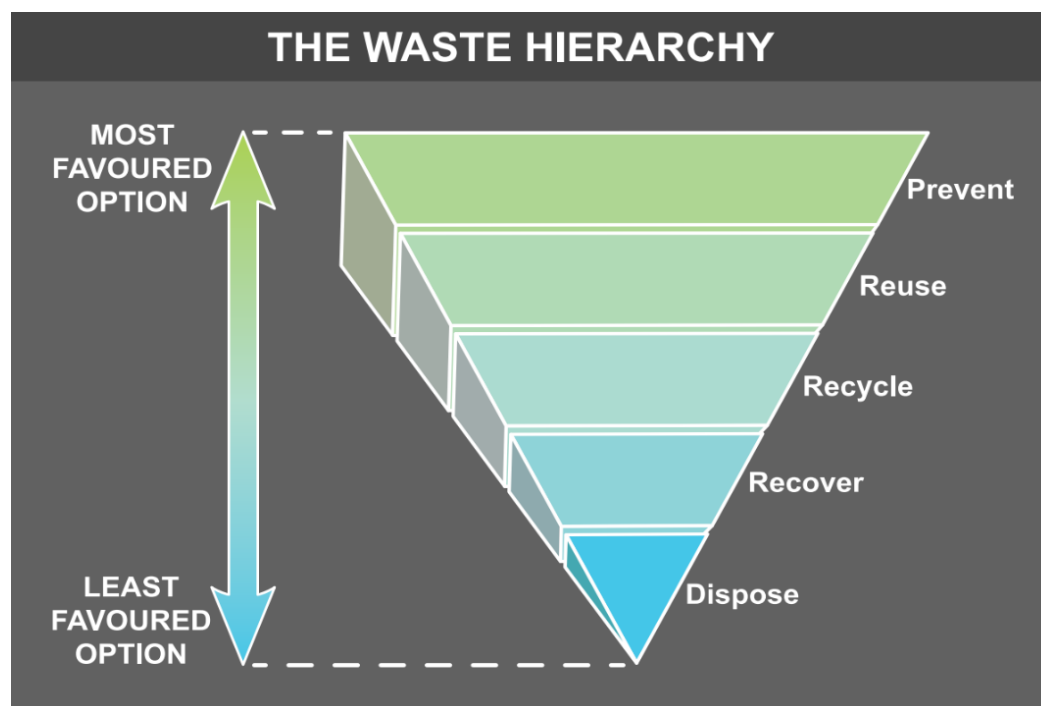


Table 36 provides a description of the other relevant articles of the WFD.



**Table 36. Relevant articles of the WFD**

Article	Description
<p><b>Article 13: Protection of Human Health and the Environment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires that waste be managed by means which do not endanger human health or the environment – in particular, without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 16: Principles of Proximity and Self-Sufficiency</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires that appropriate measures are taken to “establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and of installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households, including where such collection also covers such waste from other producers, taking into account best available techniques.”</li> <li>States that this network shall be designed to enable the community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 28: Waste Management Plans</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires authorities to produce Waste Management Plans, which “<i>set out an analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this Directive</i>”.</li> <li>States that the Waste Management Plans must contain:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;</li> <li>Existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific community legislation;</li> <li>An assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16, and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;</li> <li>Sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary; and</li> <li>General waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Landfill Directive (1999)

The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) (Ref. 33) (brought into force in 1999 and implemented in 2001), regulates waste management of landfills in the EU. The Directive’s primary objective is to prevent, or minimise as far as possible, the negative effects upon on the environment from the landfilling of waste, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and human health, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills (relating to their location, design, construction and operation).

Directive (EU) 2018/850 (Ref. 34) amends the Landfill Directive and requires Member States to significantly reduce waste disposal by landfilling. This will prevent detrimental consequences for human health and the environment, and ensure that economically valuable waste materials are recovered through proper waste management and in line with the waste hierarchy. Member States will be required to ensure that, as of 2030, waste suitable for recycling or other recovery, in particular

that which is contained in municipal waste, will not be permitted to be disposed of to landfill. Use of landfills should remain exceptional rather than the norm.

Furthermore, the Member States must take the necessary measures to ensure that by 2035, the amount of municipal waste disposed of in landfills is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated by 2035.

## **Circular Economy Package (2020)**

The “circular economy” is an economic model in which waste is eliminated, and resources are kept in continual use. It aims to move away from a ‘take, make, dispose’ linear model towards an economy that is regenerative by design. The Circular Economy Package (CEP) (2020) identifies steps for reducing the amount of waste generated and establishes a long-term path for the management of waste and increasing the recycling rate. The measures introduced in the 2020 CEP have been transposed into UK legislation.

The CEP makes the following significant amendments:

- Amends the reuse and recycling rate for municipal waste, which must be a minimum of 55% by weight by 2025, 60% by 2030, and 65% by 2035.
- Introduces the landfill target of no more than 10% of municipal waste to landfill by 2035.

Also as part of the CEP, the EU has implemented a new Action Plan (Ref. 35) in March 2020. The new Action Plan contains initiatives to promote circular economy processes along the whole life-cycle of products, and aims to keep resources in the economy for as long as possible. Measures include:

- Making sustainable products the norm in the EU.
- Empowering consumers and public-buyers.
- Focusing on sectors which use the most resources and have a high potential for circularity (i.e. IT, construction, batteries and vehicles).
- Generating less waste and more value.
- Making circularity work for people, regions and cities.
- Leading global efforts on circular economy.

## **National Policy**

The UK government has developed a series of policies aimed at increasing recycling and reducing waste. This section summarises these policies and how they may impact planning of future waste management infrastructure.

### **National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (2014)**

The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (Ref. 36), published in October 2014, sets out the UK government's detailed waste planning policies. It sets out the requirements for:

- Use of a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans.
- Identifying the need for waste management facilities in preparing Local Plans.

- Identifying suitable sites and areas in preparing Local Plans.
- Determining planning applications.
- Monitoring and reporting, to inform Local Plan preparation and planning application determination.

Table 37 summarises the relevant paragraphs of the NPPW.

**Table 37. Paragraphs of the NPPW relevant to this Assessment**

<b>Paragraph</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Paragraph 2: Using a proportionate evidence base</b>	<p>Requires that waste planning authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the planned provision of new waste management capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options, avoiding spurious precision;</li> <li>• Work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas; and</li> <li>– Any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government’s latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ensure that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 3: Identify need for waste management facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States that “<i>Waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams</i>”.</li> <li>• States that waste planning authorities should consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance, and consider the extent to which the capacity of existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified needs.</li> <li>• Highlights the requirement to work collaboratively with other waste planning authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 4: Identifying suitable sites and areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States that waste planning authorities should identify in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations.</li> <li>• States that in preparing their Local Plans, the authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– “<i>Identify the broad type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area in line with the waste hierarchy, taking care to avoid stifling innovation (Appendix A)</i>;</li> <li>– <i>Plan for the disposal of waste and the recovery of mixed municipal waste in line with the proximity principle, recognising that new facilities will need to serve catchment areas large enough to secure the economic viability of the plant</i>;</li> <li>– <i>Consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises</i>;</li> <li>– <i>Consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities. Where a low carbon energy recovery facility is considered as an appropriate type of development, waste planning authorities should consider the suitable siting of such facilities to enable the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source in close proximity to suitable potential heat customers</i>; and</li> <li>– <i>Give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.</i>”</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019)

A revised and updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref. 37) was published in February 2019. This sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a material consideration when preparing plans (including waste local plans).

With regard to Local Plan preparation, Paragraph 31 of the NPPF states that "the preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence. This should be adequate and proportionate, focused tightly on supporting and justifying the policies concerned, and take into account relevant market signals". Paragraph 35 of the NPPF outlines the criteria against which Local Plans are assessed. Plans are 'sound' if they meet the following requirements:

- **"Positively prepared** – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- **Justified** – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- **Effective** – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- **Consistent with national policy** – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework."

## National Planning Practice Guidance: Waste (NPPG) (2015)

The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England for a wide range of topics including housing, business, economic development, transport and the natural environment. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) adds further context to the NPPF, is web-based and is updated whenever guidance is updated/amended. It is intended that the NPPF and NPPG are read together.

The NPPG: Waste (Ref. 38) was published in October 2015, and the relevant paragraphs of the NPPG are provided in Table 38.

**Table 38. Relevant paragraphs of NPPG: Waste**

Paragraph	Description
Paragraph 004	States that waste planning authorities play a role in implementing the following Articles of the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article 4: Waste Hierarchy;</li><li>• Article 13: Protection of human health and the environment;</li><li>• Article 16: Principles of proximity and self-sufficiency;</li><li>• Article 28: Waste Management Plans; and</li><li>• Article 34: Periodic Inspections.</li></ul>
Paragraph 011	States: <i>“The Local Plan relating to waste should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of an area for the management of waste, aiming to drive waste management up the Waste Hierarchy. It should ensure that suitable sites and areas for the provision of waste management facilities are identified in appropriate locations.”</i>

## **Build Back Better: our plan for growth (2021)**

“Build Back Better: our plan for growth” (Ref. 39), published in 2021, sets out the government’s approach to re-building the economy following the COVID-19 pandemic. The plan aims to tackle long-term problems whilst supporting the transition to net zero by following three core pillars of growth: infrastructure, skills and innovation.

The plan aims to prioritise the natural environment, using the Green Recovery Challenge Fund to support green jobs and nature recovery, and progressing major waste reforms which will drive investment in a more circular economy.

## **Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)**

“Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England” (Ref. 40), published in December 2018, sets out how the Government plans to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds, including plastic waste, by 2050. It builds on the government’s earlier policy document “A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment” (January 2018) (Ref. 41). The Strategy outlines how England will:

- “preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy;
- minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully; and
- deal with waste crime.”

The Strategy aims to prolong the lives of the materials and goods, moving away from the inefficient ‘linear’ economic model of ‘take, make, use, throw’ and moving towards a more circular economy. The Strategy commits to the following policy instruments:

### Extended Producer Responsibility

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is “a policy approach through which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be reused, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life”.

## Deposit Return Scheme

- In a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), a small deposit is added to the price of a drinks container brought to a store. Once the container has been used, the consumer disposes of it in a reverse vending machine and the deposit is returned to the consumer.

## Consistent Collections

- Subject to consultation, legislation enforcing the government to “*specify a core set of materials to be collected by all local authorities and waste operators*” will be introduced. It is expected that specifying a consistent set of dry recyclable materials to be collected from all households and businesses will improve England’s recycling rate.

As of May 2021, these policy instruments are under consultation and (subject to proposals) will be rolled out from 2023.

## A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)

In 2018, the Government published “A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment”. This Plan sets out the Government actions to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water, protect threatened species and provide richer environment. One of the measures set out in Chapter 4 of this Plan is to decrease pressure on the environment by minimising the generation of waste. This will be done by:

- “Meeting all existing waste targets – including those on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious future targets and milestones; and
- Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050.”

## Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

The Waste Management Plan (WMP) for England (2021) (Ref. 42) (which supersedes the Waste Management Plan for England (2013)) was formally adopted on 27 January 2021.

The WMP is a high level document which provides an analysis of waste management in England, bringing current and planned waste management policies together into one place. The WMP also sets out how it will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011) (Ref. 43). Whilst Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018) outlines the vision of a more circular economy and policies to support the move towards it, the Waste Management Plan for England (2021) focuses upon waste arisings and their management.

The WMP does not introduce new waste management policies, or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. It brings current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan, making reference to the following documents:

- Clean Growth Strategy (2017) (Ref. 44).
- Industrial Strategy (2017) (now archived).



- Litter Strategy (2017) (Ref. 45).
- UK Plan for Shipments of Wastes (2012) (Ref. 46).
- National Policy Statements for Hazardous Waste (2013) (Ref. 47) and for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (2011) (Ref. 48) (in so far as it relates to energy from waste (EfW)).

The WMP states that waste planning authorities are responsible for producing local waste management plans which cover land use planning for waste management in their areas. It also states that waste planning authorities should have regard to the Waste Management Plan for England, as well as national planning policy on waste and the NPPF, when drawing up or revising their management plans.

## Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Policy

There can be considerable impacts to both human health and the health of the environment if waste is not managed properly. In order to manage waste sustainably, it is important to have the right infrastructure in place – this is the role of the waste planning authority (WPA). Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council (both WPAs) have chosen to work together to create local waste planning policies to help guide the provision of essential waste management infrastructure in the future.

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are working on preparing a new Joint Waste Local Plan to replace both the 2002 Waste Local Plan and the Waste Core Strategy. The new Waste Local Plan will provide the future planning strategy for waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham until 2038 and will aim to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet future needs. It will also provide key policies against which future waste development will be assessed.

## Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (2002)

The original Waste Local Plan (Ref. 49) was adopted in January 2002. It was partially replaced by the Waste Core Strategy Part 1 in December 2013. Both of these documents will be replaced by a new joint Waste Local Plan (currently being prepared).

The Waste Local Plan sets out the policy framework to be adhered to when considering future waste management proposals, and also identifies possible future sites suitable for the development of new waste management facilities. The main role of the Waste Local Plan is to provide a starting point for the assessment and determination of waste management planning applications.

## Waste Core Strategy (Part 1) – Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan (2013)

The Waste Core Strategy (Ref. 50) (adopted in December 2013) prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council, provides a plan on how waste produced by Nottingham and Nottinghamshire will be managed up until 2031. The Waste Core Strategy is the first part of the replacement Waste Local Plan (being prepared in two parts). Part 2 of the replacement Waste Local Plan will allocate specific sites for waste management use and will provide a set of more detailed development management policies to help safeguard our environment and way of life.

The Waste Core Strategy sets out the following vision:

*“By 2031 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham’s communities, businesses and local authorities will be taking responsibility for managing their waste locally and sustainably. Together we will be producing less waste than at the start of the plan period, re-using more and striving to exceed national recycling targets. We will then look to recover the maximum value from any leftover waste in terms of materials or energy. Disposal will be the last resort once all other options have been exhausted. We will be supported by an ambitious and innovative waste industry that values waste as a resource and there will be sufficient waste management capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.*

*The geographical spread of our waste management facilities will be closely linked to our concentrations of population, with large facilities around the Nottingham urban area, Mansfield and Ashfield and medium sized facilities close to Worksop, Retford and Newark in order to minimise the impact of transporting waste. Resource recovery parks will make use of excellent transport links to serve a wide area and will be part of wider development supporting green energy or other sustainable technologies. Rural communities will benefit from small scale community led schemes and farm based initiatives to provide local recycling facilities but this will not compromise the protection of our Green Belt.*

*All waste-related development will protect, and where possible, enhance our environment, wildlife, landscape and heritage. Individual developments and our overall approach to waste management will successfully manage the possible impacts of climate change. The quality of life and health of those living and working in, or visiting, Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be protected.”*

The policies in the Waste Core Strategy relevant to this assessment are described in Table 39.

**Table 39. Relevant policies provided within the Waste Core Strategy**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Description</b>
Policy WCS3 - Future waste management provision	States that <i>“The Waste Core Strategy will aim to provide sufficient waste management capacity for its needs; to manage a broadly equivalent amount of waste to that produced within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.”</i> In addition, this policy sets out the aim for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025.
Policy WCS5 - Disposal sites for hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste	States that <i>“Where it is shown that additional non-hazardous or inert landfill capacity is necessary, priority will be given to sites within the main shortfall areas around Nottingham, and Mansfield/Ashfield. Development outside this area will be supported where it can be shown that there is no reasonable, closer, alternative.”</i>
Policy WCS10 - Safeguarding waste management sites	States that <i>“The following sites will be safeguarded for waste management facilities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. Existing authorised waste management facilities including potential extensions and sites which have a valid planning permission that has not yet been implemented; or</i></li> <li><i>b. Sites allocated in the Site Allocations Document.</i></li> </ul> <i>Safeguarding will only apply to the above identified sites and any land immediately adjacent to the site where a need to safeguard has been clearly demonstrated.”</i>



## Nottinghamshire and Nottingham New Draft Waste Local Plan – Consultation on Issues and Options (2020)

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are working on preparing a new Joint Waste Local Plan to replace both the 2002 Waste Local Plan and the Waste Core Strategy. The new Waste Local Plan will provide the future planning strategy for waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham until 2038 and will aim to provide sufficient capacity to meet future needs. It will also provide key policies against which future waste development will be assessed.

So far, the first stage of the review has been completed, with a consultation on the Waste Local Plan Issues and Options (Ref. 51). Alongside the consultation, a ‘call for sites’ was released by the councils to give the opportunity for landowners and developers to submit land which they believe is suitable for the future development of new waste management facilities.

The new updated draft vision for the new Waste Local Plan is as follows:

*“Our vision is for the Plan area to be sustainable in waste management, by encouraging businesses and communities to see the value of waste as a resource and take responsibility for their own waste by managing waste locally wherever possible.*

*To promote a modern and effective waste management industry, protect Nottinghamshire’s and Nottingham’s environment, wildlife and heritage and minimise the effects of climate change.*

*To protect the quality of life of those living, visiting and working in the area and to avoid any risks to human health. Stress the importance of the waste hierarchy and the circular economy to prevent and re-use waste as a resource wherever possible and meet, and preferably exceed recycling rates for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.”*

The draft vision will be achieved using seven draft strategic objectives, these have been listed within Table 40.

**Table 40. Draft Strategic Objectives for the new Waste Local Plan**

Strategic Objective	Description
Objective 1: Climate Change	Encourage the efficient use of natural resources by promoting waste as a resource, limit further impacts by avoiding damage to air quality, water or soil, reduce the need to transport waste and accept that some change is inevitable and manage this by making sure that all new waste facilities are designed and located to withstand the likely impacts of flooding, higher temperatures and more frequent storms.
Objective 2: Strengthen our Economy	Promote a diverse local economy that treats waste as a resource, minimising waste production and maximising the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste by making the most of the opportunities for businesses, communities and local authorities to work together. Encourage investment in new and innovative waste management technologies and learn from best practice.
Objective 3: The Environment	To ensure any new waste facilities protect the countryside, wildlife and valuable habitats, by protecting water, soil and air quality across the plan area and to care for the built and natural heritage of the area.

Strategic Objective	Description
Objective 4: Community, Health and Wellbeing	To ensure any new waste facilities do not adversely impact on local amenities and quality of life from impacts such as dust, traffic, noise, odour and visual impact and address local health concerns.
Objective 5: Meet our Future Needs	Ensuring that there is a mix of site types, sizes and locations to help us manage waste sustainably wherever possible. Meet current and future targets for recycling our waste. Safeguarding existing and/or potential future sites where appropriate. Locate new waste facilities to support new residential, commercial and industrial development across the plan area.
Objective 6: High Quality Design and Operation	Ensure that all facilities are designed and operated to the highest standards. Improve the understanding, acceptance and appearance of waste management facilities which are an essential part of our infrastructure.
Objective 7: Sustainable Transport	Encourage alternatives to road such as water and rail where practical, locate sites close to sources of waste and/or end-markets to reduce transport distances and make use of exiting transport links to minimise the impacts of new development.

## Nottinghamshire Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment (2020)

The new Waste Local Plan will need to make assumptions about how much waste is likely to be generated over the plan period (i.e. until 2038), in order to ensure there is enough waste management capacity to meet likely future needs. The purpose of the Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment (Ref. 52) is to set out the estimated current waste arisings within the plan area, the existing waste management capacity and the future amount of waste likely to be generated over the plan period.

The Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment only contains high-level predictions on the future waste management capacity. Appropriate forecasting scenarios and the proportion of waste to be recycled, recovered and disposed of were still to be consulted on. Further analysis of current and future waste arisings and waste management capacity have been provided in this Waste Needs Assessment.

# Appendix C Detailed Methodology

## LACW

### Current Waste Arisings

1. The current waste arisings for LACW were extracted from WasteDataFlow (WDF).
2. WasteDataFlow parameter 'Total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)' has been used as an indicator for LACW.

### Forecasting Waste Arisings

#### **Step 1: Calculate waste arisings per household**

1. Information on the number of households in the plan area between 2007 and 2019 has been extracted from WasteDataFlow.
2. The total waste from households was divided by the number of households to calculate the waste arisings per household.

#### **Step 2: Identify growth profiles**

3. The historic trends in waste per household in the plan area have been used to produce three forecasting scenarios, these have been combined with household projections provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council.
4. For **scenario 1**, the amount of waste per household is decreasing each year by the average annual quantity decrease between 2007 and 2019 (calculated by working out the difference in waste per household in 2009 and 2019 and dividing by the number of years).
5. For **Scenario 2**, the amount of waste per household is decreasing each year by the average annual quantity decrease between 2008 and 2019.
6. For **Scenario 3** it is assumed that the amount of waste per household stays the same as the most recent waste per household value (i.e. 2019). A linear growth rate has been assumed for all scenarios.
7. For each year (and for each scenario), the forecasted waste per household is multiplied by the number of households estimated for that year to get the total LACW waste arisings. This methodology has been carried out separately for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, and the values have been added together to get the total.
8. Due to the number of variables, it is impractical to forecast non-household waste collected by local authorities. In addition, it can be seen that LACW waste not from households has remained fairly stable between 2007 and 2019. Therefore, it has been assumed that there will be no change in the most recent non-household LACW generation rate (2019 has been taken as the baseline).

# C&I Waste

## Current Waste Arisings

1. Current C&I waste arisings have been calculated by adapting the Defra 'Reconcile' methodology for use at the WPA level. The 'Reconcile' methodology can be summarised as the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C\&I Waste} = & \sum (\text{waste received by permitted facilities} \\ & + \text{waste received by incineration facilities} \\ & + \text{waste received by exempt facilities}) \\ & - (\text{LACW} + \text{CD\&E waste} + \text{hazardous waste} \\ & + \text{agricultural waste} + \text{mining waste} \\ & + \text{waste received by transfer facilities}) \end{aligned}$$

### **Step 1: Identify waste received by permitted facilities**

2. The Environment Agency (EA) Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) (Waste Received tab) (versions 2019 to 2010) has been used to extract waste received by facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
3. To extract C&I (and LACW) arisings, the data was filtered to exclude Basic Waste Category: Hazardous, and EWC codes: Chapter 01 (mining waste), 02 01 (agricultural waste), Chapter 17, 19 12 09 and 20 02 02 (CD&E waste).
4. To avoid double counting the waste arising at transfer stations and the waste arising at end treatment/disposal destinations, the waste received by transfer stations has been excluded by filtering the data to exclude Site Category: Transfer.
5. Previous to 2019, Processing facilities, Storage facilities and Mobile Plants were not included within the EA WDI, therefore for consistency these have been excluded when calculating waste arisings in 2019.

### **Step 2: Identify waste received by incineration facilities**

6. Waste returns for incineration facilities are not included in the EA WDI prior to 2019. To understand the amount of waste received by incineration facilities, the EA Incinerator Waste Returns (Waste Received tab) has been used to extract waste received by incineration facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
7. To identify C&I waste received by incineration facilities, the data was filtered to exclude EWC codes: Chapter 01 (mining waste), 02 01 (agricultural waste), Chapter 17, 19 12 09 and 20 02 02 (CD&E waste). Waste received by hazardous waste incinerators was also excluded.
8. Incinerator Waste Returns datasets are only available for years 2018, 2017 and 2016. An analysis of the Incinerator Waste Returns datasets and the Waste Management in England 2019 data table (Ref. 53) indicated that, overall, approximately the same amount of waste was received annually by each plant found to receive waste with an origin of the plan area in 2018, 2017 and 2016. The amount of waste likely to have been received by incineration facilities prior to 2016 has therefore been estimated to be an

average of the waste received by incineration facilities (with an origin of the plan area) in 2018, 2017 and 2016.

### **Step 3: Identify waste received by exempt facilities**

9. The 2014 'Reconcile' methodology considers waste received by exempt sites. There has since been a revision to the 'Reconcile' methodology (Ref. 54), which updates the methodology to exclude waste received by exempt facilities on the basis that there is considerable uncertainty when estimating the amount of waste received by each exempt site. Also taken into account is the purpose of a waste needs assessment to assess the need for additional planned waste management capacity; it is unlikely that waste managed by exempt sites will require planned provision in the future.
10. It is acknowledged that waste received by exempt sites may add to the total C&I waste arisings, but it has not been taken into consideration for the purposes of this assessment.

### **Step 4: Remove LACW arisings**

11. To extract the current C&I waste arisings, LACW arisings (identified using WDF) has been subtracted from the waste received by permitted facilities and the waste received by incineration facilities (calculated in Step 1 and Step 2).

## **Forecasted Waste Arisings**

1. The Nottingham Employment Lands Needs Study reports the estimated impact of the pandemic on employment within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. It is forecasted that there will be a further fall in jobs in 2021, before a protracted recovery which will see employment levels return to pre-COVID 19 levels by 2024. In light of this information, employment (and therefore C&I waste generation rates) have been assumed to remain at current levels from 2018 to 2024, after 2024 the proposed growth rate will be applied.

### **Step 1: Remove 10 01 waste (waste from coal-fired power stations)**

2. The large decline in C&I waste arisings after 2014 is anticipated to be caused by a decline in coal-fired power station wastes, caused by a shift from coal-fired power stations towards more renewable energy sources. There is a requirement by the UK government to close remaining coal-fired power stations by 2025, therefore coal-fired power station wastes (identified as waste with an EWC code of 10 01) have been removed from the baseline C&I waste arisings used for C&I waste forecasting.

### **Step 2: Calculate waste per employee**

3. The waste per employee has been calculated by dividing the total C&I waste arisings in 2019 by the number of employees in 2019 (sourced from the Business Register and Employment Survey (Ref. 55)).
4. The number of employees has been forecast using the predicted quantity change rate (annual increase in the number of employees – calculated as the difference between the number of employees in 2024 and the predicted number of employees in 2038 divided by the number of years the change is over) found within the Nottingham Employment Land Needs study (with the assumption that the number of employees will stay that same from 2018 until 2024).

5. The Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study only includes projections for six of the Nottinghamshire local authorities (excludes Bassetlaw) and includes Erewash instead (located in Derbyshire). As Bassetlaw is a comparable size (both geographically and in population) to Newark and Sherwood, to calculate employment projections, the same employment projection for Newark and Sherwood has been applied to Bassetlaw.

### **Step 3: Identify growth profiles**

6. For **Scenario 1** it is assumed that the amount of C&I waste stays the same as the most recent value for C&I waste (i.e. 2019) as a baseline 'business as usual' scenario.
7. For **Scenario 2**, the amount of waste per employee is decreasing annually by a set quantity (calculated applying the following assumption '5% decline per employee from 2009 to 2031' to the waste per employee in 2019).
8. **Scenario 3** assumes that the waste per employee will remain the same as 2019.
9. For each year (and for each scenario), the waste per employee is multiplied by the number of employees estimated for that year to get the total C&I waste arisings.

## CD&E Waste

### Current Waste Arisings

1. Current CD&E waste arisings have been calculated by adapting the 'Methodology for estimating annual waste generation from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Sectors in England' used by Defra to the WPA level. The Defra methodology can be summarised as the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 CD\&E\ Waste = & \sum (waste\ received\ by\ permitted\ facilities \\
 & + waste\ received\ by\ incineration\ facilities \\
 & + waste\ received\ by\ exempt\ facilities \\
 & + recycled\ aggregate) \\
 & - (waste\ received\ by\ transfer\ facilities)
 \end{aligned}$$

### **Step 1: Identify CD&E waste received by permitted facilities**

2. The EA WDI (Waste Received tab) (versions 2019 to 2010) has been used to extract waste received by facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
3. To extract CD&E waste arisings, the data was filtered to only include EWC codes: Chapter 17, 19 12 09 and 20 02 02 (CD&E waste). The data was also filtered to exclude Basic Waste Category: Hazardous.
4. To avoid double counting the waste arising at transfer stations and the waste arising at end treatment/disposal destinations, the waste received by transfer stations has been excluded by filtering the data to exclude Site Category: Transfer.
5. Previous to 2019, Processing facilities, Storage facilities and Mobile Plants were not included within the EA WDI, therefore for consistency these have been excluded when calculating waste arisings in 2019.



6. In addition to the waste arisings calculated above, 50% of the 'WPA not codeable (East Midlands)' waste received by Vale Road Quarry (located in Nottinghamshire) has also been included within the CD&E waste arisings. The Vale Road Quarry landfill site sits close to the border between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Although for some years the waste received by this site has been reported with an origin (either Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire), there are also years where the waste origin is reported as 'not codeable' (but a proportion of the waste is likely to have originated within the plan area). A reasonable estimate of 50% of this 'not codeable' waste is assumed to originate from the plan area.

### **Step 2: Identify CD&E waste received by incineration facilities**

7. As with the methodology for current C&I waste arisings, to understand the amount of CD&E waste received by incineration facilities, the EA Incinerator Waste Returns (Waste Received tab) has been used to extract waste received by incineration facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
8. To identify CD&E waste received by incineration facilities, the data was filtered to only include EWC codes: Chapter 17, 19 12 09 and 20 02 02 (CD&E waste). Waste received by hazardous waste incinerators was also excluded.
9. Although only a small proportion of CD&E waste generated by the plan area was received by incineration facilities (under 25 tonnes per annum), it is worth noting that there may be occurrences where CD&E waste has been sent to other permitted facilities for treatment first and then sent on to incineration facilities and received as waste with a Chapter 19 code (waste and water treatment wastes). As this waste has already been received by a permitted facility, this has not been included to avoid double-counting

### **Step 3: Identify recycled aggregate production**

10. Information on the quantity of waste considered suitable for recycled aggregates has been extracted from the most recent Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment (Dec 2019) (Ref. 56). No data on recycled aggregates was provided for the year 2019, so it has been assumed that the amount of recycled aggregates in 2019 will be the same as 2018. Information on recycled aggregates is presented within the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment as "*Throughputs of inert waste considered suitable for recycled aggregates at permitted recycling and transfer facilities*". As CD&E waste received by permitted facilities has already been considered when calculating the CD&E waste arisings, recycled aggregate has been excluded from the CD&E waste arisings and a separate commentary has been provided, in order to avoid double counting.

### **Step 4: Identify waste received by exempt facilities**

11. It is understood that most CD&E waste will be managed by U1 exemptions (Use of Waste in Construction), so only U1 exemptions have been considered in this section. A list of exempt sites located within the plan area has been extracted from the EA Waste Exemptions dataset and has been confirmed by the EA. As there are no requirements to report on the amount of waste managed under exemptions, 600 tonnes of waste have been estimated to be managed at each U1 exempt site (Ref. 57). There is

considerable uncertainty when estimating the amount of CD&E waste received by each exempt site. In addition, the purpose of a waste needs assessment is to assess the need for additional planned waste management capacity; it is unlikely that waste managed by exempt sites will require planned provision in the future. Therefore, as with recycled aggregate, waste received by exempt sites has been excluded from the CD&E waste arisings and a separate commentary has been provided.

## Forecasted Waste Arisings

### **Step 1: Identify any major construction projects scheduled during the plan period**

1. It is not expected that any construction projects scheduled over the plan period will significantly affect future CD&E waste arisings.

### **Step 2: Identify growth profiles**

2. The baseline scenario recommended by the NPPG has been applied which assumes the current level of CD&E waste arisings will remain constant in the future (the most recent value for CD&E waste (i.e. 2019) has been taken as a baseline).

## Hazardous Waste

### Current Waste Arisings

#### **Step 1: Identify waste received by permitted facilities**

1. The EA Hazardous WDI provides a summary of hazardous waste movements using information provided by a hazardous waste consignment note. The EA Hazardous WDI (Waste Received tab) (versions 2019 to 2010) has been used to extract waste received by facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
2. To avoid double counting the waste arising at transfer stations and the waste arising at end treatment/disposal destinations, the waste received by transfer stations has been excluded by filtering the data to exclude facilities listed in the EA Hazardous WDI as Transfer (D) and Transfer (R).
3. Previous to 2019, Processing facilities, Storage facilities and Mobile Plants were not included within the EA WDI, therefore for consistency these have been excluded when calculating waste arisings in 2019.

#### **Step 2: Identify waste received by exempt facilities**

4. There is considerable uncertainty when estimating the amount of hazardous waste received by each exempt site. Also taken into account is the purpose of a waste needs assessment to assess the need for additional planned waste management capacity; it is unlikely that waste managed by exempt sites will require planned provision in the future.
5. It is acknowledged that waste received by exempt sites may add to the total hazardous waste arisings, but it has not been taken into consideration for the purposes of this assessment.



## Forecasted Waste Arisings

6. As recommended by the NPPG, hazardous waste has been forecast by extrapolating hazardous waste generated in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire over the past ten years.

## Agricultural Waste Arisings

### Current Waste Arisings

#### **Step 1: Identify waste received by permitted facilities**

1. The EA WDI (Waste Received tab) (versions 2019 to 2010) has been used to extract waste received by facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
2. To extract agricultural waste arisings, the data was filtered to only include EWC codes: 02 01 (agricultural waste). The data was also filtered to exclude Basic Waste Category: Hazardous.
3. To avoid double counting the waste arising at transfer stations and the waste arising at end treatment/disposal destinations, the waste received by transfer stations has been excluded by filtering the data to exclude Site Category: Transfer.
4. Previous to 2019, Processing facilities, Storage facilities and Mobile Plants were not included within the EA WDI, therefore for consistency these have been excluded when calculating waste arisings in 2019.

#### **Step 2: Identify waste received by exempt facilities**

5. There is considerable uncertainty when estimating the amount of agricultural waste received by each exempt site. Also taken into account is the purpose of a waste needs assessment to assess the need for additional planned waste management capacity; it is unlikely that waste managed by exempt sites will require planned provision in the future.
6. It is acknowledged that waste received by exempt sites may add to the total agricultural waste arisings, but it has not been taken into consideration for the purposes of this assessment.

## Mining Waste Arisings

### Current Waste Arisings

#### **Step 1: Identify waste received by permitted facilities**

1. The EA WDI (Waste Received tab) (versions 2019 to 2010) has been used to extract waste received by facilities where the waste has an origin of Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
2. To extract mining waste arisings, the data was filtered to only include EWC codes: Chapter 01 (mining waste). The data was also filtered to exclude Basic Waste Category: Hazardous.
3. To avoid double counting the waste arising at transfer stations and the waste arising at end treatment/disposal destinations, the waste received by transfer stations has been excluded by filtering the data to exclude Site Category: Transfer.

4. Previous to 2019, Processing facilities, Storage facilities and Mobile Plants were not included within the EA WDI, therefore for consistency these have been excluded when calculating waste arisings in 2019.

**Step 2: Identify waste received by exempt facilities**

5. There is considerable uncertainty when estimating the amount of mining waste received by each exempt site. Also taken into account is the purpose of a waste needs assessment to assess the need for additional planned waste management capacity; it is unlikely that waste managed by exempt sites will require planned provision in the future.
6. It is acknowledged that waste received by exempt sites may add to the total mining waste arisings, but it has not been taken into consideration for the purposes of this assessment.

# Appendix D Recycling Scenario Charts

Table 41. Recycling Scenarios (2038) Displayed in Pie Charts

Waste Stream	Low Recycling Scenario	Medium Recycling Scenario	High Recycling Scenario
LACW	<p>Recycled/Composted 39%</p> <p>Recovery 51%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>	<p>Recycled/Composted 55%</p> <p>Recovery 35%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>	<p>Recycled/Composted 65%</p> <p>Recovery 25%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>
C&I Waste	<p>Recycled/Composted 70%</p> <p>Recovery 20%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>	<p>Recycled/Composted 75%</p> <p>Recovery 15%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>	<p>Recycled/Composted 80%</p> <p>Recovery 10%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>
CD&E Waste	<p>Recycled/Composted 83%</p> <p>Landfill 17%</p>	<p>Recycled/Composted 90%</p> <p>Landfill 10%</p>	<p>Recycled/Composted 95%</p> <p>Landfill 5%</p>

# Appendix E Full Results Tables

**Table 42. Forecasted LACW Arisings (tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Nottingham City Council	1	163,678	163,091	162,464	161,797	161,088	160,339	159,548	158,717	157,845	156,933	155,979	154,985	153,950	152,874	151,758	150,600	149,402	148,163	146,883	145,563
	2	163,678	164,003	164,308	164,592	164,855	165,098	165,320	165,521	165,702	165,862	166,001	166,119	166,217	166,294	166,351	166,386	166,401	166,396	166,369	166,322
	3	163,678	164,942	166,207	167,471	168,736	170,000	171,264	172,529	173,793	175,058	176,322	177,587	178,851	180,116	181,380	182,645	183,909	185,174	186,438	187,703
Nottinghamshire County Council	1	413,169	409,355	405,430	401,394	397,248	392,990	388,622	384,143	379,554	374,853	370,042	365,120	360,087	354,944	349,689	344,324	338,848	333,261	327,563	321,755
	2	413,169	413,866	414,525	415,146	415,728	416,273	416,779	417,246	417,676	418,067	418,420	418,735	419,011	419,249	419,449	419,610	419,734	419,819	419,865	419,874
	3	413,169	416,247	419,325	422,404	425,482	428,560	431,639	434,717	437,796	440,874	443,952	447,031	450,109	453,187	456,266	459,344	462,422	465,501	468,579	471,658
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>576,846</b>	<b>572,446</b>	<b>567,894</b>	<b>563,191</b>	<b>558,336</b>	<b>553,329</b>	<b>548,171</b>	<b>542,861</b>	<b>537,399</b>	<b>531,786</b>	<b>526,021</b>	<b>520,105</b>	<b>514,037</b>	<b>507,818</b>	<b>501,447</b>	<b>494,924</b>	<b>488,250</b>	<b>481,424</b>	<b>474,446</b>	<b>467,317</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>576,846</b>	<b>577,869</b>	<b>578,833</b>	<b>579,738</b>	<b>580,584</b>	<b>581,371</b>	<b>582,099</b>	<b>582,768</b>	<b>583,378</b>	<b>583,929</b>	<b>584,421</b>	<b>584,854</b>	<b>585,228</b>	<b>585,543</b>	<b>585,799</b>	<b>585,997</b>	<b>586,135</b>	<b>586,214</b>	<b>586,234</b>	<b>586,196</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>576,846</b>	<b>581,189</b>	<b>585,532</b>	<b>589,875</b>	<b>594,218</b>	<b>598,560</b>	<b>602,903</b>	<b>607,246</b>	<b>611,589</b>	<b>615,932</b>	<b>620,275</b>	<b>624,617</b>	<b>628,960</b>	<b>633,303</b>	<b>637,646</b>	<b>641,989</b>	<b>646,332</b>	<b>650,674</b>	<b>655,017</b>	<b>659,360</b>

**Table 43. Forecasted C&I Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Nottingham City Council	1	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831
	2	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	342,106	345,362	348,600	351,820	355,021	358,204	361,368	364,514	367,642	370,751	373,841	376,913	379,967	383,003
	3	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	338,831	342,885	346,939	350,994	355,048	359,102	363,156	367,210	371,264	375,319	379,373	383,427	387,481	391,535	395,590
Nottinghamshire County Council	1	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894
	2	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	566,991	570,067	573,124	576,160	579,177	582,174	585,150	588,107	591,044	593,961	596,858	599,735	602,592	605,429
	3	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	563,894	568,282	572,670	577,058	581,446	585,834	590,222	594,610	598,998	603,386	607,774	612,162	616,550	620,937	625,325
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>909,097</b>	<b>915,430</b>	<b>921,724</b>	<b>927,980</b>	<b>934,198</b>	<b>940,377</b>	<b>946,519</b>	<b>952,621</b>	<b>958,685</b>	<b>964,711</b>	<b>970,699</b>	<b>976,648</b>	<b>982,559</b>	<b>988,431</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>902,726</b>	<b>911,168</b>	<b>919,610</b>	<b>928,052</b>	<b>936,494</b>	<b>944,936</b>	<b>953,378</b>	<b>961,820</b>	<b>970,262</b>	<b>978,704</b>	<b>987,146</b>	<b>995,589</b>	<b>1,004,031</b>	<b>1,012,473</b>	<b>1,020,915</b>

**Table 44. Forecasted CD&E Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2019 – 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>	<b>1,186,023</b>

**Table 45. Forecasted Hazardous Waste Arisings (tonnes), 2019 - 2038**

Area	Scenario	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
<b>Total (Plan Area)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48,414</b>	<b>48,124</b>	<b>47,833</b>	<b>47,543</b>	<b>47,252</b>	<b>46,962</b>	<b>46,671</b>	<b>46,381</b>	<b>46,091</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>45,510</b>	<b>45,219</b>	<b>44,929</b>	<b>44,638</b>	<b>44,348</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>43,767</b>	<b>43,477</b>	<b>43,186</b>	<b>42,896</b>

*For the purposes of forecasting, the Plan Area (Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Council) has been used as a total to baseline from. This is because hazardous waste represents a smaller quantity of waste overall, and so for the purpose of planning future hazardous waste management need, a regional approach including the city has been taken to allow for the economies of scale associated with hazardous waste planning.*

# Appendix F List of Permitted Waste Management Facilities

Each waste management site has been classified using its Site Type and Facility Type (as stated within the EA WDI), a full list of classifications is shown in the table below.

