Adopted
September
2025

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottingham City Council

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

The new Waste Local Plan

1.1. Upon adoption, the new Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan forms the land use planning strategy for waste development within the County up to 2038. It provides the basis for the determination of all recycling and waste planning applications within the County and City and the planning policy framework against which all proposals for waste development will be assessed. The Waste Local plan replaces the Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013) and the saved policies from the Waste Local Plan (adopted January 2002).

1.2. The Waste Local Plan forms part of the Local Development Framework for Nottingham City Council and for the District and Boroughs within Nottinghamshire County, including Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe. Therefore, applications for waste development will need to consider adopted policies within the relevant Councils Local Plan. Similarly, non-waste development proposals will need to consider policies within the Waste Local Plan.

Alternative formats

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

2. SCOPE OF THE NEW NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM 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

2.2. It should be noted that the Plan does not contain a policies map as the Waste Local Plan does not allocate sites nor make any designations. Any relevant designations, such as land allocated as Green Belt or for employment land, is made within the Local Plans for Nottingham City and the District and Borough's in Nottinghamshire County. Any application therefore will need to consider the relevant policies and policies map within the relevant Councils Local Plan.

2.3. Safeguarded waste sites will be shown within the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), which will be published annually by the Councils.

Replacing existing waste policies

2.4. 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

2.5. The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham 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 have 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)

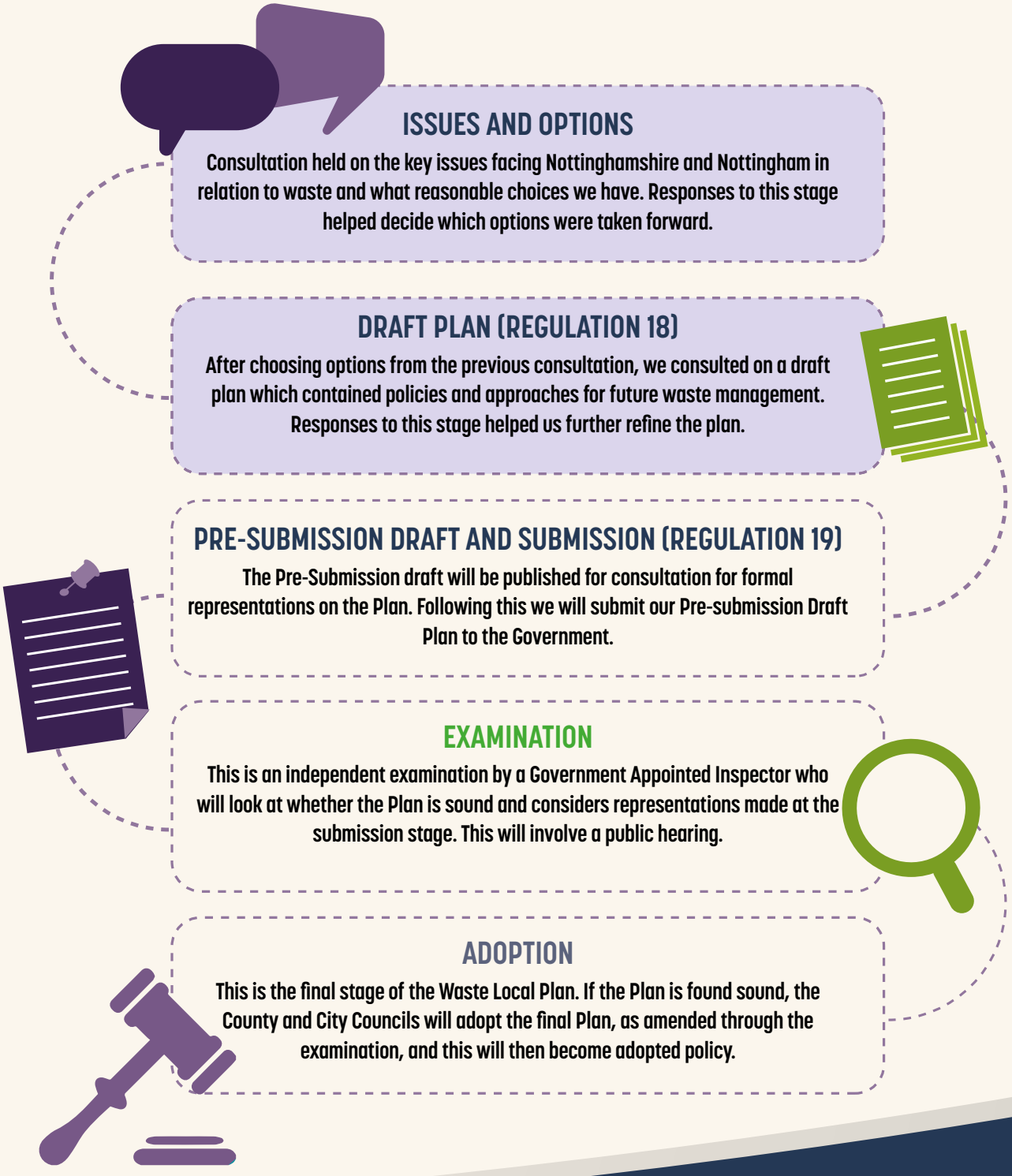
The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The SA is an integral part of all stages of the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, with reports produced at each stage.

Waste Needs Assessment

This document has been prepared by AECOM consultants on behalf of the Councils to provide detailed information on anticipated need for waste facilities over the plan period. A summary of the Waste Needs Assessment conclusions is provided within Chapter 5.

How was the new Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan prepared?

FIGURE 1 - BELOW SHOWS THE KEY STAGES TAKEN IN PREPARING THE NEW WASTE LOCAL PLAN.



How to read this document

The following chapters share a number of common features:

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.

