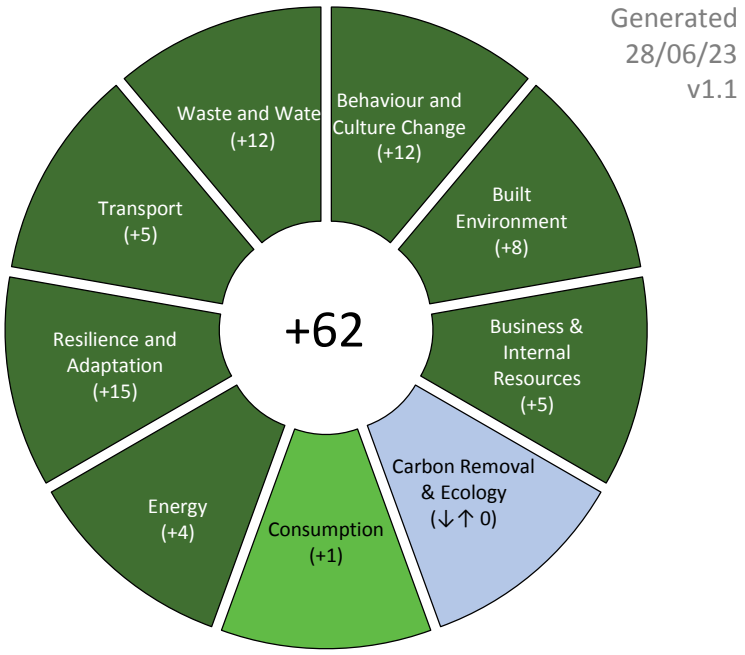
Carbon Impact Assessment (CIA) – Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

The infographic shows the relative costs and benefits of the decision on 9 different categories with respect to the climate: Behaviour and Culture Change, plus 12. Built Environment, plus 8. Business & Internal Resources, plus 5. Carbon Removal & Ecology, no net effect. Consumption, plus 1. Energy, plus 4. Resilience and Adaptation, plus 15. Transport, plus 5. Waste and Water, plus 12.



Nottingham is aiming to become the first carbon neutral city in the country by 2028 (4 years and 6 months away).

We are satisfied that the Carbon Neutral Nottingham 2028 ambition has been taken into consideration in this process of the production of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan. The plan scores very well against many of the Carbon Impact Assessment criteria. In fact, this is the highest score that has been recorded for a CIA to date.

The Waste Needs Assessment and ambitious targets contained in the draft plan for recycling rates as well as the strategic and DM policies should have a major climate benefit. The process of preparing this plan and the supporting waste needs assessment has allowed complex waste issues and challenges to be understood and allowed aspirational targets to be set. The Plan also explains the impacts of all aspects of waste as they relate to climate change therein raising public/community awareness.

As a clear principle throughout the plan, it sees waste as a resource to be re-used, recycled and then recovered.

Further benefits and carbon reduction considerations of the plan include;

- Proposed strategic and DM policies promote the use of sustainable building techniques and technologies. Ambitious targets of 95% for recycling and recovery of construction and demolition waste support this further.
- Proposed strategic and DM policies promote the use of sustainable building techniques and technologies for new buildings.
- The consultation with statutory bodies, stakeholders and the community has and will continue to shape this document to the benefit of all.

- The Plan promotes heat recovery from waste results in less of a reliance on fossil fuels.
- The Plan promotes the incorporation of green technologies in existing and new waste facilities however does not directly support green businesses.
- The Plan promotes the circular economy ie keeping resources in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then reocreing and regenerating products and materials at the end of their useful life. Waste disposal is bottom of the waste hierarchy. Therefore the plan supports sustainable waste solutions.
- The plan promotes the more efficient use of waste as a resource.
- All new facilities will have to have at least 10% BNG due to national policy.
- The Plan seeks to achieve biodiversity net gain as set out in its strategic and DM policies, more specifically Strategic Policy 4 - Climate Change, DM3 - Design of New and Extended Waste Management Facilities and DM5 - Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity.
- The Plan promotes waste incineration to generate heat therefore increasing carbon - although this technology does produce carbon this is using waste to create energy, the net effect is to 'reduce carbon' when compared to the carbon that would be produced if the properties etc served by the DHN were on the grid instead.
- The ambitious targets set out in the plan for recycling of food packaging reduces carbon.
- The Plan promotes heat recovery for use in district heating.
- The strategic and DM policies contained in the Plan promote energy efficient/sustainable building techniques and low carbon technologies.
- Proposed Policy SP4-Climate change promotes the use of SuDs and 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) .
- Proposed policy DM2-Health, Wellbeing and Amenity seeks to promote the protection of water quality and resources and flood risk management.
- Proposed Policy SP4-Climate change promotes the use of SuDS, water efficiency and adaptive responses to the impacts of excess heat and drought.
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- Proposed Policy DM12 - Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements/Routing will require a Transport Statement and Travel Plan to be submitted where appropriate to promote sustainable modes of transport.
- Proposed Policy SP4 - Climate Change seeks to ensure that all new or extended waste management facilities are located, designed and operated so as to minimise any potential impacts on climate change. It also promotes the introduction of sustainable modes of transport, low emission vehicles, travel plans, in order to contribute to lowering the carbon footprint.
- Proposed Policy DM8 - Public Access seeks to protect public rights of way including cycle networks.
- proposed Policy DM1 - General Site Criteria promotes the location of smaller, community scale facilities such as bring sites (bottle banks) 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.
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Response approved by: Chris Commons, Carbon Neutral, 29 June 2023