**Table 46. Assumptions for Classification of Facility Types**

Site Type (WDI)	Facility Type (WDI)	Our Classification
Incineration	EfW Incinerator	Energy Recovery
Incineration	Municipal Waste Incinerator	Energy Recovery
Incineration	Animal By-Products Incinerator	Energy Recovery
Landfill	Non-Hazardous Landfill	Landfill
Landfill	Inert Landfill	Landfill
MRS	Metal Recycling	Recycling
MRS	Car Breaker	Recycling
MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	Recycling
On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	Other Recovery
Storage	Storage – Anaerobic Digestion	Storage
Storage	Temporary Storage Installation	Storage
Transfer	Civic Amenity Site	Transfer
Transfer	Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment	Transfer
Transfer	Hazardous Waste Transfer	Transfer
Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer	Transfer
Transfer	Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer / Treatment	Transfer
Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	Anaerobic Digestion
Treatment	Composting	Composting
Treatment	Biological Treatment	Biological Treatment
Treatment	Hazardous Waste Transfer / Treatment	Recycling
Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	Recycling
Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	Recycling
Treatment	Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer / Treatment	Recycling
Treatment	Physical Treatment	Recycling
Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	Recycling

Site Type (WDI)	Facility Type (WDI)	Our Classification
Treatment	Recovery of Waste	Recycling

**Table 47. Full List of Permitted Waste Management Facilities by Facility Type**

Site Name	Operator	Facility Address	Post Code	Site Category (from WDI)	Facility Type (from WDI)	Waste Type	Operational Capacity (tonnes)
Bio Dynamic AD Plant EPR/DP3935ER	Bio Dynamic (UK) Limited	Bio Dynamic (UK) AD Plant, Private Road 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottinghamshire, NG4 2JT	NG4 2JT	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	Hhold/Ind/Com	18,414
						Hazardous	2
Land Off Works Lane	Merrivale Farms Limited	Land Off Works Lane, Works Lane, Barnstone, Nottinghamshire, NG13 9JN	NG13 9JN	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	Hhold/Ind/Com	2,115
Retford Anaerobic Digestion Facility EPR/TP3236NK	Sutton Grange AD Limited	Sutton Grange, Sutton-Cum-Lound, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8SB	DN22 8SB	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	Hhold/Ind/Com	21,696
Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works - EPR/ZP3898EL	Severn Trent Water Limited	Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works, Stoke Lane, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire, NG14 5HL	NG14 5HL	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	Hhold/Ind/Com	320,063
						Hazardous	664
Stragglethorpe A D Plant	Stragglethorpe Energy Limited	Stragglethorpe Grainstore, Nottingham Road, Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire, NG12 3BA	NG12 3BA	Treatment	Anaerobic digestion	Hhold/Ind/Com	2,425
<b>Anaerobic digestion Total</b>							<b>365,380</b>
Bilsthorpe H W R C	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Bilsthorpe H W R C, Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG22 8UA	NG22 8UA	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	4,162
						Inert/C+D	1,369
						Hazardous	143
Calverton Household Waste Recycling Centre	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Calverton H W R C, Hollinwood Lane, Calverton, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG14 6NR	NG14 6NR	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	8,845
						Inert/C+D	2,300
						Hazardous	379
Giltbrook Household Waste Site	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Gilt Hill, Kimberley, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG16 2HR	NG16 2HR	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,333
						Inert/C+D	2,063
						Hazardous	248
Greythorne Drive Household Waste Centre	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Greythorne Drive H W R C, Rugby Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG2 7HX	NG2 7HX	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	7,503
						Inert/C+D	2,610
						Hazardous	345
Hucknall Household Waste Recycling Centre	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Hucknall H W R C, Plot 4a Wigwam Lane, Baker Brook Ind Park, Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, NG15 7SZ	NG15 7SZ	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	4,610
						Inert/C+D	1,395
						Hazardous	259
Kestral Park Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Kestral Park H W R C, Kestral Park Ind Est, Kestral Road, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 5FT	NG18 5FT	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	7,120
						Inert/C+D	2,238
						Hazardous	368
Kirkby H W C	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Sidings Road, Lowmoor Business Park, Kirkby In Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 7JZ	NG17 7JZ	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,667
						Inert/C+D	2,160

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						Hazardous	307
Lenton Household Waste Recycling Centre	Enva England Limited	Lenton H W R C, Redfield Road, Lenton Ind Est, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2UJ	NG7 2UJ	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	10,093
Lilac Grove Household Waste Centre	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Lilac Grove H W C, Lilac Grove, Beeston, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG9 1PF	NG9 1PF	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	6,351
						Inert/C+D	1,956
						Hazardous	350
Newark H W R C	Veolia Environmental Services Nottinghamshire Ltd	Brunel Drive, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2DE	NG24 2DE	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	9,484
						Inert/C+D	2,493
						Hazardous	380
Oakfield Lane Household Waste Centre	Veolia Environmental Services ( U K ) Plc	Oakfield Lane H W R C, Oakfield Lane, Warsop, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG20 0JG	NG20 0JG	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,281
						Inert/C+D	2,210
						Hazardous	270
Retford H W R C	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Retford H W R C, Hallcroft Road, Retford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, DN22 7LB	DN22 7LB	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,694
						Inert/C+D	1,892
						Hazardous	232
Worksop Civic Amenity Site	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Land/premises At, Shireoaks Road, Worksop, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, S80 3HA	S80 3HA	Transfer	CA Site	Hhold/Ind/Com	7,801
						Inert/C+D	2,530
						Hazardous	362
<b>Civic Amenity Site Total</b>							<b>116,832</b>
Avs Vauxhall Breakers	Stephen William Barnett	Land/premises At, Cavendish Street, Dunkirk Industrial Estate, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2TJ	NG7 2TJ	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	224
						Hazardous	306
B D Motor Spares	Anthony & Norman White	Land/premises At, Harrow Lane, Boughton, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG22 9LA	NG22 9LA	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	306
French Spares	Marko Vavan	French Spares, Access Road, Ranskill, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8LW	DN22 8LW	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	171
Glen Barry Metals Ltd	Glen Barry Metals Limited	The Recycling Yard, Harby Road, Langar North Trading Est, Langar, Nottinghamshire, NG13 9HP	NG13 9HP	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,887
						Hazardous	82
Just Toyota Breakers	Ashfaq Raja	Unit 1, High Church Street, New Basford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 7JP	NG7 7JP	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	149
Lady Bay Salvage	D L Meek	Land/premises At, Colwick Road, Colwick, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG2 4BG	NG2 4BG	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	380
						Hazardous	112
Langar A T F	Davies Salvage Limited	J Davies Salvage, Langar Trading Estate, Langar, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG13 9HY	NG13 9HY	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	3,380
Megavaux	Dragan Vavan	Land/premises At, Station Road, Sandiacre, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG10 5AP	NG10 5AP	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	5,721
N D S Dismantlers	Mr Steven Cliffe	Kettles Yard, 25 Langwith Road, Shirebrook, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG20 9RN	NG20 9RN	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	513
Phoenix Auto Salvage	Philip Stern	Phoenix House, Bessell Lane, Stapleford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG9 7BX	NG9 7BX	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	19,294
Podders Nottingham Ltd	A Massey		NG14 6EH	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	2,241



		Arnold Lodge Camp, Bank Hill, Woodborough, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG14 6EH				Hazardous	2,174
Rays	Nigel Staton	Woodside Farm, Helmsley Road, Rainworth, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG21 0DG	NG21 0DG	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	441
Reclamations Ollerton Ltd	Reclamations Ollerton Ltd	Tuxford North Goods Yard, Lincoln Road, Tuxford, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG22 0JL	NG22 0JL	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	685
Tolney Lane	T. W. Crowden And Daughter Limited	Tolney Lane, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1DA	NG24 1DA	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	354
						Hazardous	1,360
V & K Dismantlers Ltd	V & K Dismantlers Ltd	Land/premises At, Access Road Off Station Road, Ranskill, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8LW	DN22 8LW	MRS	Car Breaker	Hazardous	110
Vale Road Dismantlers	Peter Vernon	Land/premises At, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG19 8HT	NG19 8HT	MRS	Car Breaker	Hhold/Ind/Com	377
						Hazardous	423
<b>Car Breaker Total</b>							<b>44,690</b>
P H S	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	Land/premises At, Brunel Drive, Northern Road Ind Est, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2DE	NG24 2DE	Transfer	Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	608
						Hazardous	28
<b>Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment Total</b>							<b>636</b>
Oxton Composting Site EPR/AP3937RT	Veolia ES Landfill Ltd	Grange Farm, Ollerton Road, Oxton, Nottinghamshire, NG25 0RG	NG25 0RG	Treatment	Composting	Hhold/Ind/Com	75,825
Sherwood Farms Ltd	Sherwood Farms Ltd	Land Off Stragglethorpe Road, Near Bassingfield, Radcliffe On Trent, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG12 2JZ	NG12 2JZ	Treatment	Composting	Hhold/Ind/Com	4,374
The Sawmill	John Brooke ( Sawmills ) Limited	The Sawmill, Fosseyway, Widmerpool, Nottinghamshire, NG12 5PS	NG12 5PS	Treatment	Composting	Hhold/Ind/Com	29,607
						Inert/C+D	20,391
<b>Composting Total</b>							<b>130,197</b>
Bentinck Tip Site	Broomco (1997) Ltd	Bentinck Tip Site, Park Lane, Selston, Nottinghamshire, NG16 6JG	NG16 6JG	On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	Hhold/Ind/Com	180
						Inert/C+D	267,878
Conygre Farm - Hoveringham	Philip Christopher Fred Lee, Janet Lee And Christopher Fred Lee	Conygre Farm, Thurgarton Lane, Hoveringham, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG14 7JX	NG14 7JX	On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	Inert/C+D	50,466
Styrrup Quarry	J White & Co ( T D E ) Ltd	Styrrup Quarry, Oldcotes Road, Styrrup, Nottinghamshire, DN11 8LL	DN11 8LL	On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	Inert/C+D	69,951
<b>Deposit of waste to land (recovery) Total</b>							<b>388,475</b>
Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Plant	Oakwood Fuels Ltd	Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Plant, Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG22 8UA	NG22 8UA	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,116
						Inert/C+D	205
						Hazardous	44,417
Colwick Transfer Station	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Land/premises At, Private Road No 2, Colwick Ind Est, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG4 2JR	NG4 2JR	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	60,724
						Inert/C+D	834
						Hazardous	23
Kimberley Depot	Broxtowe Borough Council	Kimberley Depot, Eastwood Road, Kimberley, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG16 2HX	NG16 2HX	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	8,592
						Inert/C+D	321
						Hazardous	30

Newark Waste Transfer Station	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Plot 4 Brunel Drive, Northern Road Ind Est, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2DZ	NG24 2DZ	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	44,389
PHS Waste Transfer Station Newark EPR/WP3137SV/V002	PHS Services Limited	PHS Group PLC, Jessop Close, Off Jessop Lane, Northern Road Ind Est, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2DS	NG24 2DS	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	333
						Hazardous	403
Plot 14 Baker Brook Industrial Estate	Carl Wright ( Haulage & Plant) Ltd	Plot 14 Baker Brook Ind Est, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, NG15 7SZ	NG15 7SZ	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	252
						Inert/C+D	12,433
						Hazardous	475
Portland Street	Kaefer Limited	63 Portland Street, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG19 8BG,	NG19 8BG	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hazardous	40
Smart Waste Services Ltd	Smart Waste Services Ltd	Unit 15, Unity Road, Kirkby In Ashfield, Nottingham, NG17 7LE	NG17 7LE	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com	213
						Inert/C+D	389
<b>Haz Waste Transfer Total</b>							<b>175,125</b>
C M E C Demolition	C M E C Demolition Ltd	2 - 4 Gibbon Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2SB	NG7 2SB	Treatment	Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	270
						Inert/C+D	338
						Hazardous	219
<b>Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment Total</b>							<b>827</b>
JG Pears Power (O&M) Ltd - EPR/MP3235CC	JG Pears Power (O&M) Ltd	JG Pears Power (O&M) Ltd, Marnham Road, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG23 6SP	NG23 6SP	Incineration	Incinerator (Animal By-Products)	Hhold/Ind/Com	53,764
Biomass Power Plant, Widmerpool, Nottingham EPR/QP3936AX	Equitix ESI CHP (Nottingham) Limited	Fosse Way, Widmerpool, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG12 5PS	NG12 5PS	Incineration	Incinerator (EfW)	Hhold/Ind/Com	38,793
Eastcroft EFW Plant - EPR/EP3034SN	WasteNotts (Reclamation) Ltd	Eastcroft Energy from Waste Plant, Cattle Market Road, Nottinghamshire, NG2 3JH	NG2 3JH	Incineration	Incinerator (Municipal Waste)	Hhold/Ind/Com	188,213
<b>Incinerator/Energy from Waste Total</b>							<b>280,770</b>
Scrooby Top Quarry	Rotherham Sand & Gravel Co Ltd	Scrooby Top Quarry, Scrooby, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN10 6AY	DN10 6AY	Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer	Inert/C+D	7,258
<b>Inert Waste Transfer Total</b>							<b>7,258</b>
C P S ( Contractors) Ltd	C P S ( Contractors ) Limited	Gamston Airfield Industrial Estate, Gamston, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 0QL	DN22 0QL	Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	Inert/C+D	2,304
Cupit Plant Hire Ltd	Cupit Plant Hire Limited	Bluebell Farm, Great North Road, Weston, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG23 6SZ	NG23 6SZ	Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	Inert/C+D	23,790
Toton Sidings	Network Rail Infrastructure Limited	Land At Toton Sidings, Toton, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG10 4HH	NG10 4HH	Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	Inert/C+D	186,798
						Hazardous	1,221
Wallrudding Farm	Mr Peter Robert Fearn And Mr Mark Lindsay Fearn	Wallrudding Farm, Saxilby Road, Doddington, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, LN6 4RY	LN6 4RY	Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	Inert/C+D	5,578
<b>Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment Total</b>							<b>219,692</b>
Conica Ltd	Conica Ltd	Jessop Way, Northern Road Ind Est, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2ER	NG24 2ER	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	19,322
						Hazardous	18
Crookford Hill Materials Recycling Facility	R Plevin & Sons Ltd	Crookford Hill Materials Recycling Facility, Crookford Hill, Elkesley, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8BT	DN22 8BT	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	79,720
						Inert/C+D	7,464
Mansfield Skip Hire And Waste Management Limited	Central Waste ( U K ) Ltd	Land/premises At, Lane End, Urban Road, Kirkby In Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 8AP	NG17 8AP	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	Inert/C+D	1,710

Retford Waste Limited	Retford Waste Limited	Access Road, Common Lane, Ranskill, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8LW	DN22 8LW	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	4,396
						Inert/C+D	7,890
Sandy Lane Plastics Reprocessor	M B A Polymers United Kingdom Ltd	Sandy Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S80 3ET	S80 3ET	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	36,921
<b>Material Recycling Facility Total</b>							<b>157,441</b>
A1 Metal Recycling (2014) Ltd	A1 Metal Recycling (2014) Limited	Alpine Industrial Park, Jockey Lane, Elkesley, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8BN	DN22 8BN	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,115
						Inert/C+D	17,471
						Hazardous	1,096
Bradford Moor	Bradford Moor Iron & Steel Company Ltd	Lamd/premises At, Cow Lane, North Gate, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1HQ	NG24 1HQ	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	155
						Inert/C+D	5,619
						Hazardous	551
Briggs Metals Ltd	Briggs Metals Ltd	The Yard, Great North Road, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1DP	NG24 1DP	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	18,779
						Inert/C+D	21,872
						Hazardous	5,572
Bulwell Metal Recycling & E L V Facility	Pinball Metals Limited	Unit 2 First Avenue, Greasley Street, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, NG6 8NG	NG6 8NG	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	3,410
						Inert/C+D	1
						Hazardous	61
Carlton Metals	Michael John Donington	16 Great Northern Way, Netherfield Ind Est, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG4 2HD	NG4 2HD	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,363
						Hazardous	4
Chris Allsop Waste Management Facility	Chris Allsop Holdings Limited	Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road Number 2, Colwick, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG4 2JR	NG4 2JR	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	23,275
						Inert/C+D	44,892
						Hazardous	897
E M R Nottingham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	E M R Nottingham, Alcester Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2SF	NG7 2SF	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	34,352
						Inert/C+D	1,326
						Hazardous	1,041
Harrimans Lane EPR/ZP3532WY	Sims Group UK Limited	Sims Group UK Limited, Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2SD	NG7 2SD	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	173,623
						Inert/C+D	44
						Hazardous	37,426
Lakeside	U K Vehicle Dismantlers Limited	Lakeside, Clifton Lane, Wigsley Wood, Thorney, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG23 7DQ	NG23 7DQ	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hazardous	220
Mansfield Metal Recycling	Briggs Metals Ltd	Mansfield Metal Recycling, Unit 13 Anglia Way, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 4LP	NG18 4LP	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,769
						Inert/C+D	3,376
						Hazardous	1,807
Nottingham Scrap Metal Ltd	Sadlers Waste Limited	Kissingstone House, Radford Road, New Basford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 7EB	NG7 7EB	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,190
						Inert/C+D	8,494
						Hazardous	0.3
R T B Spares		Mill Grove Farm, Mattersey Road, Ranskill, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8NH	DN22 8NH	MRS	Metal Recycling	Inert/C+D	78