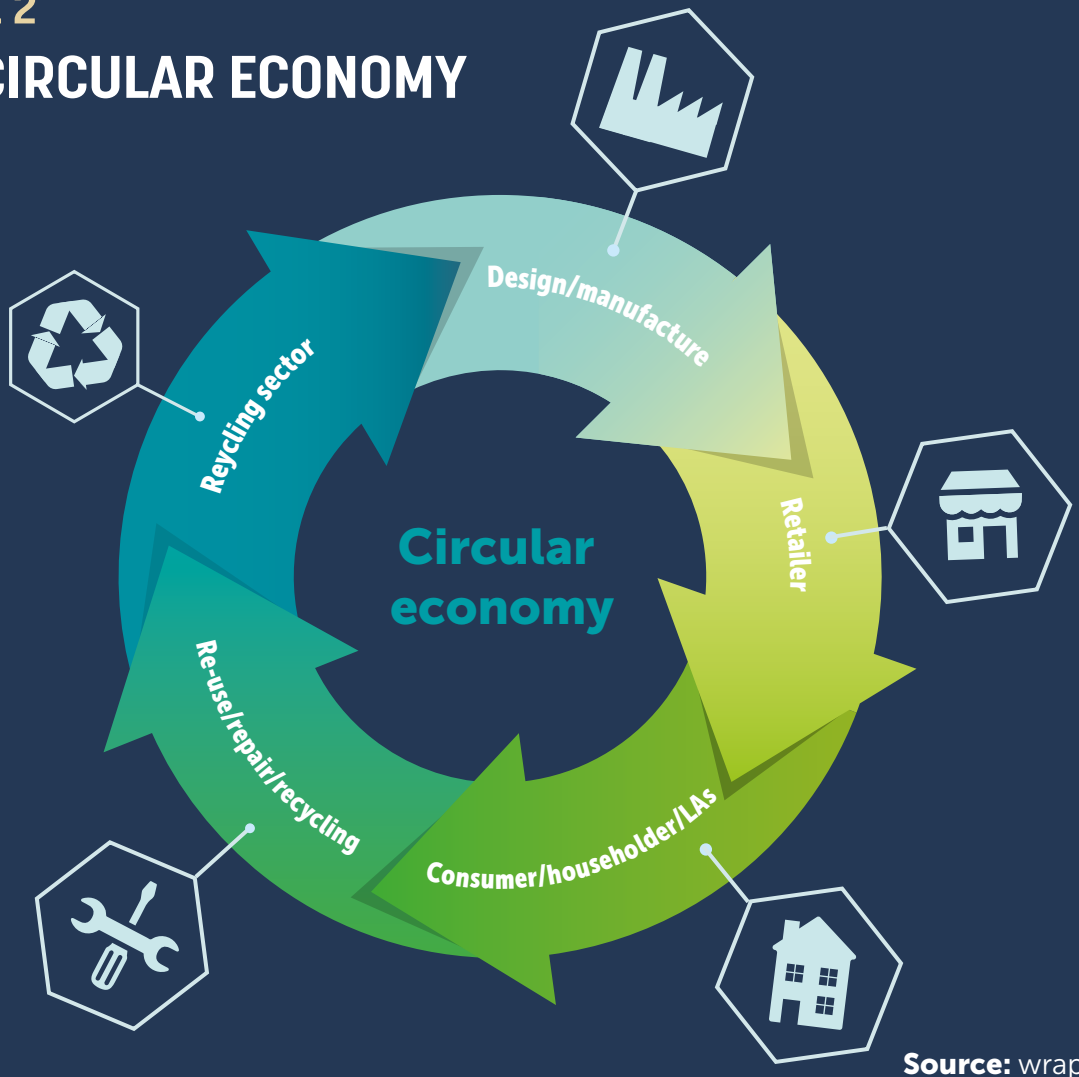
3.2. There are two key principles that underpin waste planning which aim to promote the concept of waste as a resource to be used - these are the Circular Economy and the Waste Hierarchy.

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

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

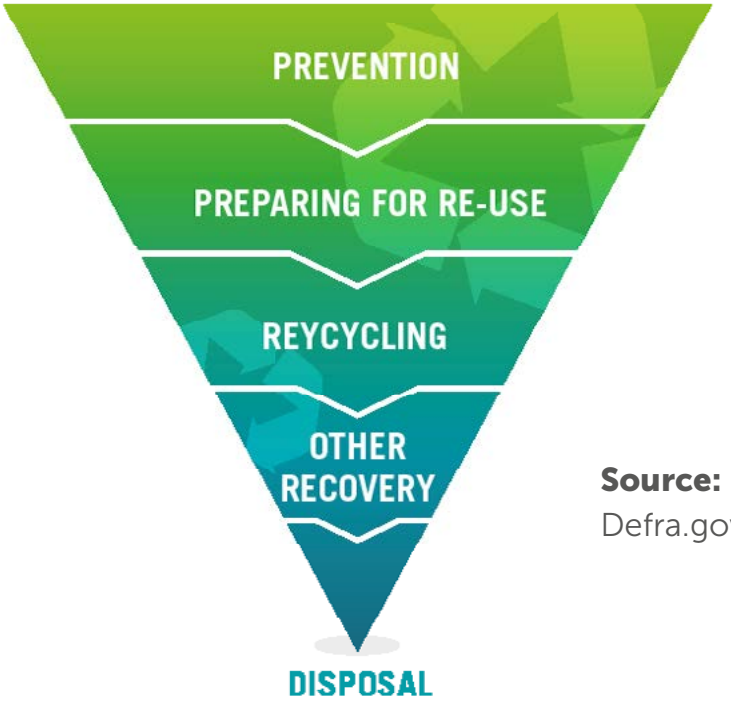
- reduce waste
- drive greater resource productivity
- deliver a more competitive UK economy
- position the UK to better address emerging resource security/scarcity issues in the future
- help reduce the environmental impacts of our production and consumption in both the UK and abroad.

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 EU's policies on waste have already been transposed into UK law and therefore remain relevant until updated.

FIGURE3

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. incineration with energy recovery that takes place at the Eastcroft facility in Nottingham which 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 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. Re-use is about cleaning, repairing or refurbishing whole items or spare parts and so preventing something becoming waste. Therefore, re-use sites often encompass a wide variety of activities and may be handling material that is not classified as waste and so may be considered a non-waste development. 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".

EU Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)

3.13. The Industrial Emissions Directive combined seven separate existing directives related to industrial emissions, including the Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC). Following the UK's EU exit, the body of law implementing this regime is now classed as retained EU law and remains in place through domestic regulations, including the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales Regulations) 2016, as amended. The directive 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 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. Even though the UK has left the EU, the Government signalled the Circular Economy measures would be adopted within UK legislation with the 65% recycling target for municipal waste by 2035 included within the Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018).

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

3.24. further updated in February 2019 and July 2021.

3.25. 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. .

3.26. The NPPF provides guidance for the preparation of local plans and encourages LPAs to keep them up-to-date, requiring 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 recyclate and refuse derived fuels).

3.27. 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.

3.28. 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

3.29. 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.

3.30. 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 (2021)

3.31. The Government published a national Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013 which was updated in 2021.

3.32. 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.

3.33. 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)

3.34. 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)

3.35. 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 fossils fuels. This is in line with the target set out within the Climate Change Act (2008, amended 2019) which seeks for greenhouse gas emissions to be equal or lower than emissions in 1990.

Environment Act (2021)

3.36. The Environment Act in 2021 provides the new framework of environmental protection which replaces EU laws since the UK left the EU. The act focuses on nature protection and sets new and binding targets relating to water quality, clean air, environmental protection, and waste reduction. It brings in requirements such as reducing single use plastics, introducing food waste collection from households, standardising recycling materials collection at the kerbside as well as introducing a mandate for biodiversity net gain in all developments from November 2023.

Other National Policy Statements

3.37. 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'.

3.38. In 2023, the Government published the 'Environmental Improvement Plan' which is the first review of the '25 Year Environment Plan', with a review to be undertaken every five years as set out in law in the Environment Act. This includes the new target to halve residual waste (waste sent to be landfilled, incinerated or used in energy recovery in the UK or overseas) produced per person by 2042. This includes all waste streams except major mineral waste. The 'Environmental Improvement Plan' outlines how this target will be delivered and details interim targets.

Local Policy

Local Development Plan

3.39. The Waste Local Plan is one of the Planning Documents that make up the Local Development Plans for the Plan area. In Nottinghamshire, the Local Plan includes the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2021) and all the Local Plans adopted by the District and Borough Councils of Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe. In Nottingham City, the Local Plan consists of the Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy (adopted 2014) and the Land and Planning Policies Document (adopted 2020).

3.40. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan provides the strategy for mineral development in the County. The Minerals Plan promotes the use of recycled and secondary aggregates, noting this helps to achieve the National aim to reduce waste to landfill and treat waste higher up the waste hierarchy. As a waste operation, it is for the Waste Local Plan to provide policy on aggregate recycling facilities and help achieve the aims of the Minerals Local Plan.

3.41. Nottingham City and the District and Borough Local Plans provide the strategy for growth, guiding housing and employment development across the City and County. Their strategy's will affect waste generation and need for waste infrastructure in the Plan area.

3.42. When determining waste applications, consideration therefore will need to be given to the policies within the relevant Local Plan and proposals for non-waste management development, whereby the District and Boroughs are the determining authority, will need to consider the policies within the Waste and Minerals Local Plan.

Nottinghamshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

3.43. 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)

3.44. 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)

3.45. 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 Resources and Waste Strategy for Nottingham (2023-2050)

3.46. The Resources and Waste Strategy sets out the aims of the City Council to reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, reuse, repair, recycling and recovery to help reduce carbon emissions in line with the City Councils carbon neutral policy for 2028. It outlines how it will help to prevent waste and enhance recycling and seeks to continue to reduce waste being sent for landfill.

Nottingham City Council Resources and Waste Strategy for Nottingham (2023-2050)

3.46. The Resources and Waste Strategy sets out the aims of the City Council to reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, reuse, repair, recycling and recovery to help reduce carbon emissions in line with the City Councils carbon neutral policy for 2028. It outlines how it will help to prevent waste and enhance recycling and seeks to continue to reduce waste being sent for landfill.

Nottingham City 2028 Carbon Neutral Action Plan

3.47. Nottingham City Council has made the commitment to become a carbon neutral city by 2028. This means cutting carbon dioxide (CO2) 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.

3.48. 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, and Ecology and Biodiversity. The Waste Local Plan will be an important contributor to achieving the 2028 carbon neutral ambition.

The Nottinghamshire Plan

3.49. 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.

3.50. The County Council has also produced a carbon reduction plan on how it expects to achieve carbon neutrality in its own activities by 2030.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN AREA

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 larger towns of Mansfield, Kirkby in Ashfield, Sutton in Ashfield, Hucknall, Worksop, Newark and Retford and larger villages. Outside these 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 of Sherwood in the north-west and open, flat agricultural landscapes dominated by the River Trent to the east, and the flat low-lying agricultural landscape of the Humberhead Levels to the north. The historic landscape of the Trent Valley is an important area for archaeological remains of prehistoric settlement. 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. Nottinghamshire is well known for its historic past, in particular for its link to the tales of Robin Hood but the areas heritage is much more diverse. The Plan area has assets spanning thousands of years; from cave art found at the Creswell Crags on the Nottinghamshire- Derbyshire Border to medieval caves, taverns and castle found in Nottingham's city centre as well as several historic market towns full of heritage assets. The industrial past of coal mining, particular in the West of the County, and the textile industry throughout the 18th and early 19th into the 20th centuries has left a rich built heritage. The majority of Nottinghamshire's conservation areas, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Scheduled Monuments are faring well, but a proportion (around 10%) are in a vulnerable condition or situation.

4.7. 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.

4.8. 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.