	Mr Lee Newton And Mr Keith Barrett					Hazardous	124
S R Payne ( Ferrous ) Metals	Mr Richard Tolley And Mrs Angela Tracy Morris	8a The Yard, Sibthorpe Street, Off Quarry Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 5DE	NG18 5DE	MRS	Metal Recycling	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,381
<b>Metal Recycling Total</b>							<b>420,387</b>
A B Waste Disposal	John Edward Adkins & Geofery Alan Adkins	Old Mill Lane Industrial Estate, Raymond Way, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, NG19 9BG	NG19 9BG	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,624
						Inert/C+D	20,100
A B Waste Disposal Transfer Station	A B Waste Disposal Limited	Bleak Hill Sidings, Sheepbridge Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 5EP	NG18 5EP	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	17,740
						Inert/C+D	7,230
Abbey Road Depot	Rushcliffe Borough Council	Central Works Depot, Abbey Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG2 5NE	NG2 5NE	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	2,520
						Inert/C+D	144
						Hazardous	20
Bunny Hill - EPR/EP3734WK	Johnsons Aggregates and Recycling Limited	Johnsons Aggregates and Recycling Limited, Bunny Hill Loughborough Road, Bunny, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG11 6QN	NG11 6QN	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	170,075
						Inert/C+D	83,127
Central Waste	David Robinson	Plot 15 B Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG15 7SZ	NG15 7SZ	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Inert/C+D	42,485
Colson Transport Limited	Colson Transport Limited	2 Bulwell Lane, Basford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG6 0BT	NG6 0BT	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	12,876
						Inert/C+D	38,758
Crown Farm Materials Recycling Facility	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Land/ Premises At, Warren Way, Crown Farm Ind Est, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG19 0FL	NG19 0FL	Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer <sup>2</sup>	Hhold/Ind/Com	83,158
Eastcroft Depot	Nottingham City Council	Eastcroft Depot, London Road, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG2 3AH	NG2 3AH	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	19,816
						Inert/C+D	4,932
Giltbrook Transfer Station	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Giltbrook Transfer Station, Gilt Hill, Kimberley, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG16 2HR	NG16 2HR	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	8,853
						Inert/C+D	94
						Hazardous	6
Mansfield D C Transfer Station	Mansfield District Council	Hermitage Lane Depot, Maunside, Green Lane Ind Est, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 5GU	NG18 5GU	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	4,873
						Hazardous	21
Mass Skip Hire Ltd	Mass Skip Hire Ltd	Langar North Trading Estate, Harby Road, Langar, Nottinghamshire, NG13 9HY	NG13 9HY	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	765
Moorbridge Works	Mr Peter Allsop & Mr Jeffrey Hillier	Plot 8 Moorbridge Works, Bestwood Road, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG6 8SS	NG6 8SS	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	98
						Inert/C+D	735
Nottingham Sleeper Company	Nottingham Sleeper Company Ltd	Alpine Industrial Park, Jockey Lane, Elkesley, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8BN	DN22 8BN	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Inert/C+D	10,250
Quarry Farm	Nubeau Holdings Limited	Quarry Farm, Bowbridge Lane, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 3BZ	NG24 3BZ	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,796
						Inert/C+D	6,945
Sadlers Waste	Sadlers Waste Limited	Staffordshire House, Beechdale Road, Aspley, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG8 3FH	NG8 3FH	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	15,546
						Inert/C+D	10,549

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<sup>2</sup> Although this site is listed in the EA WDI as 'Inert Waste Transfer', following discussions with Nottinghamshire County Council, this is believed to be incorrect and has been manually recategorized as 'Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment'.

Sait Recycling And Reuse - Harworth Works	Sait Systems & Trading Limited	Plot C6, Old Glassworks, Off Snape Lane, Harworth, Nottinghamshire, DN11 8NF	DN11 8NF	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	2,187
						Inert/C+D	202
T R Smith & Sons	T R Smith & Sons Builders Ltd	Land/ Premises At, Station Road, Maun Valley Ind Park, Sutton In Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 5GB	NG17 5GB	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,468
						Inert/C+D	6,212
Vale Skip Hire	Vale Skip Hire Limited	Unit 1, 41 Grainger Street, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG2 3GW	NG2 3GW	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	424
						Inert/C+D	7,106
Worksop Transfer Station	Veolia E S Nottinghamshire Ltd	Dukeries House, Claylands Avenue, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S81 7DJ	S81 7DJ	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	57,084
						Inert/C+D	6,035
						Hazardous	7
<b>Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment Total</b>							<b>649,858</b>
Aggregate Recycling Facility	Central Waste ( U K ) Ltd	15a Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG15 7TA	NG15 7TA	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	3,410
						Inert/C+D	107,578
B & J Parr	Beverley Parr	B & J Parr, Station Hill, Woodhouse, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG19 8BZ	NG19 8BZ	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	3,419
						Inert/C+D	5,112
						Hazardous	103
Boynton Bros & Hallam ( Ranskill ) Limited	Boynton Bros & Hallam ( Ranskill ) Limited	Land/premises At, Access Road, Ranskill, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8LW	DN22 8LW	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	6,135
Cast Quarry	Midland Landfill Ltd	Cast Quarry, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, NG18 8DP	NG18 8DP	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	904
						Inert/C+D	34,872
Charcon Construction Solutions	Prestige Aggregates Ltd	Chainbridge Lane, Lound, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 8RU	DN22 8RU	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Inert/C+D	12,000
Collins Earthworks Recycling Facility	Collins Earthworks Limited	Plot 7a Park Lane Business Park, Park Lane, Kirkby In Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 9LE	NG17 9LE	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Inert/C+D	42,301
						Hazardous	483
Coneygre Farm	Lee Reclaim Ltd	Coneygre Farm, Hoveringham Lane, Hoveringham, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG14 7JX	NG14 7JX	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Inert/C+D	24,577
Enva Colwick Recycling and Resource Recovery Facility EPR/JP3934WW	Enva England Limited	Enviro Building, Private Road 4, Nottinghamshire	NG4 2JT	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	153,722
						Inert/C+D	211,553
						Hazardous	147
John Brooks Metals Ltd	John Brooks Metals Ltd	198a Road F Broughton Ind Est, Broughton, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG22 9LD	NG22 9LD	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	1
						Hazardous	5,622
Total Reclaims Demolition Ltd	Total Reclaims Demolition Limited	Aggregate Recycling Facility, Bakers Brook Ind Est, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG15 7SZ	NG15 7SZ	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Inert/C+D	23,068
Unit 1 Moonbridge Works	Cross Waste Recycling Limited	Unit 1 Moorbridge Works, Bestwood Road, Bulwell, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG6 8SS	NG6 8SS	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Inert/C+D	23,608
Welbeck Colliery Waste Facility	Tetron Welbeck Llp	Welbeck Colliery Waste Facility, Elkesley Road, Meden Vale, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG20 9PU	NG20 9PU	Treatment	Physical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	82,163
						Inert/C+D	286,582
						Hazardous	6,389
<b>Physical Treatment</b>							<b>1,033,749</b>

Bilthorpe Oil Treatment Plant - EPR/DP3331MG	Enva England Specialist Waste Limited	Bilthorpe Oil Treatment Plant, Brailwood Road, Bilthorpe Industrial Est, Bilthorpe, Nottinghamshire, NG22 8UA	NG22 8UA	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	Hazardous	36,092
Claylands Avenue EPR/FP3890CZ	Schutz (UK) Limited	Schutz (UK) Limited, Claylands Avenue, Nottinghamshire, S81 7BE	S81 7BE	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	2,063
						Hazardous	9,043
Welshcroft Close Transfer Station EPR/LP3839DK	Veolia Es Nottinghamshire Limited	Welshcroft Close Transfer Station, Welsh Croft Close, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 8EP	NG17 8EP	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	61,823
<b>Physical-Chemical Treatment Total</b>							<b>109,021</b>
The Sawmill	John Brooke ( Sawmill ) Limited	Fosse Way, Widmerpool, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG12 5PS	NG12 5PS	Treatment	Recovery of Waste	Hhold/Ind/Com	13,340
						Inert/C+D	2,052
<b>Recovery of Waste Total</b>							<b>15,392</b>
E M R Nottingham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Mountstar House, Alcester Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2SF	NG7 2SF	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	3,243
						Hazardous	55
E M R Worksop	European Metal Recycling Ltd	E M R Worksop, Sandy Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S80 3ET	S80 3ET	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	10,819
						Inert/C+D	99
						Hazardous	1,317
Euro Breakers	Euro Breakers Limited	The Scrapyard, Bessell Lane, Stapleford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG9 7BX	NG9 7BX	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	Hazardous	1,222
Fox Covert Dismantlers	Shergar Investments Group Limited	Fox Covert Dismantlers, Gateford Road, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S81 8AE	S81 8AE	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	219
						Hazardous	86
<b>Vehicle depollution facility Total</b>							<b>17,060</b>

# Appendix G List of Landfill Sites

9.1 The landfill sites highlighted in red have not been included in the capacity calculations for the following reasons:

- Bole Ings, Cottam and Ratcliffe on Soar landfill are 'restricted user' sites and can only accept ash from power stations. As waste with an EWC code of 10 01 (power station wastes) has been excluded from the waste arisings, these sites have also been excluded when calculating final capacity figures.
- It is Nottinghamshire County Council's understanding that Serlby Quarry landfill is to be restored without importation of waste due to the amount of natural regeneration that has taken place as site has not been used in approximately 20 years. Therefore, this site has been excluded when calculating final capacity figures.

9.2 In addition, Borrow Pits landfill is a 'restricted user' site and can only accept waste from beet washing/soil disposal etc. (waste with an EWC code of 02 04). As this site is restricted to only take this waste stream, the capacity provided by this site has been considered separately.

**Table 48. Full List of Landfill Sites**

Facility Name	Operator	Address	Permit Type	Remaining Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Further Information
Bole Ings Ash Disposal Site	EDF Energy (West Burton Power) Ltd	West Burton Power Station, Retford, DN22 8BL	L04 - Non Hazardous	1,358,657	The West Burton Power Station is expected to cease operation in September 2022, the disposal site will have permission to dispose PFA until 2025 and recover PFA until 2030.
Borrow Pits Landfill	British Sugar Plc	Newark Sugar Factory, Great North Road, Newark, NG24 1DL	L05 - Inert Landfill	398,971	
Cottam Ash Lagoons	EDF Energy (West Burton Power) Ltd	Cottam Power Station, PO Box 4, Retford, DN22 0ET	L04 - Non Hazardous	1,567,774	This power station has closed and so disposal has now ceased.
Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station	Uniper UK Ltd	Radcliffe on Soar Power Station, Radcliffe on Soar, Nottingham, NG11 0EE	L04 - Non Hazardous	790,328	
Serlby Landfill	WRG Waste Services Ltd	Serlby Sand Quarry, Doncaster, DN10 6BP	L05 - Inert Landfill	1,350,000	
Staple Quarry Landfill Site	FCC Recycling (UK) Limited	Grange Lane, Nottingham, NG23 5JZ	L04 - Non Hazardous	58,847	
Vale Road Quarry	Midland Landfill Limited	Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, NG19 8DP	L05 - Inert Landfill	1,510,269	

# Appendix H Number of Registered Exemptions per Exempt Category

Table 49. Number of Exemptions Registered for each Exempt Category

Exempt Category	Description	Number of Registered Exemptions
D1	Depositing waste from dredging inland waters	64
D2	Depositing waste from a railway sanitary convenience	1
D3	Depositing waste from a portable sanitary convenience	10
D4	Depositing agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health Notice	18
D5	Depositing waste samples for testing or analysis	8
D6	Disposal by incineration	20
D7	Burning waste in the open	106
D8	Burning waste at a port under a Plant Health Notice	2
S1	Storing waste in secure containers	64
S2	Storing waste in a secure place	145
S3	Storing sludge	524
T1	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste	26
T2	Recovering textiles	7
T4	Preparatory treatments such as baling, sorting or shredding	40
T5	Screening and blending waste	31
T6	Treating waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising	72
T8	Mechanically treating end-of-life tyres	4
T9	Recovering scrap metal	32
T10	Sorting mixed waste	22
T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	13
T12	Manually treating waste	10
T13	Treating waste food	4
T14	Crushing and emptying vehicle waste oil filters	23
T15	Treating waste aerosol cans	5
T16	Treating waste toner and ink cartridges	2
T17	Crushing waste florescent tubes	6



Exempt Category	Description	Number of Registered Exemptions
T18	Using flocculants to remove water from waste	1
T19	Physical and chemical treatment of waste edible oils and fat to produce biodiesel	1
T20	Treating waste at a water treatment works	2
T21	Recovering waste at a wastewater treatment works	1
T23	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment	34
T24	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning resulting biogas	6
T25	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning resulting biogas	4
T26	Treatment of kitchen waste in a wormery	3
T27	Treatment of sheep dip using organophosphate-degrading enzyme	1
T28	Sorting and denature of controlled drugs for disposal	51
T29	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal	4
T30	Recovering silver	1
T31	Recovering monopropylene glycol from aircraft antifreeze fluids	1
T32	Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter	8
T33	Recovering central heating oil by filtration	1
U1	Use of waste in construction	165
U2	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction	4
U3	Construction of entertainment of educational installations	4
U4	Burning waste as fuel in a small appliance	43
U5	Using biodiesel produced from waste as fuel	3
U6	Using sludge to reseed a wastewater treatment plant	3
U7	Using effluent to clean a highway gravel bed	1
U8	Using waste for a specified purpose	62
U9	Using waste to manufacture finished goods	14
U10	Spreading waste to benefit agricultural land	79
U11	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land	29
U12	Using mulch	41
U13	Spreading plant matter to provide benefits	41
U14	Incorporating ash into soil	27
U15	Using pig and poultry ash	8

Exempt Category	Description	Number of Registered Exemptions
U16	Using depolluted end-of-life vehicles for parts	8

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Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

# DRAFT WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report

November 2021



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# 1 Introduction

## The Waste Local Plan

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are preparing a new joint Waste Local Plan (WLP) to replace the existing Plan. The first stage of this process was the publication of the Waste Local Plan Issues and Options consultation document in February 2020. This set out the issues which the County Council and the City Council considered required addressing in the preparation of the new Waste Local Plan, and the possible options to deal with them. In order to assess which of the options would represent the most sustainable approach to dealing with each issue, a sustainability appraisal (SA) was carried out which was the subject of a separate 'Issues and Options' Sustainability Appraisal Report and informed the current stage of the WLP – the Draft Plan.
- 1.2 The Draft Plan sets out a vision to address the waste issues in the Plan area, the strategic objectives which are central to achieving the delivery of the vision, and strategic policies and development management policies to provide the planning policy framework against which all proposals for waste development will be assessed. SA has been an integral part of the development of the vision, strategic objectives and policies and is the subject of this report.

## Requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.3 The EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This requires the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment which includes waste local plans because of the likely significant effects they might have on the environment.
- 1.4 The Regulations state that the SEA must consider biodiversity, population, human health, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors.

## Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.5 All local plans, including those for waste, are required to complete a SA under S19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. SA helps local planning authorities to ensure that

sustainable development is considered in the preparation of their plans. The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (NPPF) has at its heart a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' which should apply to plan-making and decision-making.

### **Sustainability Appraisal process**

- 1.6 Although the requirements to complete SEA and SA are distinct, the two processes are similar, with the main difference being that SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas SA involves not only environmental effects, but also social and economic impacts. Provided that a SA fully incorporates the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 on SEA there is no need to carry out a separate SEA. This report therefore refers to both processes as SA for simplicity.



## **2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology**

- 2.1 The sustainability appraisal methodology was set out in the Issues and Options SA Report. The Issues and Options Sustainability Report and this Interim Sustainability Report on the Draft Plan comprise Stage B (developing and refining options and policies, and assessing effects) of the SA process.
- 2.2 The SA objectives and decision-making criteria which have been used to help assess the likely effects of the Plan on sustainability are set out in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: SA objectives and decision-making criteria**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Decision making criteria</b>
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal provide waste treatment/disposal sites close to where the waste is produced?</li> <li>•Will it reduce the distance waste is transported?</li> <li>•Will it reduce the cost of municipal waste treatment/disposal?</li> <li>•Will it help to reduce fly-tipping?</li> <li>•Will the plan identify suitable areas of land to serve current/future markets?</li> </ul>
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse effect on internationally, nationally or locally important sites, irreplaceable habitats or legally protected species?</li> <li>•Will it affect habitats or species identified within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)?</li> <li>•Will it restore or create new habitat in line with LBAP priorities?</li> <li>•Will it support the retention/enhancement of the Plan Area's green infrastructure?</li> </ul>
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal reduce overall transport distances for waste?</li> <li>•Will it reduce road haulage of waste?</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will it promote alternative forms of transport?</li> <li>•Will it reduce/increase road congestion?</li> <li>•Will it result in sites that are well related to the main highway network?</li> <li>•Will it require new transport infrastructure to be developed?</li> </ul>
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon heritage assets and/or their settings, including archaeological remains and historic buildings?</li> <li>•Will it conserve and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic environment?</li> <li>•Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?</li> <li>•Will it enhance or increase our understanding of the historic environment?</li> </ul>
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local landscape character or areas of important townscape?</li> <li>•Will it have an adverse effect on the openness and visual amenity of the Green Belt?</li> <li>•Will it affect areas of public open space?</li> <li>•Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements?</li> <li>•Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale?</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal increase the risk of flooding?</li> <li>•Will it seek to avoid flood risk?</li> <li>•Will it help to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?</li> </ul>
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal increase emissions of greenhouse gases from waste activities?</li> <li>•Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?</li> <li>•Will it encourage the use of renewable energy sources?</li> <li>•Will it help to reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change?</li> <li>•Will it help to increase the resilience of flora and fauna to climate change?</li> </ul>
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on soil quality?</li> <li>•Will it result in the sustainable use of soils?</li> <li>•Will it lead to land contamination?</li> <li>•Will it lead to the irreversible loss of best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will it promote sustainable waste management and encourage movement of waste up the waste hierarchy?</li> <li>•Will it reduce waste/provide for re-use of waste materials?</li> <li>•Will it make use of previously developed land or buildings?</li> <li>•Will it utilise existing infrastructure or minimise the need for additional infrastructure and land take?</li> </ul>
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal minimise energy needs?</li> <li>•Will it contribute to renewable/low carbon energy targets?</li> <li>•Will it offset the use of fossil fuels?</li> </ul>
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local air quality through the creation of dust or emissions of pollutants from facilities and transport?</li> <li>•Will it adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?</li> </ul>
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon water quality?</li> <li>•Will it increase demand for water?</li> <li>•Will it help to improve existing water quality?</li> <li>•Will the proposal incorporate sustainable water management and/or drainage?</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal help to increase training and employment opportunities in Nottinghamshire?</li> <li>•Will it help to enable wider economic development?</li> </ul>
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal minimise adverse impacts of waste activity on human health and levels of nuisance including dust, particulate emissions, noise (including traffic noise), vibration, odour, vermin, visual amenity and light pollution.</li> <li>•Will it promote best practice in the operation and restoration of sites?</li> <li>•Will it help to enhance health and wellbeing through the provision of new or improved public open space/recreational space and access?</li> <li>•Will it lead to a loss of public open space/recreational space or reduction in public access?</li> </ul>

### 3 Appraisal of the Vision

- 3.1 The Waste Local Plan will be guided by an overall vision setting out how waste should be managed in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham throughout the Plan period. A proposed vision was set out in the Issues and Options consultation document and this was appraised against the 14 SA objectives (listed in Table1), as set out in the Issues and Options Sustainability Report. The appraisal found that the vision failed to impart a sustainable overall approach to waste management and it was recommended that the vision was revised to fully take into account the issues which are covered by the following SA objectives:
- 1.(Ensure adequate provision of waste management sites and safe treatment of waste)
  - 2.(protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity)
  - 3. (promote sustainable movement patterns and transport)
  - 5. (protect and enhance the quality and character of townscape and landscape)
  - 6. (reduce impact and risk of flooding)
  - 7. (minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change)
  - 8. (protect high quality agricultural land and soil)
  - 10. (promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities)
  - 11.(protect and improve local air quality)
  - 12. (protect and improve water quality and promote efficient water usage)
  - 14. (protect and improve human health and quality of life).
- 3.2 The vision was therefore re-drafted following the Issues and Options stage and the sustainability appraisal results of this amended vision are shown in Table 2.
- 3.3 The re-appraisal of the revised vision found that it had a positive or very positive impacts on the majority of SA objectives and there were no negative effects on any of the SA objectives. There was still, however, scope for improvement in respect of SA objectives 5 (protect and enhance the quality and character of townscape and landscape) and 6 (reduce impact and risk of flooding) on which there was no significant effect.