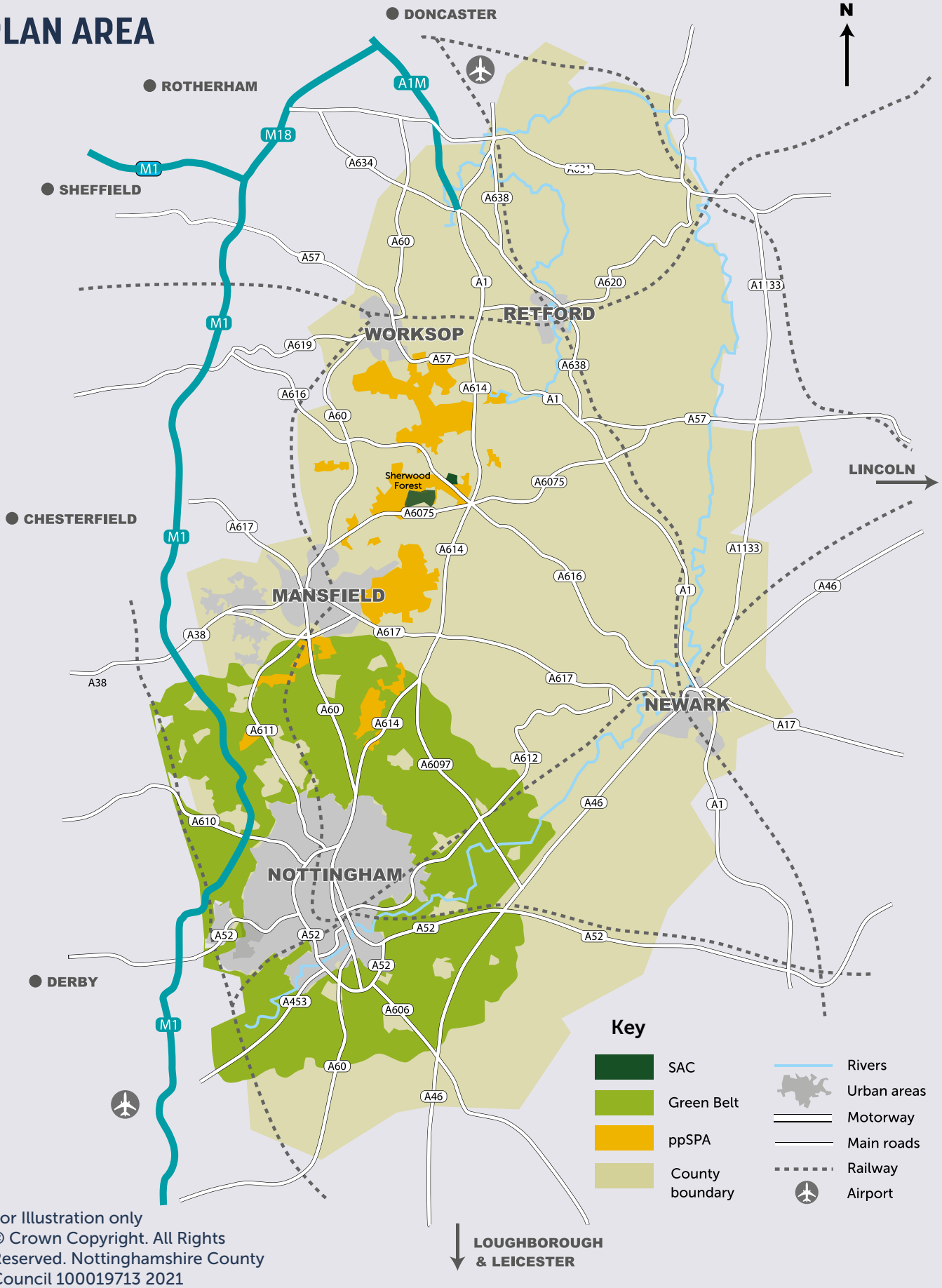
4.9. Mansfield, Worksop and Newark are important centres for warehousing and distribution whilst service, technology and research-based industries tend to cluster in and around Nottingham. The energy industry also has a role with four power stations along the River Trent, however, coal powered power 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.

4.10. 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.

4.11. 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



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.

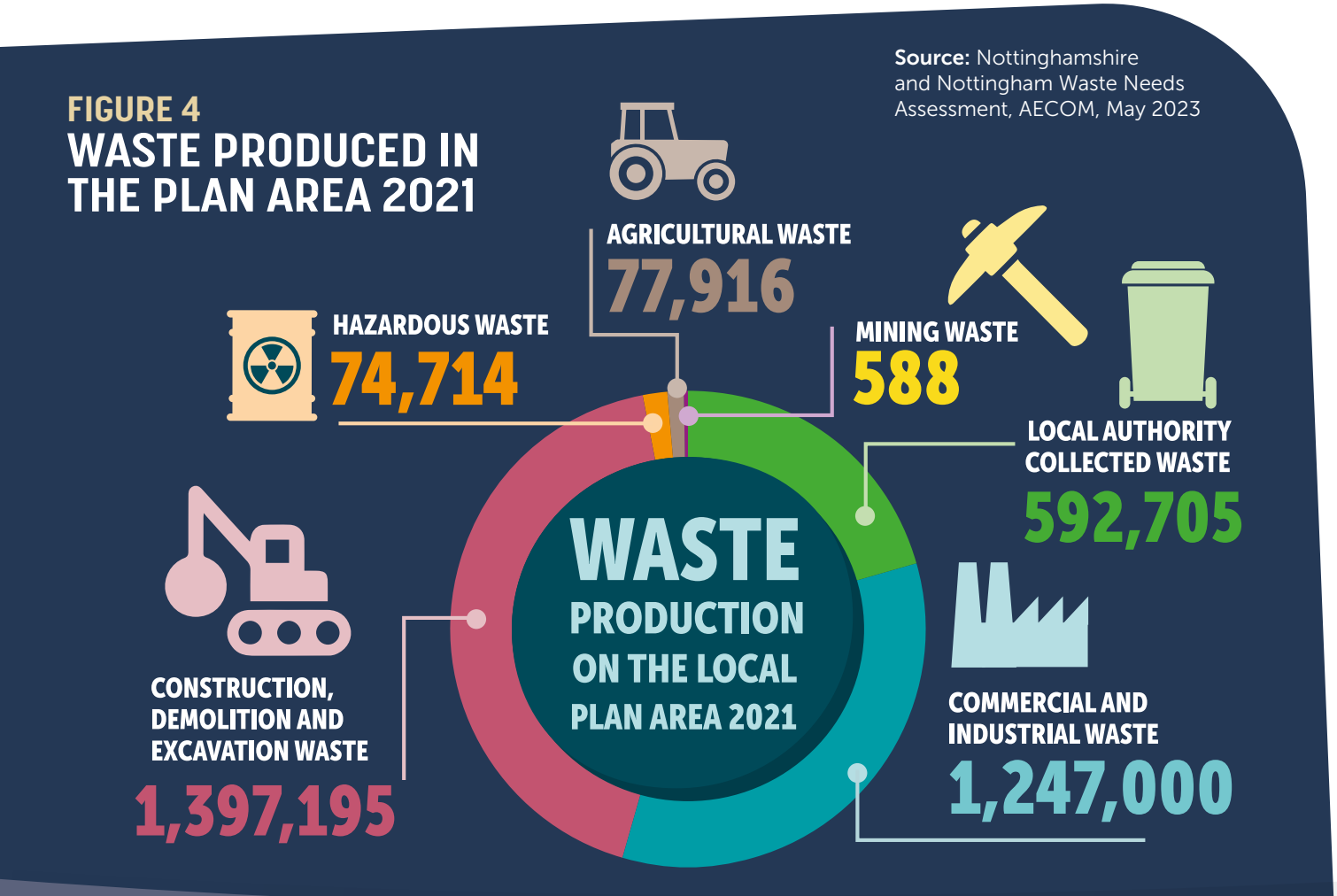
5.2. The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA, 2023) sets out information on current waste arisings and forecasts likely future growth for each of the main waste streams. The assessment then looks at existing waste management capacity within the Plan area and makes specific recommendations as to whether additional facilities are likely to be needed.

Waste produced within the Plan area

5.3. The WNA has confirmed that on average approximately 3.4 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 2021 (the latest year for which data is available) is shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4
WASTE PRODUCED IN THE PLAN AREA 2021

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Needs Assessment, AECOM, May 2023



5.4. 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 593,000 tonnes per year. In 2021 just under 593,000 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. In 2021, the average across the plan area for household waste recycling rate was at 38%.

5.7. 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.

Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste

5.8. 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.

5.9. In 2019, the amount of commercial and industrial waste recorded increased suddenly by 26% from the previous year to almost 950,000 tonnes. Arisings have continued to increase, reaching approximately 1.2 million tonnes in 2021, a high not seen since 2014. 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).

5.10. 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 WNA has looked at the recorded fate of all C&I waste known to have been produced in the Plan area in 2021 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[1].

[1]. 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.

5.11. The WNA analysis suggests that around 63% of C&I waste is now recycled or composted with 28% sent to landfill.

Construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste

5.12. 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.

5.13. 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 1.4 million tonnes per annum. Using the Environment Agency data for 2021, it is estimated that just over 83% of CD&E waste is recycled, particularly C&D waste such as aggregates due to their high value or recovered with less than 20% disposed of to landfill.

Hazardous waste

5.14. Hazardous waste contains substances which are harmful to human 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. However, in 2020 and 2021 there was a large increase in arisings to approximately 75,000 tonnes. The data indicates this is due to a large transfer of waste between two waste management sites. These estimates are taken from the Environment Agency's separate Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator.

Agricultural Waste

5.15. 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. 2021 saw agricultural waste double compared to 2019 and 2020, increasing to just under 78,000 tonnes.

5.16. As only a small amount of agricultural waste is produced each year (less than 2.5% of the total waste generated in the plan area in 2021) it is not considered necessary to identify specific waste management capacity for this waste stream.

Mining Waste

5.17. 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.

5.18. 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

5.19. 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

5.20. 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

5.21. 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 reduce 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 Draft Plan consultation stage. The different options considered and the preferred scenario for each waste stream is summarised below. In each case except for C, D&E waste, 2021 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

5.22. 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.

5.23. 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 and Draft Plan 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 1.07% in Nottinghamshire and 1.05% in Nottingham. This reflects the historic trend seen between 2007 and 2021. 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 44,000 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 0.25% in Nottinghamshire and 0.51% in Nottingham. This reflects the historic trend seen between 2008 and 2021 and therefore excludes the possible recessionary impact between 2007 and 2008. This scenario would result in an increase of around 51,000 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 2021 figures. This scenario would result in increase of around 85,000 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.

5.24. 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 2021 so it has been assumed that there will be no change in the most recent non-household LACW generation rate.

5.25. 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), 2021 – 2038

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2038
Scenario A	593	584	572	556	549
Scenario B	593	609	624	639	644
Scenario C	593	618	643	668	678

5.26. 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

5.27. 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. The latest WNA looks at future economic output and predicts future waste generation rates per employee and the employee projections from the Nottingham Employment Land Needs Study[2].

5.28. 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 no growth in employees between 2021 and 2024. This scenario would result in an increase of 69,000 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 no growth in employees between 2021 and 2024. This scenario would result in an increase of almost 103,000 tonnes of C&I waste per year by 2038.

[2] 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.

5.29. 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), 2021 – 2038

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2038
Scenario A	966	966	966	966	966
Scenario B	966	976	1,001	1,025	1,035
Scenario C	966	981	1,017	1,054	1,069

5.30. Compared to the previous forecasts, using the 2021 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 5.9). 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

5.31. 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.

5.32. The Waste Needs Assessment concludes that there is 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 high-speed railway HS2, with the eastern leg terminating just inside the boundary of Nottinghamshire. Therefore, 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 using a 10 year average between 2012-2021. There are no major construction projects scheduled during the plan period that would significantly affect future levels of CD&E waste generation.

5.33. 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), 2021 – 2038

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2038
Scenario A	1,397	1,172	1,172	1,172	1,172

5.34. 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

5.35. 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.

5.36. 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), 2021 – 2038

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2038
Scenario A	75	85	94	104	108

5.37. 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

5.38. 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

5.39. In order to ensure sufficient provision to handle the waste arisings forecasted within the plan area, firstly 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.