**Table 2: Appraisal of the revised Vision**

**REVISED VISION:**

*By 2038 our communities and businesses will produce less waste by re-using resources as far as possible as part of a truly circular economy. This will be supported by an ambitious and innovative waste industry enabling us to meet, and preferably exceed existing and future recycling targets. We will then look to recover the maximum value from any leftover waste in terms of materials or energy. Disposal will be the last resort once all other options have been exhausted.*

*There will be an appropriate mix of waste management site types, sizes and locations to ensure there is sufficient capacity to meet current and future needs. The geographical spread of waste management facilities will be closely linked to our concentrations of population and employment so that waste can be managed locally as far as possible/close to where it is produced. Large facilities will be focussed around the Nottingham urban area, Mansfield and Ashfield with medium sized facilities close to Worksop, Retford and Newark.*

*Existing waste management facilities will be safeguarded, where appropriate, and new facilities will be situated in the most sustainable locations to support the needs of all new development and promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.*

*The quality of life of those living, visiting and working in the area will be improved and any risks to human health avoided.*

*We will protect and enhance our environment, wildlife, high quality agricultural land and heritage, improve air quality and the efficient use of water resources and minimise the effects of climate change whilst achieving biodiversity net gains.*

*We will promote waste management facilities' adaptability to climate change and ensure energy efficiency whilst maximising renewable energy opportunities from new or existing waste development.*

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<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	++	The Vision states that there will be an appropriate mix of waste management site types, sizes and locations to ensure there is sufficient capacity to meet current and future needs in the Plan area. It also states that any risks to human health will be avoided and the environment will be protected and enhanced which indicates that treatment and disposal of waste will be safe.



2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	++	The Vision seeks to protect and enhance Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's environment and wildlife and to achieve biodiversity net gain. Safeguarding features of geological interest is not explicitly referred to, however this could be included under the protection of the environment.
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	++	The Vision states that new facilities will be located to promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	The Vision seeks to protect and enhance Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's heritage.
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	This matter is not explicitly addressed within the Vision though it does state that the environment would be protected, which could include landscape and townscape.
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	This matter is not explicitly addressed though the Vision does refer to minimising the effects of climate change, which could include flooding.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	The Vision seeks to minimise the effects of climate change and to promote waste management facilities' adaptability to climate change. The impacts of waste management activities on climate change would also be reduced through the Vision's promotion of a circular economy where less waste is produced, resources are re-used, more waste is recycled, materials or energy are recovered as far as possible and disposal of waste is minimised.
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	+	The Vision states it will protect high quality agricultural land. Although soil is not specifically referred to, it does state that the environment will be protected which could include soil.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	+	The Vision promotes a circular economy in which resources will be re-used and recycled and materials or energy will be recovered as far as possible.
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable	+	The Vision states that waste management facilities will be energy efficient and renewable energy opportunities for both new and existing waste facilities will be maximised.

energy opportunities from new or existing development.		
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	The Vision states that air quality will be improved.
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	The Vision refers to the efficient use of water resources but does not address protecting and improving water quality.
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	++	Using waste as a resource and moving towards a circular economy are referred to in the Vision which could contribute to supporting the wider economy and providing local job opportunities. The Vision also seeks to provide sufficient capacity to meet current and future needs and locate new waste facilities to support the needs of new development which would also support the wider economy.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	The Vision seeks to protect and improve quality of life and avoid any risks to human health.

### Summary

- The Vision has very positive impacts on SA objectives 1,2, 3 and 13 as well as positive impacts on SA objectives 4,7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
- However, there is no significant effect on SA objectives 5 and 6 because landscape/townscape and flooding are not explicitly addressed in the Vision.
- Improvements could also be made in relation to SA objective 12 as although the Vision refers to the efficient use of water resources it does not address protecting and improving water quality.

## Assessment Key

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	The vision is likely to have a <b>very positive</b> impact
+	The vision is likely to have a <b>positive</b> impact
0	<b>No significant effect / no clear link</b>
?	<b>Uncertain or insufficient information</b> on which to determine impact
-	The vision is likely to have a <b>negative</b> impact
--	The vision is likely to have a <b>very negative</b> impact
	The vision could have a positive or a negative impact depending on <b>how it is implemented</b>

## 4 Appraisal of the Strategic Objectives

- 4.1 The Issues and Options consultation document set out seven strategic objectives which are central to achieving the delivery of the vision for the Plan. The compatibility of these strategic objectives with the 14 SA objectives (listed in Table 1) was evaluated to allow for identification of any tensions or conflicts between them. It was found that the strategic objectives made a positive contribution towards sustainability, however there were significant gaps in the coverage of these strategic objectives in terms of addressing all the SA objectives. It was therefore recommended that revised strategic objectives were developed, to address the issues identified in respect of SA objectives 3 (promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport), 4 (protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground), 5 (protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape) and 6 (reduce impact and risk of flooding).
- 4.2 The strategic objectives were therefore revised following the Issues and Options stage and their compatibility with the 14 SA objectives was re-evaluated as shown in Table 3.
- 4.3 No incompatibility was found between the revised strategic objectives of the Waste Local Plan (WLP) and the SA objectives. There were several instances where there was no relationship between the WLP objectives and some of the SA objectives, but this was to be expected given the broad range of issues covered.
- 4.4 There were three WLP objectives where the relationship with one or more of the SA objectives was unknown or dependent on implementation:
- WLP objective 2 (climate change) with SA objectives 4 (protection of the historic environment) and 10 (energy efficiency and renewable energy).;
  - WLP objective 4 (the environment) with SA objectives 1 (ensuring adequate provision of waste management sites) and 13 (economic development and job opportunities); and
  - WLP objective 5 (community, health and wellbeing) with SA objective 1 (ensuring adequate provision of waste management sites).
- 4.5 Every WLP objective was compatible with a number of SA objectives. The WLP objectives seek to support the economy (objectives 1 and 3) whilst addressing climate change issues (objective 2), encouraging the efficient use of resources (objectives 1, 2 and 3) and minimising the impact on the environment and local communities (objectives 4, 5, 6 and 7). Overall, therefore, the compatibility matrix showed that the WLP objectives contribute positively to sustainability.

**Table 3: Compatibility of the Draft Waste Local Plan's REVISED Strategic Objectives with the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

Plan's Strategic Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Meet our future needs.	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+
2. Climate change.	+	+	+	?	0	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
3. Strengthen our economy.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+
4. The environment.	?	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	+
5. Community, health and wellbeing.	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+
6. Sustainable transport.	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+
7. High quality design and operation.	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+

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**Assessment Key**

Symbol	Relationship with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
+	Compatible

0	Not related
?	Unknown or dependent on implementation
-	Incompatible

## 5 Appraisal of the Policies

- 5.1 Each policy was assessed individually against each SA objective. The assessment involved discussion of the many complex issues and inter-relationships involved in sustainability. The decision-making criteria set out in Table 1 were taken into account. It should be recognised that inevitably, due to the nature of sustainability issues, qualitative and subjective elements, albeit based on professional judgement, were involved in the assessment of likely effects.
- 5.2 In considering the likely significant effects of policies on the SA objectives discussion included the issues of short- and long-term impacts and whether they would be temporary or permanent, as well as potential secondary (indirect) and cumulative impacts. In this context, short term refers to the Plan period and long term to beyond the Plan period.
- 5.3 Each matrix includes a commentary explaining the reasoning behind each predicted significant effect and, where potential negative effects have been identified, mitigation to prevent, reduce or offset these has been suggested.
- 5.4 Table 4 shows the assessment key used to appraise the policies and all the completed policy appraisal matrices are set out in the Policy Appraisal Matrices section below.

**Table 4: Assessment key for appraisal of policies**

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
+++	The policy is likely to have a <b>very positive</b> impact
++	The policy is likely to have a <b>positive</b> impact
+	The policy is likely to have a <b>slightly positive</b> impact
0	<b>No significant effect / no clear link</b>
?	<b>Uncertain or insufficient information</b> on which to determine impact
-	The policy is likely to have a <b>slightly negative</b> impact
--	The policy is likely to have a <b>negative</b> impact
---	The policy is likely to have a <b>very negative</b> impact
	The policy could have a positive or a negative impact depending on <b>how it is implemented</b>

## Policy Appraisal Matrices



## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: SP1 – Waste Prevention and Re-use

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No clear link. This policy seeks to ensure appropriate design and construction of all types of development rather than addressing the issue of adequate provision of waste facilities. It would provide clarification if the policy specified that it is referring to non-waste development as well as waste development.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	

5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	This policy would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by minimising waste generation during the construction phase and encouraging the use of recycled rather than virgin materials in construction; and by facilitating the recycling and recovery of waste generated during the life of the development.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	++	++	Minimising the creation of waste and maximising the use of recycled materials would contribute to more efficient use of resources.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	

13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	0	0	No significant effect. This policy could have a marginal positive impact by contributing to the safe and efficient collection and handling of waste, but it is not seeking to address the provision, or operation, of waste management facilities per se.	

### Summary

- There was no clear link between this policy and the majority of the SA objectives.
- The policy had a slightly positive impact on SA objective 7 (climate change) through potentially reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- The policy had a positive impact on SA objective 9 (efficient use of land and resources) as it would contribute to more efficient use of resources.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: SP2 - Future Waste Management Provision

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	++	++	This policy aims to meet identified needs and support development of facilities which accord with the waste hierarchy.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	Prioritising recycling and recovery, and only allowing disposal as a last resort, would reduce potential greenhouse gas emissions.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	++	++	This policy gives priority to recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion and allows for energy recovery from residual waste which would otherwise be disposed of.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No significant effect. Whilst this policy would allow for energy recovery facilities in specific circumstances, thus offsetting fossil fuel use, this is not always classed as renewable energy.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	++	++	This policy would support wider economic development by ensuring efficient waste management, contributing to the circular economy (materials recovery) and promote job creation in materials recovery and recycling.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	This policy would contribute to protecting human health and quality of	

			life by meeting the identified need for waste management facilities in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	
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## Summary

- This policy had a positive impact on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of waste management sites) and 14 (human health and quality of life) by meeting the identified need for waste management facilities in accordance with the waste hierarchy, on SA objective 9 (efficient use of land and resources) by prioritising waste treatment in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and on SA objective 13 (economic development and job opportunities) by contributing to the circular economy and job creation.
- It also had a slightly positive impact on SA objective 7 (climate change) through reducing potential greenhouse gas emissions.
- There was no clear link with the remainder of the SA objectives.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: SP3 – Broad Locations for New Waste Treatment Facilities</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that different types of waste treatment facilities are guided to the most appropriate locations, which contributes to provision of a network of suitable sites.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	By directing waste treatment facilities to locations in, or close to, built-up areas which would be close to sources of waste, this policy contributes to sustainable patterns of movement.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	

5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No significant effect. Although this policy contributes to sustainable patterns of movement, which could reduce greenhouse gas emissions this is unlikely to be to a significant degree.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No significant effect. Although this policy contributes to sustainable patterns of movement, which could reduce emissions this is unlikely to be to a significant degree.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	++	++	This policy seeks to ensure that waste can be managed close to its source, which would contribute to supporting the wider economy and may provide local job opportunities in those areas.	



14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	By guiding waste management facilities to appropriate locations this policy contributes to protecting human health and quality of life.	
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### Summary

- This policy had a positive impact on SA objective 13 (economic development and job opportunities) as it seeks to ensure waste can be managed close to its source, which contributes to supporting the wider economy and may provide local job opportunities in those areas.
- It also had a slightly positive impact on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of waste management sites) as guiding waste management facilities to the most appropriate locations contributes to provision of a network of suitable sites, 3 (sustainable transport) by directing waste treatment facilities to locations close to sources of waste which contributes to sustainable patterns of movement, and 14 (human health and quality of life) by guiding waste management facilities to appropriate locations.
- There was no clear link with the remainder of the SA objectives.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: SP4 - Residual Waste Management

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	+	+	This policy allows for the management of residual waste which contributes to ensuring that there is adequate provision for waste disposal.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that site restoration will enhance the natural environment where appropriate.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that site restoration will enhance the surrounding landscape where appropriate.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that recovery/disposal is only permitted where there is no other feasible option.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that by permitting recovery/disposal when necessary, residual waste can be managed safely.	

### Summary

- This policy had slightly positive impacts on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of waste management sites), 2 (biodiversity), 5 (landscape), 9 (efficient use of land and resources), and 14 (human health and quality of life).
- There was no clear link with the remainder of the SA objectives.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: SP5 - Climate Change

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No significant effect. This policy does not preclude waste development although it may restrict the choice of possible sites. However, it is not considered that this would have a significant effect on provision.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	This policy will help to minimise climate change impacts on biodiversity.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste management facilities are located such that the need to transport waste is reduced.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	+	Climate change impacts such as flooding and acid erosion could have an adverse effect on the historic environment and this policy seeks to minimise these impacts.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+	+	This policy aims to ensure that any potential impacts on climate change	

			are minimised, which would include flooding.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+++	+++	This policy specifically aims to minimise potential impacts on climate change and ensure that development is resilient to the future impacts of climate change.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	+	+	This policy seeks to limit climate change impacts by avoiding damage to soil.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that new waste management facilities make efficient use of natural resources.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that new waste management facilities support renewable and low carbon energy.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	+	This policy seeks to limit climate change impacts by avoiding harm to air quality.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	+	This policy seeks to limit climate change impacts by avoiding harm to water.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	Minimising any potential impacts on climate change would contribute to protecting human health and quality of life.	

## Summary

- This policy had a very positive impact on SA objective 7 (climate change) as it specifically aims to address minimising potential impacts on climate change and ensuring resilience to the future impacts of climate change.
- It also had slightly positive impacts on SA objectives 2 (biodiversity), 3 (sustainable transport), 4 (historic environment), 6 (flood risk), 8 (agricultural land and soil), 9 (efficient use of land and resources), 10 (energy efficiency and renewable energy), 11 (air quality), 12 (water quality) and 14 (human health and quality of life) because it seeks to minimise climate change impacts.
- There was no clear link with the remainder of the SA objectives.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: SP6 – Minimising the Movement of Waste</b>
---

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	++	++	This policy seeks to minimise the distances waste is transported so will contribute to the provision of a network of waste facilities which are as close as possible to where the waste is produced.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+++	+++	This policy seeks to reduce overall transport distances for waste and promote alternative forms of transport, which would also reduce road haulage of waste and road congestion. It also seeks to ensure that the main highway network is used where appropriate, which should reduce the need for new transport infrastructure to be developed.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage	0	0	No clear link.	

assets and their settings above and below ground.				
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	This policy seeks to minimise the movement of waste which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	+	+	This policy, by seeking to minimise the distances waste needs to travel, and encouraging use of the existing main highway network, could minimise the need for additional infrastructure. It also allows for facilities to treat waste from elsewhere provided that they contribute significantly to moving waste up the waste hierarchy.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	++	++	This policy seeks to minimise the distances waste needs to travel and to maximise the use of more sustainable modes of transport thereby reducing emissions which could impact adversely on air quality.	



12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	This policy seeks to minimise the distances waste needs to travel and to maximise the use of more sustainable modes of transport thereby reducing traffic noise, emissions and congestion which could impact adversely on human health and quality of life.	

### Summary

- This policy directly addresses the issues of sustainable patterns of movement and sustainable modes of transport and therefore scores very positively for SA objective 3 (sustainable transport).
- The policy had a positive impact on SA objective 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) as it would encourage the location of waste management facilities close to waste sources. It also had a positive impact on SA objective 11 (air quality) because minimising transport distances for waste would reduce associated transport emissions.
- The policy had a slightly positive impact on SA objectives 7 (climate change), 9 (efficient use of land and resources) and 14 (human health and quality of life) by seeking to minimise the distances waste needs to travel and maximising the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
- There was no clear link between the policy and the remainder of the SA objectives.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: SP7 - Green Belt</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No significant effect. This policy could limit the choice of sites for waste facilities, however the policy recognises that the specific locational needs of certain types of waste facilities could constitute very special circumstances, e.g. waste water treatment facilities.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	This policy could limit the choice of sites for waste facilities which could result in less sustainable patterns of movement of waste.	No mitigation is possible as this policy reflects national policy.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	

5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	+	The constraints imposed by this policy could indirectly contribute to safeguarding landscapes by protecting openness and visual amenity.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	The constraints imposed by this policy could indirectly contribute to safeguarding visual amenity.	