5.40. 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 IN DECEMBER 2021 (TONNES PER ANNUM)

	Waste stream			
Facility Type	**HIC**	**CD&E**	**Hazardous**	**Total**
Anaerobic digestion	394,226	-	4,135	398,361
Composting	80,345	-	-	80,345
Recycling	932,531	1,367,501	176,059	2,476,091
Recycling Total	**1,407,102**	**1,367,501**	**180,194**	**2,954,797**
Energy recovery	243,162	-	-	243,162
Other recovery (deposit to land)	180	408,703	-	408,883
Recovery Total	**243,342**	**408,708**	-	**652,045**
Transfer	**749,598**	**263,272**	**82,046**	**1,094,916**
TOTAL	**2,400,042**	**2,039,476**	**262,240**	**4,701,758**

TABLE 6. REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY BY TYPE IN DECEMBER 2021 (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100 TONNES

Facility Type	2021
Inert Landfill (CD&E)	2,813,277
Non-hazardous Landfill (HIC)	753,378
Restricted User Landfill	575,405

Future waste management methods

5.41. 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	**37.8% recycling rate** for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling rate by 2038.
Medium	**55% recycling rate** 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	**65% recycling rate** 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.

5.42. 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
Low	**62.7% recycling rate** for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling rate by 2038.
Medium	**70% recycling rate** by 2038.	Assumes some transition between the current recycling rate and the high recycling rate.
High	**70% recycling rate by 2025, increasing to 80%** 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. 80% has been chosen as a possible target at the end of the plan period (2038) as it reflects the ambition of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

5.43. 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
Low	**83.4% recycling/ recovery rate** for all years to 2038.	Business as usual, no change in the current recycling/recovery rate.
Medium	**90% recycling/ recovery rate** by 2038.	Assumes some transition between the current recycling/recovery rate and the high recycling rate.
High	**95% recycling/ recovery rate** by 2038.	In-lieu of other practical targets, targets for CD&E waste found within the London Plan have influenced the high scenario.

5.44. 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[3]. 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..

5.45. 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 ROUNDED TO NEAREST 1,000 TONNE)

Method	LACW	C&I	CD&E	Total
Recycling/ Composting	419,000	828,000	1,114,000	2,361,000
Energy Recovery/ Other disposal	193,000	103,000	-	296,000
Disposal	32,000	103,000	59,000	194,000
TOTAL	**644,000**	**1,034,000**	**1,173,000**	**2,851,000**

Assessing the need for additional waste management capacity

5.46. By forecasting future waste arisings this enables 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).

[3] Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England, Defra, 2018

5.47. 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 STREAM (TPA)

		2021	2026	2031	2036	2038
Recycling	Arisings produced	830,157	980,267	1,104,425	1,219,867	1,246,818
	Existing capacity	1,407,102	1,407,102	1,407,102	1,407,102	1,407,102
	Capacity required	**+576,945**	**+426,835**	**+302,676**	**+187,234**	**+160,284**
Energy Recovery	Arisings produced	421,033	359,011	336,125	309,988	296,831
	Existing capacity	243,162	243,162	243,162	243,162	243,162
	Capacity required	**-177,871**	**-115,849**	**-92,963**	**-66,826**	**-53,669**
Disposal	Arisings produced	301,790	237,082	176,197	125,603	126,825
	Remaining capacity[4]	**+753,378**	**-552,108**	**-1,556,283**	**-2,259,322**	**-2,512,364**

TABLE 12. CAPACITY GAP ANALYSIS FOR CD&E WASTE STREAMS (TPA)

		2021	2026	2031	2036	2038
Recycling/ Other Recovery	Arisings produced	1,165,929	1,018,204	1,058,040	1,097,876	1,113,810
	Existing capacity	1,776,204	1,367,501	1,367,501	1,367,501	1,367,501
	Capacity required	**+610,275**	**+349,297**	**+309,461**	**+269,625**	**+253,691**
Disposal	Arisings produced	231,266	154,227	114,391	74,556	58,622
	Remaining capacity[4]	**+2,813,277**	**+1,962,470**	**+1,310,842**	**+858,391**	**+733,181**

[4] This shows the total amount of void space that would be needed to meet the waste arisings expected to be disposed by 2038

5.48. The WNA does not identify a need for additional waste management capacity for hazardous waste. It is predicted that approximately 108,000 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the Plan area in 2038 with sufficient capacity to manage 180,000 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.

5.49. 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 750,000 tonnes of HIC waste and 260,000 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 period.

Meeting capacity requirements

5.50. During the development of the Plan, several options were explored during the Issues and Options stage about how to ensure sufficient capacity in the Plan area over the Plan period. One of the options included allocating specific sites and so a 'call for sites' was undertaken at the Issues and Options stage. However, due to the limited number of sites put forward, it was not possible to make an objective comparison of a range of possible sites. Considering this and the representations received, the Plan took forward a similar approach to the previous Waste Core Strategy to contain a criteria-based policy which to judge future waste management proposals (Policy DM1). The policy sets out the types of locations that are likely to be considered suitable for the different types of waste use and offers flexibility to the changing waste industry.

5.51. As shown in Tables 11 and 12 above, based on the preferred high recycling scenario for each waste stream overall there is sufficient capacity in the Plan area to handle the equivalent of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham's waste arisings. As detailed in Chapter 6 of the WNA, the Plan area is a net importer of waste and so is net self-sufficient.

5.52. Tables 11 and 12 show there is sufficient recycling/ composting capacity to manage the equivalent of the Plan area's HIC and CD&E waste up to 2038. There is also sufficient disposal capacity for the disposal of CD&E waste based upon the assumption that 5% of CD&E waste arisings will be landfilled. However, there is insufficient capacity in the Plan area to handle forecasted residual waste arisings for HIC waste which would be treated via energy recovery or disposal.

5.53. In relation to energy recovery, there is a forecasted capacity gap which decreases over the Plan period from 177,181 tonnes per annum to 53,669 tonnes per annum by 2038 under the high recycling scenario. This fall in capacity requirement reflects the forecasted increase in recycling in the Plan area, which would in turn decrease the amount of residual waste for energy recovery.

5.54. When calculating the capacity gap for energy recovery, as per National Planning Practice Guidance only operational capacity in the Plan area has been included. There is further permitted energy recovery capacity, totalling 732,100 tonnes per annum, in the Plan area which is yet to be implemented. This arises from the permissions to add further capacity at the existing Eastcroft Facility in Nottingham City (additional 140,000 tonnes per annum) and for two new facilities at Bilsthorpe (120,000 tonnes per annum) and Ratcliffe on Soar (472,100 tonnes per annum). If these sites are implemented, this would sufficiently address the capacity gap for energy recovery and could also potentially reduce landfill disposal requirements for residual waste which is suitable for energy recovery.

5.55. Currently, waste which is exported out of the plan area for energy recovery primarily goes to facilities located in Sheffield and Wakefield as per waste contract agreements. Both Waste Planning Authorities agree that due to the strategic and commercial nature of these sites, there is no issue with the continuation of these waste movements.

5.56. The forecasted energy recovery capacity gap therefore could be managed by the implementation of permitted capacity and/ or the continuation of existing waste movements. However, if the permitted capacity is not implemented or capacity at existing facilities cannot be utilised, there could be further need for energy recovery facilities. To ensure waste is treated as high up the waste hierarchy as possible, the Plan prioritises recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities and requires any proposals for energy recovery facilities to demonstrate they will not prejudice movement up the waste hierarchy and achieving the higher recycling scenarios (Policy SP2).

5.57. For disposal of HIC waste, landfill capacity for these waste streams in the Plan area is effectively exhausted, and the WNA estimates that up 2.5 million tonnes of waste could require landfilling over the Plan period, depending on future disposal rates. This is based upon the assumption of a future landfill rate of 5% for LACW and 10% for C&I waste and is a likely maximum to ensure sufficient provision, it does not preclude waste being recovered or recycled. If suitable residual waste was handled higher up the waste hierarchy, this could mean a lower requirement for landfill and a higher requirement for recovery.

5.58. Opportunities for future non-hazardous landfill, to manage HIC waste, are limited within the Plan area due to the underlying geology and groundwater constraints. Landfills are also becoming more specialist facilities, with operators not choosing to open new sites but instead manage and extend existing sites. These two factors therefore result in most of the residual waste to be disposed of being exported out of the Plan area, primarily to neighbouring authorities. Discussions have been held with neighbouring authorities about capacity and whilst movements cannot continue in the long term due to the finite capacity of landfill sites, in the interim these movements are accepted.

5.59. Due to the above factors and insufficient sites put forward in the 'call for sites' exercise, the Plan therefore seeks to address this gap through managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy (Policy SP1 and SP2) as possible and contains a policy (Policy SP4) to assess any application for disposal if it should come forward during the Plan period. The Councils will continue to engage with other Waste Planning Authorities on this matter and monitor the situation, locally and regionally, through the Authority Monitoring Report and engagement with neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities through the East Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body.

5.60. It also should be noted that whilst there is sufficient recycling capacity forecasted, the Plan will continue to prioritise recycling facilities, including anaerobic digestion facilities, in line with the waste hierarchy. The high recycling scenarios are not targets nor a maximum and the Plan does not wish to prevent further appropriate recycling capacity coming forward. This supports the waste hierarchy and will also allow for the Plan area to continue to be net self-sufficient.

5.61. Considering the factors detailed above, the Plan takes a criteria-based approach which ensures future capacity needs will be met in a positive and flexible manner. This enables the opportunity for facilities to come forward that can meet changing market needs and demands, especially with evolving and innovative technology. As detailed in Chapter 9 – Monitoring and Implementation, the waste arisings, operational capacity and future waste requirements will be monitored along with consideration of regional issues. This will enable the Councils to monitor the performance of the Plan and identify if an early review of the Plan is necessary.

6. OUR VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Introduction

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. The Vision sets out how waste should be managed in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham throughout the plan period and 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 households and businesses will produce less waste by minimising the use of resources and re-using these 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.

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, heritage and landscape, improve air quality, water quality and use water resources efficiently in order to minimise the effects of climate change, including flooding, 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 Vision above.

Strategic Objectives

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

Meet our future needs - ensure that there is a mix of site types, sizes and locations to help us manage waste sustainably wherever possible. Provide sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent of our own waste arisings so to achieve net self-sufficiency. Meet current and future targets for recycling our waste. Safeguard existing and/or potential future sites where appropriate. Locate new waste facilities to support new residential, commercial and industrial development across the plan area. Provide adequate waste management sites located in the most suitable and sustainable locations, supporting opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities where appropriate.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

Climate change – encourage the efficient use of natural resources by generating less waste and promoting waste as a resource; limiting greenhouse gas emissions and further impacts by avoiding damage to air quality, water, biodiversity or soil; reduce the need to transport waste. Manage this by making sure that all new waste facilities are designed to be as energy efficient as possible and located to withstand the likely impacts of flooding, higher temperatures and more frequent storms.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

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. Make 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 4:

The environment – ensure any new waste facilities avoid adverse impacts and harm on the landscape, wildlife and valuable habitats. Protect and enhance water, soil and air quality across the plan area, minimise loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and deliver biodiversity net gains to support environmental benefits. Protect and conserve the significance of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting, enhancing where possible, avoiding harm in the first instance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

Community, Health and Wellbeing – ensure any new waste facilities do not adversely impact on local amenities and quality of life from impacts such as dust, flooding, traffic, noise, odour and visual impact and address local health concerns. Make sure that local people have the chance to be involved in decisions about new waste management facilities by providing more information, encouraging wider involvement and targeting key groups or individuals where appropriate.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:

Sustainable Movement of Waste – encourage alternatives to road transport such as waterways and rail where practical, locating 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.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7:

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 and ensure new waste development management facilities are adaptable to climate change, energy efficient and maximise renewable energy opportunities.

7. STRATEGIC POLICIES

Introduction

7.1. The strategic policies within this chapter are designed to deliver the vision and objectives of the joint Waste Local Plan and provide the overall framework for future waste development within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. 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. No policy within the Plan will be applied in isolation and account will be taken of all relevant policies in the decision-making process.