## Summary

- This policy had no clear link with, or no significant effect on, the majority of the SA objectives, which is to be expected given its specific nature.
- It had a slightly negative impact on SA objective 3 (sustainable transport) as it may limit choice of sites, thereby potentially resulting in less sustainable patterns of movement for waste.
- It did, however, have a slightly positive impact on SA objectives 5 (townscape/landscape) and 14 (human health and quality of life) because the constraints imposed could indirectly safeguard visual amenity.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: SP8 - Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	++	++	This policy would contribute to ensuring that the adequate provision of waste management sites is maintained.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	

8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	++	++	This policy would minimise the need for additional infrastructure and land take by safeguarding existing waste management facilities.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	+	This policy seeks to protect existing water treatment facilities.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	+	+	This policy would ensure the continued operation of existing waste management facilities, thus safeguarding associated jobs and supporting wider economic activity by maintaining essential waste management infrastructure. However it is possible that the policy could constrain non-waste development.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	This policy would ensure that occupiers of new residential development are not adversely affected by nearby waste operations. It would also enable those waste operations to continue, thus	

			contributing to safe treatment and disposal of waste.	
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## Summary

- This policy had no clear link with many of the SA objectives, which is to be expected given its specific nature.
- It did, however, have a positive impact on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) by safeguarding sites, 9 (efficient use of land and resources) by minimising the need for additional infrastructure and land take and 14 (human health and quality of life) by ensuring new residential development would not be adversely affected by nearby waste operations.
- It also had a slightly positive impact on SA objectives 12 (water quality), through ensuring the continued operation of existing waste management facilities, and 13 (economic development) by protecting existing water treatment facilities.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

POLICY: DM1 – General Site Criteria				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	++	++	This policy directs different types of facilities to the most appropriate general locations and, in doing so, allows for additional capacity overall in the network of sites.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	?	?	The policy is not site specific and encompasses a range of waste management technologies. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility in relation to habitats/species/geological features and the technologies used.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	This policy directs most types of facilities to locations which should contribute towards sustainable movement patterns. For example, directing bring sites to 'community sites' allows for linked trips and directing many types of facilities to employment and previously developed land is likely to concentrate such development around existing transport networks.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage	?	?	This policy is not site specific and encompasses a range of waste	



assets and their settings above and below ground.			management technologies. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility in relation to heritage assets and the technologies used.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	I	I	There could be a positive impact in terms of matching the scale of facilities with appropriate locations and limiting the types of development in the countryside and Green Belt. However, without high quality design of buildings the effect could be negative.	Application of other Waste Local Plan policies, for example environmental protection policies.
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	?	?	This policy is not site specific and encompasses a range of waste management technologies. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility and the technologies used.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	?	?	This policy is not site specific and encompasses a range of waste management technologies. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility and the technologies used.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	I	I	A positive impact is possible through the direction of many types of facility to previously developed land and employment land but facilities such as composting on farmland could have a negative impact.	Application of other Waste Local Plan policies, for example environmental protection policies.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	I	I	This policy does not refer to the waste hierarchy and allows for some facilities on green field land but it directs many types of facilities to	Application of other Waste Local Plan policies, for example environmental protection policies.

			previously developed land. The overall thrust of directing the facilities to the most appropriate locations could have a positive impact. However, the policy, implemented in isolation, could give rise to negative impacts subject to site details and the nature of the development.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No significant effect. This policy makes provision for, but does not promote, energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	?	?	The policy is not site specific and encompasses a range of waste management technologies. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility and the technologies used.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	?	?	The policy is not site specific and encompasses a range of waste management technologies. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility and the technologies used.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	++	++	The policy provides some certainty for investment in terms of what types of facilities will be considered favourably in which general locations. Development of waste management facilities offers opportunities to enable wider economic development and would give rise to local investment and job opportunities where implemented. There may also be	

			positive knock-on effects in the case of resource recovery parks.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	By directing development to appropriate locations, resulting in better management of waste management generally, and limiting the types of development which may be acceptable in more sensitive locations the policy should overall have a slightly positive impact.	

### Summary

- This policy, which directs different types of facilities to the most appropriate general locations and provides some certainty for investment, has a positive impact on the economic aspects of sustainability outlined in SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) and 13 (economic development).
- It also has slightly positive impacts on SA objectives 3 (sustainable transport), by contributing towards sustainable movement patterns, and 14 (human health and quality of life) by directing development to appropriate locations.
- There could be positive or negative impacts on SA objectives 5 (townscape/landscape), 8 (agricultural land and soil) and 9 (efficient use of land and resources). However, any potential negative impacts can be mitigated by the application of other policies in the Plan.
- The impact on the remaining SA objectives is either uncertain or there is no clear link.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	This policy may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites.	The policy also allows for mitigation of potential adverse impacts, which could make sites acceptable.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that potential impacts on nature conservation are avoided or mitigated.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that potential impacts on heritage conservation are avoided or mitigated.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there are no adverse effects through visual intrusion.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that flood risk management issues are addressed.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that impacts from transport and other emissions to air are minimised.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	-	-	Although the policy states that the types of impacts listed are not exhaustive, it would be beneficial to include high quality agricultural land and soil in that list.	Ensure the policy addresses potential impacts on high quality agricultural land and soil.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that air quality impacts are addressed.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that water quality impacts are addressed.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	-	-	By imposing constraints which could limit choice of sites there could be a slightly adverse effect on the availability of job opportunities in particular locations.	The policy also allows for mitigation of potential adverse impacts, which could make sites acceptable.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	The policy aims to protect human health and quality of life by ensuring that local amenity is protected.	

## Summary

- This policy has a slightly negative effect on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) and 13 (economic development and local job opportunities) in that it imposes constraints which may limit the choice of sites and therefore the availability of job opportunities in certain locations, however there may be potential for mitigation of adverse effects which would make sites acceptable. It also has a slightly negative impact on SA objective 8 (high quality agricultural land and soil) because this is not included in the list of types of impact to be considered, but this could be addressed by including high quality agricultural land and soil in that list within the policy.
- There are slightly positive impacts on SA objectives 2 (biodiversity), 4 (historic environment), 5 (townscape/landscape), 6 (flood risk), 7 (climate change), 11 (local air quality) and 12 (water quality) and a positive impact on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life).
- There is no clear link with any of the other SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix - REVISED

### POLICY: DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	This policy may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites.	The policy also allows for mitigation of potential adverse impacts, which could make sites acceptable.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that potential impacts on nature conservation are avoided or mitigated.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that potential impacts on heritage conservation are avoided or mitigated.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there are no adverse effects through visual intrusion.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that flood risk management issues are addressed.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that impacts from transport and other emissions to air are minimised.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that potential impacts on high quality agricultural land and soil are avoided or mitigated.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that air quality impacts are addressed.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that water quality impacts are addressed.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	-	-	By imposing constraints which could limit choice of sites there could be a slightly adverse effect on the availability of job opportunities in particular locations.	The policy also allows for mitigation of potential adverse impacts, which could make sites acceptable.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	The policy aims to protect human health and quality of life by ensuring that local amenity is protected.	

### Summary

- This policy has a slightly negative effect on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) and 13 (economic development and local job opportunities) in that it imposes constraints which may limit the choice of sites



and therefore the availability of job opportunities in certain locations, however there may be potential for mitigation of adverse effects which would make sites acceptable.

- There are slightly positive impacts on SA objectives 2 (biodiversity), 4 (historic environment), 5 (townscape/landscape), 6 (flood risk), 7 (climate change), 8 (high quality agricultural land and soil), 11 (local air quality) and 12 (water quality) and a positive impact on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life).
- There is no clear link with any of the other SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

**Policy Appraisal Matrix**

**POLICY: DM3 – Design of New and Extended Waste Management Facilities**

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No clear link.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	++	++	This policy seeks to contribute towards achieving biodiversity net gain (it was noted that the policy required amendment to specify <b>net</b> gain) and to encourage green infrastructure enhancement which could be beneficial for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	+	As this policy aims to ensure that new or extended waste facilities are of a scale, form and character appropriate to their location, the proximity and settings of any heritage assets would be taken into account.	

5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	++	++	As this policy aims to ensure that new or extended waste facilities are of a scale, form and character appropriate to their location, the character of existing townscape and landscape would be taken into account. This policy also seeks to ensure that waste facilities are designed to maximise landscape enhancements.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+	+	This policy aims to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to climate change through the design of waste facilities, therefore flood risk issues would be taken into account.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+++	+++	This policy directly addresses minimising greenhouse gas emissions; and ensuring resilience and enabling adaptation to climate change through the design of new waste facilities.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	++	++	This policy aims to ensure that best practice and green building construction techniques are used and such measures should result in more efficient use of resources.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	+	+	This policy aims to ensure that energy efficiency measures are incorporated into the design of waste facilities.	

11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	+	This policy aims to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are minimised through the design of waste facilities which would contribute to protecting local air quality.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	++	++	This policy aims to ensure that the efficient use of water is maximised and sustainable surface water drainage techniques are used through the design of waste facilities.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	This policy would contribute towards protecting human health and quality of life through waste facilities being designed to take into account heritage, landscape, climate change, air and water quality issues and contribute to biodiversity net gain.	

## Summary

- This policy had a very positive impact on SA objective 7 (climate change) as it directly addresses minimising greenhouse gas emissions; and ensuring resilience and enabling adaptation to climate change through the design of new waste facilities.
- This policy had a positive effect on SA objectives 2 (biodiversity), 5 (townscape/landscape), 9 (efficient use of land and resources), 12 (water quality/efficient water usage) and 14 (human health and quality of life) as it would contribute to all of these aspects of sustainability.
- There was also a slightly positive impact on SA objectives 4 (historic environment), 6 (flood risk), 10 (energy efficiency) and 11 (local air quality) as the policy's requirements for the design and operation of waste facilities would ensure these elements of sustainability are taken into consideration.
- There was no clear link with the other four SA objectives.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: DM4 – Landscape Protection</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	This policy may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites.	The policy allows for development where there is no available alternative and the need for development outweighs the landscape interest and adequate mitigation can be provided.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No significant effect. Protection of landscape may indirectly have a beneficial effect on protecting biodiversity in some cases, but this is not the primary aim of this policy.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No significant effect. Protection of landscape may indirectly have a beneficial effect on protecting heritage assets in some cases, but this is not the primary aim of this policy.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	++	++	This policy seeks to protect landscape character and distinctiveness. However, it does not make specific	

			reference to enhancement of landscape quality and character and does not make any reference to protection or enhancement of townscape.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No significant effect. Protection of landscape may indirectly have a beneficial effect on protecting high quality agricultural land and soil in some cases, but this is not the primary aim of this policy.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	

14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	The protection of landscape character can contribute to quality of life.	
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### Summary

- This policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) as it may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites. However, the policy allows for development where there is no available alternative and the need for development outweighs the landscape interest and adequate mitigation can be provided.
- The policy had a positive impact on SA objective 5 (townscape/landscape) in terms of seeking to protect landscape character and distinctiveness, however it lacks any reference to enhancement of landscape quality and character or to protection and enhancement of townscape.
- The protection of landscape character had a slightly positive impact on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life).
- There is no clear link with the majority of SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	The policy may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites.	The policy allows for waste development in certain circumstances, such that protection is commensurate with the status of the site, habitat or species involved.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+++	+++	The aim of the policy is to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	



7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity could help to enable species to adapt to climate change.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No significant effect. There could be indirect benefits on air quality as a result of protecting habitats.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No significant effect. There could be indirect benefits on water quality as a result of protecting habitats.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity can contribute to quality of life.	

## Summary

- This policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) as it may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites. The policy does allow for waste development in certain circumstances however, such that protection is commensurate with the status of the site, habitat or species involved.
- The policy has a very positive impact on SA objective 2 (biodiversity/geodiversity) as it specifically aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.

- There is also a slightly positive impact on SA objective 7 (climate change) because the policy could help to enable species to adapt to climate change, and on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life) as biodiversity makes a contribution to this.
- There is no clear link with the majority of SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: DM6 – Historic Environment

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	This policy imposes constraints in relation to designated and non-designated heritage assets which could limit the choice of sites.	The policy does allow for waste development where there will not be any harm to designated or non-designated heritage assets, where public benefits outweigh the harm to, or loss of, such assets and where satisfactory mitigation measures are provided.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+++	+++	This policy seeks to protect the historic environment and encourage its enhancement where relevant.	

5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	++	++	This policy would protect important historical elements of townscape and landscape and encourages enhancement of historic landscapes where relevant.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	The policy seeks to protect heritage assets thus contributing to local amenity and quality of life.	

## Summary

- This policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) as it may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites. The policy does, however, allow for waste development where there will not be any harm to designated or non-designated heritage assets, where public benefits outweigh the harm to, or loss of, such assets and where satisfactory mitigation measures are provided.
- The policy had a very positive impact on SA objective 4 (historic environment) as it specifically aims to protect the historic environment and encourage its enhancement where relevant.
- It had a positive effect on SA objective 5 (townscape/landscape) because it would protect important historical elements of townscape and landscape and encourage enhancement of historic landscapes where relevant.
- There is also a slightly positive impact on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life) as protecting heritage assets would contribute to local amenity and quality of life.
- There is no clear link with the majority of SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: Policy DM7 - Water Resources and Flood Risk</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	This policy may impose constraints which could limit the choice of sites.	No mitigation identified as the purpose of this policy is to protect water resources and avoid increased flood risk.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	The protection of water resources and minimisation of flood risk will be beneficial to biodiversity.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No significant effect. In some cases, ensuring that waste development does not take place in higher flood risk areas may contribute to protecting the historic environment but not to a significant degree.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No significant effect. In some cases, ensuring that waste development does not take place in higher flood risk areas may contribute to landscape	

			character but not to a significant degree.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+++	+++	This policy aims to minimise the impact and risk of flooding.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	This policy would help towards adaptability to climate change through encouraging SuDS to manage surface water run-off.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	++	++	The policy aims to protect and improve water quality.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	Protection of water quality and minimisation of flood risk will help to protect human health and quality of life.	

## Summary

- This policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) as it may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites. No mitigation was identified as the purpose of this policy is to protect water resources and avoid increased flood risk.
- The policy had a very positive impact on SA objective 6 (flood risk) as it specifically aims to minimise the impact and risk of flooding.
- It had a positive effect on SA objective 12 (water quality), because the policy aims to protect and improve water quality, and on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life) through the protection of water quality and minimisation of flood risk.
- There is also a slightly positive impact on SA objective 2 (biodiversity), through protection of water resources and minimisation of flood risk, and on SA objective 7 (climate change) as it would help towards adaptability to climate change through encouraging the use of SuDS.
- There is no clear link with the majority of SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.



## Policy Appraisal Matrix

**POLICY: DM8 – Public Access**

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No significant effect. The choice of sites would not be unduly constrained as the policy allows for diversion of rights of way.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	This policy provides for protection and enhancement of the rights of way network, thus contributing towards sustainable transport.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	This policy seeks to protect and enhance public access via the rights of way network, thus contributing to quality of life.	

### Summary

- This policy has a positive effect on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life) and a slightly positive effect on SA objective 3 (sustainable transport) because it seeks to protect and enhance the public rights of way network.
- There is no clear link with the majority of SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: DM9 - Planning Obligations</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No clear link.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	This policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.	

## Summary

- There is no clear link between this policy and SA objective 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites).
- However, for all the other SA objectives there is a positive impact because the policy aims to secure sustainable development objectives which would not otherwise be achieved.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

<b>POLICY: DM10 - The Cumulative Impact of Waste Management Development</b>
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Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	This policy may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites.	No mitigation identified. The purpose of the policy is to avoid unacceptable cumulative impacts.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	+	+	As this policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment it would contribute to minimising impacts on climate change.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	-	-	This policy may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites. This could have an adverse effect on local job opportunities.	No mitigation identified. The purpose of the policy is to avoid unacceptable cumulative impacts.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on local amenity.	

## Summary

- This policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objectives 1 (adequate provision of a network of waste management sites) and 13 (economic development and local job opportunities) as it may impose constraints which would limit the choice of sites and consequently have an adverse effect on local job opportunities. No mitigation was identified because the purpose of the policy is to avoid unacceptable cumulative impacts.
- There was no clear link between the policy and SA objectives 3 (sustainable transport), 9 (efficient use of land and resources) and 10 (energy efficiency and renewable energy).
- As the policy seeks to ensure that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment, or on local amenity, there were slightly positive impacts on SA objectives 2 (biodiversity), 4 (historic environment), 5 (townscape/landscape), 6 (flood risk), 7 (climate change), 8 (high quality agricultural land and soil), 11 (air quality), 12 (water quality) and 14 (human health and quality of life).

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

**POLICY: DM11 - Airfield Safeguarding**

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	0	0	No significant effect. The policy does not preclude waste development although it may restrict the choice of possible sites. However, provided that proposals are appropriate, this should not have a significant effect on provision.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	0	0	No clear link.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	0	0	No clear link.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	0	0	No clear link.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	0	0	No clear link.	



7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No clear link.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	0	0	No clear link.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	0	No clear link.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	0	0	No clear link.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure that waste development is not a hazard to air traffic.	

### Summary

- This policy has a slightly positive impact on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life) as it seeks to ensure that waste development is not a hazard to air traffic.
- There is no clear link with any of the other SA objectives, which is to be expected given the specific nature of this policy.

## Policy Appraisal Matrix

### POLICY: DM12 - Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements / Routeing

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effect		Commentary	Mitigation
	Short-term	Long-term		
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	-	-	Some potential sites could be ruled out due to the criteria in this policy, thus constraining the choice of sites.	No mitigation identified as the purpose of the policy is to ensure no unacceptable impacts in highway terms.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels, achieve biodiversity net gain and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	0	0	No clear link.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	

7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	0	0	No significant effect. This policy could restrict the number of vehicle movements which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but not to any significant degree.	
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	0	0	No clear link.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	0	0	No clear link.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	+	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	0	0	No clear link.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	++	++	This policy seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not cause disturbance to local amenity and minimises the impact of traffic on local communities.	

## Summary

- This policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (adequate provision of waste management sites) as it may impose constraints which limit the choice of sites.
- However, it had a positive impact on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life) as it seeks to ensure that waste transportation does not cause disturbance to local amenity and that traffic impact on local communities is minimised.
- It also had a slightly positive impact on SA objectives 2 (biodiversity), 4 (historic environment), 5 (townscape and landscape), 6 (flood risk), 8 (agricultural land and soil), 11 (air quality), and 12 (water quality) by seeking to ensure that waste transportation does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment.
- There was no clear link with the remainder of the SA objectives.

## Summary of the Policy Appraisal Results

5.5 All the policies had slightly positive, positive or very positive effects on at least some of the SA objectives.

### *Strategic policies*

5.6 For all the strategic policies there was no clear link with many of the SA objectives, but there were slightly positive, positive or very positive impacts on some SA objectives.

5.7 All the strategic policies, with the exception of SP1 'Waste Prevention and Re-use', had slightly positive or positive effects on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life).

5.8 The only strategic policy which had any negative effects was SP7 'Green Belt', which had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 3 (sustainable movement patterns and transport modes). No mitigation is possible, however, as this policy reflects national policy.

### *Development Management Policies*

5.9 Several of the development management policies had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (ensuring adequate provision of waste management sites) because they might impose constraints which could limit the choice of sites. However, some of these policies did allow for development in certain circumstances and where this was not the case rewording the policy to avoid a negative impact was not feasible without negating the purpose of the policy.

5.10 All the development management policies had slightly positive or positive effects on SA objective 14 (human health and quality of life).

5.11 There was no clear link between each policy and some of the SA objectives, because each of the development management policies addresses a specific issue.

## Cumulative Effects of Policies

5.12 Following the appraisal of individual policies against the SA objectives the cumulative effects of the policies as a whole on each SA objective were assessed to predict the likely overall impact of the Draft Plan. The cumulative effects are shown in Table 5 below.

5.13 The assessment did not identify any negative cumulative effects on any of the SA objectives, except for SA objective 1 (ensuring adequate provision of waste management sites). Seven of the development management policies had a slightly negative effect on this SA objective, but as noted in paragraph 5.9 above, this was as a result of the purpose of each of those policies so could not be avoided. However, four of the strategic policies had a positive effect on this SA objective and two had a slightly positive effect.

5.14 The cumulative effect on the other 13 SA objectives was either slightly positive/positive or there was predominantly no clear link.

**Table 5: Cumulative effects of the Draft Plan policies on the Sustainability Appraisal objectives**

SA Objective \ Policy	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14			
	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT		
SP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SP2	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	++	
SP3	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	+	
SP4	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+		
SP5	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+++	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	
SP6	++	++	0	0	+++	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	+		
SP7	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	
SP8	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	++	++		
DM1	++	++	?	?	+	+	?	?			?	?	?	?					?	?	?	?	?	?	++	++	+	+		
DM2	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	++	++		
DM3	0	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	+++	+++	0	0	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	0	0	++	++		
DM4	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+		
DM5	-	-	+++	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+		
DM6	-	-	0	0	0	0	+++	+++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+		
DM7	-	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	++
DM8	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	
DM9	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
DM10	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+		
DM11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	
DM12	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	++		

ST Short-term (the Plan period)

LT Long-term (beyond the Plan period)

**Assessment Key**

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
+++	The policy is likely to have a <b>very positive</b> impact
++	The policy is likely to have a <b>positive</b> impact
+	The policy is likely to have a <b>slightly positive</b> impact
0	<b>No significant effect / no clear link</b>
?	<b>Uncertain or insufficient information</b> on which to determine impact
-	The policy is likely to have a <b>slightly negative</b> impact
--	The policy is likely to have a <b>negative</b> impact
---	The policy is likely to have a <b>very negative</b> impact
	The policy could have a positive or a negative impact depending on <b>how it is implemented</b>

## **6 Conclusions**

### **Vision**

- 6.1 The overall vision of the Draft Waste Local Plan, once it had been reworded in line with the Sustainability Appraisal's recommendations at the Issues and Options stage, was found to be sustainable, having a positive or very positive impact on the majority of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives and no negative effects on any of the SA objectives.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- 6.2 The strategic objectives of the Waste Local Plan, which were revised in line with the Sustainability Appraisal's recommendations at the Issues and Options stage, were found to be compatible with the SA objectives and they therefore contribute positively to sustainability.

### **Policies**

- 6.3 All the policies had slightly positive, positive or very positive effects on at least some of the SA objectives.
- 6.4 Several of the development management policies had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 1 (ensuring adequate provision of waste management sites) because they might impose constraints which could limit the choice of sites. However, rewording these policies to avoid a negative impact was not feasible without negating the purpose of each policy. One strategic policy had a slightly negative effect on SA objective 3 (sustainable movement patterns and transport modes), however this policy reflects national policy.
- 6.5 All the policies had no clear link with some of the SA objectives, but this was to be expected given that each policy addresses a specific issue.
- 6.6 The assessment of cumulative effects found that several policies had slightly negative effects on SA objective 1 (ensuring adequate provision of waste management sites), however this was unavoidable due to the purpose of each of those policies. The cumulative effect on the other 13 SA objectives was either slightly positive/positive or there was predominantly no clear link.



## **7 Next Steps**

- 7.1 This Sustainability Report is available to view and comment on together with the accompanying Draft Waste Local Plan. At the end of the consultation period all comments received both on the Draft Waste Local Plan and the SA will be considered in the development of the next stage of the Waste Local Plan and further sustainability appraisal will be undertaken as part of this process.

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Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

# WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Issues and Options Consultation Report

March 2021



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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. On-going and effective consultation and community involvement is an essential part of the planning process. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council's approach to consultation and engagement with local people, statutory bodies and other groups during the preparation of the Waste Local Plan and on waste planning applications is set out in their Statements of Community Involvement (SCI).
- 1.2. This consultation statement details the Issues and Options consultation that was carried out for the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan. The statement explains:
  - Which statutory bodies, organisations and persons were invited to make representations and how they were invited to be involved
  - A summary of the main issues raised by the consultation
  - How these have been addressed in the Plan

### **Statement of Community Involvement**

- 1.3. All local planning authorities are required to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) setting out the consultation and publicity measures they will undertake when preparing their local plans. Both the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham SCI sets out the minimum legal requirements that councils must meet but also shows what additional measures they may use depending on the type of document being prepared. Having an SCI in place ensures that all parties have a clear understanding of when and how they will be involved at each stage in the preparation of the Plan.
- 1.4. On 15 March 2020 the Government published guidance explaining whether Statement of Community Involvement should be reviewed and updated in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In order to conform to the social distancing measures, set out by the Government, the Councils are both temporarily changing how they consult with the community.
- 1.5. The most recent version of the County Council's SCI was adopted in March 2018. It details which groups will be consulted at specific stages of plan preparation and the methods that will be used (ranging from press adverts, leaflets and posters to exhibitions and public meetings). It states that reference copies of all consultation documents are to be made available to view at specified locations and published on the Council's website. Loan copies of documents should be available on request. A temporary Addendum to the SCI was adopted in September 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing restrictions. These changes will apply whilst the COVID-19 restrictions remain in place.
- 1.6. The City Council adopted their SCI in 2019 and introduced an Interim SCI in 2020.

### **Consultation and Involvement in the Plan Process**

- 1.7. Wider public consultation and community engagement was carried out during the Issues and Options stage, targeted consultation with key stakeholders, statutory and

industry bodies was carried out throughout the plan preparation stage as part of both Councils SCI and Duty to Cooperate process.

- 1.8. A non-decision making Member/Officer working group of councillors and officers from the County Council and City Council was also set up and met at key stages of the plan making process to inform members of key issues raised during the consultation stages, discuss possible options and outline future steps.

## **2. Consultation on the Issues and Options (Reg 18)**

- 2.1. This was the first stage of informal public consultation that followed the initial evidence gathering. The purpose of this consultation was to set out the main issues expected to arise during the plan period and to explore what reasonable options exist to resolve them.
- 2.2. Consultation on the Issues and Options ran between the 27th April until the 9th April 2020. However, the consultation period was extended by a further 4 weeks, ending on the 7th May 2020, owing to COVID 19 and the lockdown restrictions that were in place at the time.
- 2.3. The Issues and Options consultation document set out 17 specific questions covering the following:
  - The Plan period
  - The Plan area and its implications for waste management
  - Waste estimates and waste streams
  - Waste scenarios for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (C, D & E) and Hazardous Waste
  - Future recycling rates
  - Energy recovery and disposal capacity
  - The draft vision and objectives of the Plan
  - Broad locations for the location of waste management facilities
  - General site criteria for waste management facilities
  - Development Management Policies

### **Number of comments received, and the main issues raised**

- 2.4. A total of 270 representations from 40 different respondents were received during the consultation period. The following sections below summarise the main issues raised for each of the 17 questions by the Issues and Options document chapter and outlines the Councils response of how the issues raised will be considered in the next stages of the plan.

#### **Introduction**

**Total number of comments received: 3**

- 2.5. Statutory consultees on the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan. Expressed their wishes to remain as consultees on the Joint Waste Local Plan.

## Response

All comments noted. The Councils will continue to consult the Councils, Statutory consultees, members of the public and other appropriate bodies in line with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and Government Practice on the Waste Local Plan.

### **Chapter 3- Setting the Overall Context of the Plan**

**Question 1- We envisage the plan period covering up to 2038, do you think this is appropriate? If not, what other plan period should be used and why?**

**Total number of comments received: 15**

- 2.6. In response to Question 1 a total of 5 respondents support the plan period, which is in line with Government policy as set out in the NPPF requiring a 15-year plan period from adoption. The end date dovetails with the end date for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, which covers the period 2018 – 2038. In addition, 1 respondent considered the plan period to be too short, though did not define a preferred plan length and another respondent stipulated a preference for the plan to be 5 years.
- 2.7. Support was provided in terms of ensuring the Council take account of the mandatory period of review (at least once in every 5 years) is critical and the review period may be shorter. This will ensure the Plan's overall ambitions can be met while catering for the changes that lie ahead for the waste sector.

## Response

The Councils note that the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires a 10-15 year plan period. The document will be amended to make this requirement clearer in the Draft Plan. The Plan will however be reviewed on a 5 yearly basis as required by the Planning Regulations and this will be referenced in the document. This Plan will align with the emerging Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan which covers the period 2018-2038. However, LPAs outside of Greater Nottingham (and Erewash) may well be working to different timescales. Under the duty to cooperate we will seek to ensure that we align with these as far as practicable.

- 2.8. Question 2 - Do you think any further information should be included in the overview of the Plan area and the implications for the management of waste?**

**Total number of comments received: 17**

- 2.9. In response to question 2 and the overview of the plan area, comments from all respondents focused on potential additional information that could be included within the overview text and within Plan 1. Four respondents commented that the overview contained sufficient information.

- 2.10. In relation to the overview text, respondents recommended including references to; the historic environment, the role of open and green spaces on health and wellbeing, High Speed Rail Two, other development plans within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, including the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan and the emerging Greater Nottingham Plan, future population growth in Nottinghamshire, East Midlands Airport, SSSI sites, Local Wildlife Sites, climate change impacts beyond flooding and a further explanation of the geology of the landscape and how this will effect where new waste infrastructure can be located.
- 2.11. Suggestions for Plan 1: Plan Area sought for this to display more information such as the A46 bypass, large towns and villages in addition to the main urban areas, major waste facilities, SSSI sites and flood plains. One respondent also made suggestions as to how the potential possible Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation should be visually represented.

## Response

The Councils agree with respondents that reference should be made to the following within the overview: The historic environment, High Speed Rail Two, East Midlands airport, development plans by District and Borough Councils and their planned growth and; the network of SSSI and Local Wildlife sites within Nottinghamshire. The other recommendations, such as the role of open and green spaces, impacts of climate change and how the geology of the landscape will impact where new waste infrastructure can be built, will be covered in the relevant strategic and development management policy sections which will be more focused and detailed on specific issues.

In relation to Plan 1, the intention of this plan was to provide a geographical overview and understanding of the plan area. The additions suggested, such as towns and villages and SSSI sites, could cause the map to become congested and unreadable and become focused on several topic areas instead of providing a visual overview. It is the Councils intention to include in the next stages of the plan maps which will show the waste facilities in Nottinghamshire. If the plan does allocate specific sites for waste management facilities, more detailed maps displaying constraints such as SSSI sites, flood plains, heritage assets will be produced, with these considered within the Site Selection Methodology.

### **Chapter 4- Waste Management in the Plan Area**

**Question 3 - Do you agree with the current waste estimate? Do you have any other information which may lead to a different waste estimate?**

**Total number of comments received: 11**

- 2.12. In relation to Question 3 comments stating that there should be more action to improve the proportion of waste recycled and the needs of the rural community needs to be considered. It was considered by a respondent that recycling provision has been reduced and that the proximity to recycling should be within a given distance to off-set carbon foot print and encourage usage.



- 2.13. With reference Table 5 Page 12 of the Preliminary Waste Needs Assessment which identifies the household projections for the Nottinghamshire authorities. It was noted that rather than identifying projections, any increase in waste from domestic properties should be based on the final local housing need figure (using the Government's Standard Method).
- 2.14. EA Permitted waste management facilities are required to submit waste returns that detail the types and quantities of waste they have handled. This data is available on Waste Data Interrogator. Although now voluntary, 1 respondent believes Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) have the potential to provide additional information about construction and demolition waste.
- 2.15. Reference was made to the need to provide further data within LACW regarding food waste and another respondent questioned whether LACW include waste taken to Household waste recycling centres?

## Response

The Councils agree that the requirements for local authorities to deal with food waste lies outside the remit of the Waste Local Plan and is dealt with by the Waste Management Team. In response to recycling the Councils believe that recycling is given appropriate emphasis in the document. Meeting current and future recycling targets is highlighted in Objective 5. Recycling targets are set for private companies who dispose of waste as referenced on page 37. A section on recycling is included on page 38. It is also referenced under recovery, and waste transfer. The scope of the plan para 1.2 sets out an aspiration to achieve the highest rates of recycling possible. Recycling is highlighted as key to the circular economy. Recycling rates are referenced at para 4.5 Pars 4.21 and 4.22 reference recycling as does question 9 and the vision includes an aspiration to exceed recycling rates.

The Councils agree to look into rural initiatives in terms of accessibility in rural areas.

The Waste Local Plan will reference appropriate strategic documents and standard methodology so as to align with household projections.

The definition of LACW includes waste taken to Household Waste Recycling Centres.

Information from the Waste Data Interrogator has been analysed as part of the available evidence base. Site Waste Management Plans are only available for a relatively small number of developments but can be considered where available.

**Question 4 - Do you have any other information about how these waste streams are managed? Are there other issues the Plan should consider?**

**Total number of comments received: 16**

- 2.16. In relation to Question 4 comments were raised with regard to the information about waste types and recycling rates provided being limited and highlighting a lack of knowledge, measurement and recording. The respondent considers that data is the first step at assessing future needs. Quoting national estimates such as for commercial waste (C & D) is imprecise. Trend analysis and future projections, which also take into account projected changes in waste types, quantities is required if the plan is to be sound.
- 2.17. In addition, other than via existing methods of disposal, the plan should consider the potential issue expected from changes in the likely increased utilisation/reuse opportunities of separated waste streams during the life of the plan. It is anticipated that certain waste streams, such as separated food wastes and non-recyclable plastics, will increasingly become utilised for alternative end use materials during the timeframe of the plan. A review of this potentially new disposal area should be undertaken at each of the 5 year review periods.
- 2.18. EA permitted waste management facilities are required to submit waste returns that detail the types and quantities of waste they have handled. This data is available on Waste Data Interrogator. Although now voluntary, we believe Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) have the potential to provide additional information about construction and demolition waste.

### Response

The Councils use published data/estimates for recycling rates for commercial and construction waste. These are only available at the national level as stated in the document and supporting evidence.

The Waste Local Plan will be reviewed every 5 years, as set out in the NPPF, this will ensure information is up to date.

The Councils use Information from the Waste Data Interrogator. It is analysed as part of the available evidence base and informs the Waste Local Plan. With reference to Site Waste Management Plans, these are only available for a relatively small number of developments but can be considered where available.

**Question 5 - Do you agree with the scenarios set out for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)? Which scenario do you consider to be the most suitable on which to base the Plan? Do you have any evidence to support any other scenarios?**

**Total number of comments received: 14**

- 2.19. Support was expressed for all the Options detailed, with varying degrees. Options C having the most support and 1 respondent did not support the growth scenarios and would prefer a 'no growth' outcome.
- 2.20. One respondent considered that Option A is lacking in ambition and there should be a higher reduction target per household. Option D should not be countenanced at all.

Similarly, rapidly advancing technologies in reuse of industrial and commercial waste as a valuable resource should also enable a higher target for the C&I sector.

- 2.21. Two respondents considered that the scenarios offer a good range. Based on patterns over the past 10 years (household waste grew by only 2.2% 2010-2017). They consider scenario B is most realistic i.e. the quantity of waste produced per household will be broadly static, albeit with economic boom and recessionary peaks and troughs, but overall LACW will increase over time as there is growth in the number of households.
- 2.22. One respondent agreed with the proposed scenario range provided within the plan, and feel Scenario A (0.5 % growth) is the most realistic estimate of the four scenarios proposed and, therefore, the most suitable scenario to base the local plan against.
- 2.23. The scenarios are appropriate but modelling the likelihood of each may add to the relevance of the plan. Within LAWC the food waste element is worthy of separate analysis & policy solutions being the heaviest fraction of that waste stream.

## Response

The Councils note that in general the alternative scenarios are considered reasonable and will consider further the responses to inform the next stage of the Waste Local Plan.

The Councils are producing a Waste Local Plan and food waste collection systems are not within the scope of the Waste Local Plan, they are the responsibility of the Waste Management Teams.

The Waste Local Plan cannot control the level of future waste arisings but has to consider the amount and type of waste management capacity that is likely to be required.

**Question 6 - Do you agree with the scenarios set out for Commercial and Industrial (C & I) Which scenario do you consider to be most suitable on which to base the Plan? Do you have any evidence to support any other scenarios?**

**Total number of comments received: 11**

- 2.24. In response to Question 6, support was given to all Scenarios in equal measure, with most respondents considering they provided a good range. In addition, it was considered they should be reviewed every 5 years.
- 2.25. Scenario C or D was considered the most appropriate to ensure flexibility to react to economic / social / political and technological changes allowing the industry to provide the facilities in the right place to meet demand.

- 2.26. One respondent proposed that the scenario range provided within the plan was good and felt that Scenario B (2 % medium growth) is the most robust estimate of the three scenarios proposed.

### Response

The Councils will take account of the support provided for each Scenario and will take account of the comments in relation to reacting flexibly to meet industry changes in ensuring demands are met.

**Question 7 - Do you agree with the scenarios set out for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDE)? Which scenario do you consider to be most suitable on which to base the Plan? Do you have any evidence to support any other scenarios?**

**Total number of comments received: 11**

- 2.27. In general the scenarios are supported. Reference was made to the Greater Nottingham Growth Options consultation which puts forward different options which provide some flexibility and future drafts will distribute housing across the Greater Nottingham area. This distribution should inform the Waste Local Plan.
- 2.28. Reference was made to Historic England's 2019 Heritage Counts report which focuses on reuse and recycling buildings to reduce carbon and highlights alternative opportunities to demolition of existing fabric and new build which produces C, D and E waste. This information may be of use as evidence base information for the PPP section of the Sustainability Appraisal associated with the Plan in respect of the above questions. In addition, the 2019 report includes reference to the work undertaken by Poyntons, commissioned by Nottingham City Council, in respect of new homes over commercial uses in existing built fabric.

### Response

The Councils note the support provided by respondents to the different scenarios. We are fully aware of the need to ensure flexibility in terms of housing distribution across the Plan area.

**Question 8 - Do you agree with the estimate set out for Hazardous Waste? Do you have any evidence to support any other scenarios?**

**Total number of comments received: 8**

In response to Question 8, 7 out of the 8 respondents had no comment to make. One respondent stated that they do not at present have the technical knowledge to advise

on which it considers to be the best scenarios and considers that the two Waste Authorities are in the best position to judge once they have the specialist input from relevant experts in the waste field. There will be a further opportunity to comment at the draft Waste Plan stage based on the evidence available at that time.

## Response

The Councils note the comments made on this section of the Issues and Options document.

### **Question 9 - Do you consider these assumptions about future recycling rates are an appropriate basis for the Waste Local Plan. Do you have any evidence to suggest that different assumptions should be made?**

#### **Total number of comments received: 12**

- 2.29. In response to Question 9 the concept of continued economic growth may have to be reassessed in light of global warming and pandemics. There needs to be flexibility in the plan to enable dealing with unforeseen consequences.
- 2.30. One respondent expects future recycling rates to be higher (60%+) but given the uncertainty around national policy and future economic growth they understand why the proposed plan is for a 10% increase. It was noted that additional consideration should be given to the types of facilities that may be required to handle new and increased waste streams.
- 2.31. One respondent agreed that recycling rates are likely to increase further with the introduction of separate food waste collections as outlined in the Environment Bill 2020. Likewise, the impact of any future deposit return schemes could have an effect on the kerbside collection schemes for some dry recyclables. To further increase recycling rates across Nottinghamshire further action should be given to expanding the current input specification which places restrictions on what can be delivered and recycled at the current MRF.
- 2.32. With regards to recycling rates one respondent assumes recycling rates and the use of manufacturer take back schemes will increase. They consider that the consultation is not considering any change to the makeup of waste such as through the introduction of new or emerging products such as increased use of plant based products for manufacture and packaging, changes in consumer buying patterns and product mix as part of a natural evolution. An example is the growth in personal IT and communications equipment in recent years and how this is making older infrastructure such as fixed telecommunications equipment redundant or needing to be repurposed. Will changes to the way people live, work and socialise also result in change. A forward thinking plan needs to consider such factors.

- 2.33. Two respondents agreed that recycling rates are capable of increasing by circa 10% over the WLP period, but this requires quite significant intervention and implementing all of the measures in 'Our Waste, Our Resources; A Strategy for England' (DEFRA 2018). Achieving circa 50% household waste recycling and circa 65% C&I waste recycling by the end of the WLP period would be in line with Tolvik national modelling.
- 2.34. It was suggested that these targets for recycling should be more ambitious, as this will drive innovation, and should be combined with drivers and incentives from the public sector to force change. The current situation under Covid 19 has shown how dramatically behaviour can be changed in a very short time (under awful circumstances that we hope will never be repeated) given sufficient government will. NWT would suggest that there is an opportunity for the WPAs to use lessons learned from the current crisis, about reductions in food waste, increased re-useable packaging (such as glass milk bottles) etc., to set considerably more ambitious targets, for the LACW stream in particular.
- 2.35. One local resident stated that recycling rates in Nottingham City are very poor in comparison to national figures, it would therefore be logical for the plan to deliver much higher rates linked to top quartile or top 5%.
- 2.36. One respondent considers that both kerbside and HRC systems need to change radically to achieve good waste management principles and performance.

## Response

The Councils consider that the responses to Question 9 are outside the scope of the Waste Local Plan, relating to recycling rates and refuse collection. The Councils note these comments and kerbside collections are the responsibility of the Waste Management Team and lay outside the remit of the Waste Local Plan.

### **Question 10 - What role do you think recovery should play? Should the plan provide for higher levels of energy recovery in future?**

#### **Total number of comments received: 16**

- 2.37. Support was given to the opportunities that are available to utilise the potential resource of energy recovery from waste. New developments should be encouraged through more effective enabling policies and proposals in the new Waste Local Plan with complimentary policies in the next round of Local Plans. Many respondents believe that recovering energy from (residual) waste can contribute to a balanced energy policy. The recovery activities should not undermine preventing or minimising waste. The recovery activities should form part of a properly considered and appraised strategy. We consider that energy generated by incineration should be recovered as far as is practicable, for example using Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes.

- 2.38. One respondent recommend that any new sites identified for potential energy recovery facilities are assessed by using the five step site allocation assessment methodology set out in Historic England's Advice Note 3.
- 2.39. One respondent suggested that rather than planning for increased usage/capacity for energy recovery from incineration, opportunities should be created for increased recycling and priority given to energy recovery from food and garden waste via in-vessel composting and anaerobic digestion facilities.
- 2.40. One respondent suggested the WLP amends the terminology used. 'Recovery' includes recycling and believe what is being referred to here is, for the purposes of the waste hierarchy, 'other recovery'. They suggest the term 'energy recovery' is adopted as it is likely to be better understood. The respondent believes it is important that Nottinghamshire delivers more energy recovery infrastructure within the WLP area. As the UK moves towards delivering its final energy recovery capacity, which will occur in the WLP period, the WLP must be flexible and recognise that the latter EfW facilities will undoubtedly rely on wider catchment areas to 'mop up' the remaining residual waste.
- 2.41. Another respondent believes that waste cannot be recycled, using it as a source of energy can provide benefits in terms of generating heat and power. There are a number of studies that demonstrate ERFs do not 'compete' with recycling facilities and this is set out in a report issued by the Environmental Services Association. They consider that ERFs will play a very important role to ensure that this non-reusable, non-recyclable waste is not sent to landfill. They strongly believe there is the need for additional energy recovery capacity within the Plan area and beyond in the wider region.
- 2.42. A further respondent states there should be a target to reduce the production of RDF and other waste disposal by incineration. Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, in line with the former's ambitious Carbon neutrality target and given the innovation and science sectors in the City and County, should be well placed to lead in this area of avoiding the production of materials that have to be converted to RDF. Therefore, driving the need for reduction in energy use should be the overriding policy, not supporting energy recovery. This should apply across all sectors, particularly municipal and industrial, and notably with regard to housing.
- 2.43. One resident stated that with a change in what can be exported and increasing thought change to carbon reduction, especially with cop26 coming up and large commitments needing to be made on reduction of fossil fuel use - the plan needs to be for a higher level of energy recovery, in balance with recycling. It would be short sighted to not increase the operational amount of energy recovery.
- 2.44. The current strategy has an element of feed the beast to keep the energy recovery facility working. This undermines the waste hierarchy objectives. Energy recovery should be a last resort from residual waste with no alternative options. The estimates should be driven from that philosophy, not any given proportion. Again modelling will need to be fairly sophisticated.
- 2.45. One resident stated that incineration should be the last resort.

## Response

Both Councils agree that they want to reduce energy use across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and support a low carbon form of EFR, thus taking a multipronged approach. The issue of energy neutrality lies outside the scope of the WLP, this plan is about waste management facilities not energy use, energy use is covered in other documents such as the Energy Strategy.

### **Question 11 - Do you agree with the need to provide additional disposal capacity within the Plan Area?**

#### **Total number of comments received: 14**

- 2.46. Gedling Borough Council does not consider there is a suitable site in Gedling Borough for landfill disposal. Any site selected would need to be designed, managed and operated to the highest possible standards
- 2.47. One respondent stated that any increase in disposal capacity should follow a properly considered and appraised strategy, taking into account all of the data available to the Waste Authority.
- 2.48. Historic England recommend that any new sites identified for potential additional disposal facilities are assessed by using the five step site allocation assessment methodology set out in Historic England's Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans.
- 2.49. One respondent agreed that some disposal capacity will still be required. This can be minimised through better recycling opportunities which should reduce the by-products of incineration such as incinerator bottom ash which would still require landfill for disposal.
- 2.50. Two respondents agreed that the Councils should retain capacity for landfill disposal and that additional disposal capacity is likely to be required. Not only to reduce transport as highlighted, but also to provide resilience and reassurance for those investing within the Plan Area that their needs can be met at an affordable cost in the future.
- 2.51. One respondent stated that in terms of landfill they would encourage the Councils to consider a flexible approach in setting restoration aims for new or existing mineral extraction sites that would seek to consider the landfill of non-inert waste as part of those approved development schemes, and to consider those aims at this early stage whilst considering all of the necessary environmental and amenity obligations.



- 2.52. Support for the requirement to provide some ongoing disposal capacity for certain waste types, which cannot be recovered or recycled, within the Plan area. Future disposal of waste to landfill should first require an assessment of the waste to confirm that it cannot be utilised. However, not all respondents support disposal, considering it to be at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and should therefore be used only when there is no other available option.
- 2.53. Furthermore, by promoting recycling within the local plan and promoting the most efficient use of materials over the lifecycle of the building as part of Nottingham County and City Councils role as planning authorities, it is possible to increase the rates of recycling of construction and demolition rates. The consequence of this will be a reduction in the volume of material that needs to be disposed of.
- 2.54. One respondent suggested that any additional capacity should be targeted to be deliberately small, to drive more material into the reduce-reuse-recycle circle.
- 2.55. One respondent stated that the priority should be for increased recycling rates- particularly introducing more kerbside collection options for a range of plastics, initiatives and encouragement for food waste recycling/upcycling etc must be the priority to overall reduce this waste, alongside with public engagement and knowledge of exactly what can be recycled.
- 2.56. One resident said the current plan is too dependent on too few facilities, so a more diverse arrangement will be needed strategically.
- 2.57. One respondent raised concerns about other waste streams. It is likely that there will be an amount of waste that there is nothing else to do with and provision should be made for storage of such materials pending the development of appropriate methodologies for recovery / recycling.

## Response

The Councils agree that any increase in disposal capacity should be properly considered and appraised.

## **Chapter 5- Our Vision and Strategic Objectives**

**Question 12 - Do you agree with the draft vision? Are there other things we should include?**

**Total number of comments received: 18**

- 2.58. In response to Question 12 one respondent thought the vision was too passive. However, In general most respondents agreed but feel it could go further and suggest some additions. It should do more than “promote and modern and effective waste management industry”, it has to stimulate a sustainable waste management industry, encourage innovation and solutions which could also be beneficial to the economy and society as a whole. Further the Plan needs to be integrated into other plans, objectives and strategies, not seen as a standalone item. In addition, amended text “minimise greenhouse gas emissions that result from waste management in the County” is more accurate as a description of what appears to be intended.
- 2.59. One respondent stated that a main driver of the Waste Local Plan is to facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy consideration should be given to referencing the hierarchy earlier on in the Vision. They believe wording in the second paragraph could be amended to read: "minimise the effects of negative climate change". In addition, the Vision would be further enhanced if it includes a commitment to the wider UK Government target of net zero by 2050.
- 2.60. Another respondent believed the reference to managing waste locally wherever possible, should relate to complete waste management not, for example, simply managing by bulking the waste and exporting it out of the County and the role of the restoration of waste sites to priority habitats should be highlighted.

### Response

The Councils agree that the Vision should be strengthened, and the text will be amended to reflect comments from the respondents where appropriate.

### Question 13 - Are the above objectives appropriate? Are there others we should consider?

#### Total number of comments received: 28

- 2.61. In response to Question 13 the majority of respondents supported the objectives, suggesting additional text or areas where they could be improved, such as encouraging alternative modes of transport to road-based modes where practical and to allocate waste sites strategically, based on proximity to transport links, and the waste source or end-market.
- 2.62. With reference to Objective 1 climate change, it was pointed out that objective does not explicitly mention Greenhouse gas emissions. An objective should be that specific waste types will be processed by the method with the lowest net Greenhouse gas emissions. The statement “avoiding damage to air quality, water or soil, reduce the need to transport waste” should be removed from this objective as these issues are mentioned in objectives 3 and 7. Additionally, the statement “encourage the efficient use of natural resources by promoting waste as a resource,” should be a separate objective and include proactively working to reduce the net amount of waste produced.

- 2.63. One respondent stated that there should be incentives for waste disposal and use of recycling sites to prevent fly tipping - management and prosecution with increased fines. Boundary agreements with other districts to accept waste from other areas. Objectives should be stated, linked to every policy. There should be annual reviews to monitor progress.
- 2.64. One respondent suggested that the plan for the environment could be more ambitious. Stating that Objective 3 is loosely defined around protecting the environment. More importantly, there should be a commitment to work with other stakeholders, including Severn Trent Water, to ensure that there is not deterioration against Water Framework Directive waterbody status and, where possible, enhance the environmental status. and in addition, needs to refer to habitats.
- 2.65. With reference to Objective 4 a respondent suggested that the objective be revised to take account of the potential need for mitigation where avoidance is not possible. In addition it was suggested that the text be amended to “to ensure any new waste facilities do not adversely impact on local amenities and quality of life from impacts such as dust, traffic, noise, odour and visual impact, and any loss of local greenspace upon which people rely for their good health and wellbeing and address local health concerns.” Issues relating to Objective 4 Such impacts would be considered by further HIA and this would also include loss of greenspace. It was also suggested that it is considered that greater clarity should be provided in respect to 'addressing local health concerns'. Several respondents believe that Objective 4 should make reference to traffic, dust and noise.
- 2.66. With regard to Objective 5 respondents suggested that it is essential to emphasise that any sites should be allocated on the basis of both robust SA and EIA, so that proper comparative assessments are made at the plan-making stage.

## Response

The Councils will amend the text of the proposed objectives where appropriate. With reference to incentives for waste disposal the plan will be monitored annually, and a Waste Authority Monitoring Report is produced and published on the County Council website.

We consider that Objective 2 adequately covers investment. The text of Objective 3 will be amended in line with comments with reference to water and the historic environment

The plan will be developed in line with National Policy, including the NPPF. The objectives provide an overarching strategy and the Development Management policies will provide further detail on the environment and heritage.

Old disposal sites may be restored and if these are mineral voids, the restoration will be addressed by the Minerals Local Plan which seeks biodiversity led restoration.

Further consideration will be given to objective 4 and if clarity is needed in relation to Veolia's comments.

Further consideration will be given to objective 4 and if clarity is needed in relation to Veolia's comments.

### **Chapter 6- Providing for new waste management capacity**

#### **Question 14 - What do you think of our proposals for the broad locations of future waste management facilities across the Plan Area? Are there other options we should consider?**

#### **Total number of comments received: 17**

- 2.67. In response to Question 14 support was provided for the approach that broad locations for larger facilities being focused in and around Greater Nottingham and Mansfield/Ashfield as these locations are where the majority of waste is generated. Respondents also referred to the need to ensure all decisions on location should always be subject to robust science based decision-making, tested through SA and EIA, so that the full range of impacts, including long distance ones such as NOx, can be properly assessed.
- 2.68. It was pointed out that the Councils will need to be aware of a number of environmental factors which will need to be assessed during the process of determining the location of any new facilities, e.g. flood zones, existing contaminated land, threat to controlled waters, proximity of (protected) habitat. The potential amenity issues arising from the facilities operation and which may have an adverse affect on existing sensitive receptors (e.g. housing) will also be an important factor.
- 2.69. With reference to paragraph 6.1 it was highlighted that details that new waste facilities will be close to the main urban areas. Whilst this approach may be appropriate for Recycling and Households Waste Sites (RHWS), it is not appropriate for Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), historically WwTW have generally been located away from built up areas due to the nature of their operation and the nuisance that could be

caused. WwTW area also generally located in low lying locations near watercourses as such the location of any new WwTW may not fit with the principles outlined within paragraph 6.1 this should be accounted for by clarifying that Sewerage assets such as WwTW and Pumping stations, area exempt from the principles of paragraph 6.1.

- 2.70. Some local residents stated that whilst it is attractive to have a facility near Newark, this may not be the most sustainable approach, and it may prove to be unpopular with local residents. Even proposals on industrial sites can be controversial near residential areas.
- 2.71. A respondent, whilst supporting the approach of a focus on urban centres believe this can lead to gaps in provision and is of the view that there is an urgent need to replace the Langar facility which was closed several years ago and has left the east of Rushcliffe BC with no convenient household waste facility.
- 2.72. One local resident stated that the outlined approach is supported. However, radically better collection systems, with good waste reduction & recycling that are needed to improve the basic waste management in Nottinghamshire would require some different facilities e.g. food waste. Decommissioned power station sites have access to the River Trent and the rail network and could provide sustainable locations for recycling or recovery facilities to be created.
- 2.73. Reference to siting facilities within the Green Belt was highlighted by some respondents that seek to ensure the integrity of the Green Belt is maintained in line with the NPPF.

## Response

The Councils consider that the collection of waste and managing this is best delivered through non-planning mechanisms and through the waste management team.

It is acknowledged that water recycling and water treatment facilities have different requirements to other waste facilities, a separate policy on the Broad locations strategy may be required.

Specific sites will be considered within the site selection methodology. The plan will also contain Development Management policies covering these factors.

The Councils cannot rule out sites in Newark. A network of waste sites may not be viable or feasible, particularly for some waste facilities where the catchment may need to be wider to ensure viability. The site selection methodology will consider industrial estates and proximity to sensitive receptors to understand if sites can be appropriate. The methodology we use will be robust and sit alongside the Sustainability Assessment (SA) and other assessment documents that are undertaken.

**Question 15 - Do you think that a general criteria approach is sufficient to deal with future provision or should the Plan be allocating specific sites? Are there other options we might consider?**

**Total number of comments received: 18**

- 2.74. In response to Question 15 there was general support for a criteria based policy and some respondents suggested alterations to make the approach more robust. It should be sufficient for most waste facilities and it is accepted that forecasting the amount/type of land/facility required would be very difficult. There is also a potential concern that allocation could potentially sterilise otherwise developable sites and it is preferable to judge each case on merit against the criteria based policy. Employment sites of a general industrial nature may be suitable for most waste facilities provided they are compatible with the nature of the employment site; and would not cause a significant adverse impact on the amenity of nearby residents and occupiers.
- 2.75. Specific reference was made to ensure the Councils refer to specific criteria are required for existing, expanded and new water recycling centres including supporting infrastructure and that there also needs to be a criteria based policy to cover waste developments that might come forward on unallocated sites.

## Response

The Waste Local Plan will have a separate policy for water treatment facilities and will be developed in line with the NPPW.

The Councils do not propose to allocate sites for new sewage assets but to have a separate policy to consider where such facilities would be appropriate where a need is identified.

If a criteria approach taken, sites would be subject to Development Management policies and necessary assessments, if allocating sites, they will be assessed through the site selection methodology and the Sustainability Assessment.

Employment land will be considered if appropriate for waste facilities but will be dependent on local circumstances and the proposed waste facility.

## **Chapter 7- Development Management Policies**

**Question 16 - What do you think of our proposals for the scope of the development management policies? Are there any others that should be covered such as for specific types of waste management facility?**

**Total number of comments received: 17**

- 2.76. In response to Question 17 it was generally agreed that all the topics suggested should be considered. In addition, two other topics were suggested the climate crisis; and impacts on the waste hierarchy.
- 2.77. A respondent identified that a large part of the Plan area is within the Airport safeguarded zone, particularly the 13km bird safeguarded area. It is therefore important that the aerodrome safeguarding requirements for East Midlands Airport are included within the scope of future development management policies that are identified in Section 7.

### Response

Both Councils agree that adequate referencing to East Midlands Airport will be made in the Waste Local Plan. Other potential topic areas will be considered as Policies in the Waste Local Plan.

### **Question 17 - Are there any other comments you would like to make to help inform the preparation of the Waste Local Plan?**

#### **Total number of comments received: 24**

- 2.78. Reference was made to the fact that the plan contains no reference to contingencies; the current Covid-19 pandemic shows how easy it is for disruption to occur in a very short time-frame. The Plan should be aligned with any current or future contingency planning or strategy for the area and country as a whole.
- 2.79. One respondent stated that they consider it essential that up to date biodiversity information at the necessary level of detail is used to help the preparation of the Plan, both with regard to data from the NGBRC and the Biodiversity Opportunity Maps.
- 2.80. Most of the comments received were expressing no comments, which explains why we had so many respondents, but few substantive comments.

### Response

The Issues and Options was compiled prior to the Covid 19 outbreak. The impacts of Covid 19 will be assessed and written into the plan, where appropriate.

The Councils will ensure the most up to date biodiversity information is used as the Draft Waste Local Plan is developed.

### 3. Call for sites

3.1. A Call for Sites was carried out alongside the Issues and Options consultation, with a total of 9 sites received which are detailed in the table below.

Site Name and location	Operator	Type of Facility	Throughput	Notes
Bilsthorpe Business Park	Peel L&P Environmental Ltd	Energy from Waste facility	250,000 tonnes-incineration/ pyrolysis/ gasification  150,000 tonnes-Material Recovery Facility  100,000 tonnes-specialist treatment	
EMERGE Centre, Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station	Uniper UK Ltd	Energy from Waste facility	472,100 tonnes	An application has been submitted for this development to Nottinghamshire County Council and is under consideration.
Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk	Sims Group UK Ltd	-	-	This site already has permission and the operator wishes for the site to be safeguarded within the plan.
High Point, Derby Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	Brian Cutts	Disposal-Non-hazardous	120,000m3	
Land at Coneygre Farm, Hoveringham	Lee Reclaim Limited	Disposal	Not provided	The site currently has permission for a recycling facility and inert fill of the old Hoveringham Quarry.



Land off Private Road No.3, Colwick Industrial Estate	Veolia ES (Nottinghamshire)	Materials Recovery Facility, wood recycling, clinical waste transfer station	130,000 tonnes- Materials Recovery Facility  40,000 tonnes- wood recycling  130,000 tonnes- clinical waste transfer station	
Littlewood Lane, Mansfield Woodhouse	Midland Landfill	Disposal- Inert	420,000m3 capacity	Propose to dispose of inert construction and demolition waste to fill the void of Littlewood Quarry.
Ranskill, Retford	Retford Waste Ltd	Recovery	27,500 tonnes- Materials Recovery Facility  40,000 tonnes- Household Waste Recycling Centre	This site already has an existing waste facility.
Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station	Uniper UK Limited	Recovery- Municipal solid waste, construction and demolition, commercial and industrial, non-hazardous and other (RDF/SRF and waste biomass)		This would be developed alongside the EMERGE Centre listed above.

3.2. Both the Councils will examine the sites against a set of criteria based questions, planning policy and other factors, such as our Waste Needs Assessment and potential

future waste capacity requirements during the Plan period and make a judgment as to whether sites for waste facilities need to be allocated in the Waste Local Plan, or whether a criteria based policy approach would be more suitable.

#### **4. Conclusion**

- 4.1. All of the comments and sites put forward as part of the Issues and Options and Call for Sites consultation will be assessed and will fed into the next stage of the Waste Local Plan.