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 Councils 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

Introduction

7.7. It is important that waste is managed as sustainably as possible. The Vision and Strategic Objectives for this 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, for the latter applicants will need to check whether planning permission and waste permits are required.

7.9. As National Planning Practice Guidance indicates, local authorities can make use of planning conditions to promote such opportunities and encourage or require the developer to set out how waste arising from the development is to be dealt with. For proposals which are likely to generate large volumes of waste, either through the construction phase or during its operation, it may be useful for the applicant to include a waste audit. Audits should demonstrate how the proposal will minimise the amount of waste generated as far as possible, and that waste produced will be handled in an appropriate manner in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

7.10. 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 and ensure access for waste vehicles. 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 and such a strategy has been thoroughly considered and appraised.

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. As per agreed procedures of consulting the County Council on applications determined by the District and Borough Councils, the County Council will provide waste comments on applications in relation to Policy SP1 and Policy SP8: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and work further with the District and Borough Councils on any further waste matters, for example reviewing waste audits submitted.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO2 - Climate change

SO3 - Strengthen our economy

SP2 – Future Waste Management Provision

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, transfer 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 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

1. The Waste Local Plan aims to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet the equivalent of the Plan areas identified needs and will support proposals for waste management facilities, including transfer 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 where it can be shown that:

i) This will not prejudice movement up the waste hierarchy and achieving our recycling targets;

ii) The power generated can be fed into the national grid; and

iii) The heat generated can be used locally, if this is impractical initially then the facility should be designed and located to have the capability to deliver heat in the future to existing or potential heat users.

c) Other forms of recovery will be permitted where it can be shown the proposal meets the requirements within Policy SP4

d) New or extended disposal capacity will be permitted 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, known as net self-sufficiency. Policy SP6 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 re-use, recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities[5].

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 and 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 Waste management plan for England (2021) and Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England (2018) make clear that the aim is to get the most energy out of waste, not to get the most waste into energy recovery. Proposals for such facilities then should detail the anticipated sources and availability of waste feedstock for the proposal to show they will not prejudice waste being managed further up the hierarchy and would divert waste that would otherwise be disposed of. o be classed as a 'recovery' facility Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities must achieve an agreed level of energy efficiency[6].

[5] 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.

[6] Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive sets out an energy efficiency formula (R1) to be applied to incineration facilities

7.17. Other forms of material recovery can include anaerobic digestion and some backfilling operations where the waste is used in place of other non-waste materials for reclamation, landscaping, or engineering purposes.

7.18. 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. For certain types of waste, disposal can be the best, or least worst, option, for example hazardous materials like asbestos which cannot be recovered or recycled. Disposal involves either the landfilling of waste or incineration without energy recovery as this means no value is obtained from the waste.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 - Meet our future needs

SP3 - Broad Locations for Waste Treatment Facilities

Introduction

7.19. 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.

7.20. The Waste Local Plan therefore seeks to locate facilities in suitable locations which are well related to the main urban areas and settlements of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and encourages the co-location of waste management facilities and complementary activities. Policy DM1 provides a more detailed set of site criteria to establish the types of locations that would be considered suitable for different types and sizes of waste management facilities with Policies SP8, DM2 and DM10 also ensuring waste facilities and non-waste developments can co-exist without adverse impacts on one another.

7.21. 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 Waste Treatment Facilities

1. Waste treatment facilities will be permitted in suitable locations which are well related to the main urban areas and settlements in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and where the size of the facility is appropriate to its location.

2. The development of treatment facilities within the open countryside will be permitted 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 and/ or previously developed land and fit in with the local character. Where land is designated as Green Belt, policy SP7 will apply.

3. The opportunity to co-locate waste facilities together and with complementary activities should be considered and will be encouraged where appropriate.

Justification

7.22. 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 the 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 1). There are also sizeable towns in Nottinghamshire which are experiencing growth, including Newark, Retford and Worksop. The development of new, or extended, waste facilities to serve these areas is therefore key to managing planned future employment and housing growth and ensure sufficient waste treatment infrastructure to deal with the equivalent amount of waste arising from Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

7.23. 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. A mix of facilities of different sizes/scales is likely to be required to provide the right provision of capacity in the plan area, proposals will need to ensure that the size of the facility is appropriate to its location, with Policy DM1 providing further guidance on what size of facilities may be appropriate in which locations. Proposals will also need to consider and satisfy the development management policies within this plan to demonstrate the location is appropriate.

7.24. There may be a need for facilities outside these areas in the open countryside to meet local community needs, but these should be designed and located to fit in with the character of the surrounding area. These are likely to be local facilities for waste recycling, composting or transfer but 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 and so supporting rural economies or the benefit of co-locating facilities with agricultural practices. 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.

7.26. Co-locating waste facilities together and with complementary activities can offer several benefits, for example locating an aggregate recycling facility next to an aggregate quarry would reduce the distance waste would need to travel to be treated. This would help meet the proximity principle and reduce impacts from the transportation of waste, such as greenhouse gas emissions, noise and dust. Whilst beneficial, co-location could lead to harmful cumulative impacts and so will only be encouraged where applications can satisfy the development management policies within this plan to demonstrate co-location is appropriate.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 - Meet our future needs

SO6 - Sustainable Transport

SP4 – Managing Residual Waste

Introduction

7.27. 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 – Managing Residual Waste

1. Proposals for the recovery of inert waste to land will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

   a) This will provide a significant benefit or improvement to the site which cannot practicably or reasonably be met in any other way;

   b) It is not practical to re-use or recycle the waste;

   c) The use of inert waste material replaces the need for non-waste materials;

   d) The development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary to achieve the desired benefit or improvement; and

   e) This will not prejudice the restoration of permitted mineral workings and landfill sites where applicable.

2. Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous or hazardous waste to land will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

   a) There is an overriding need for additional disposal capacity which cannot be met at existing permitted sites; and

   b) The waste cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled, recovered or processed in any other way.

3. In all cases, the resulting final landform, landscaping treatment and after-uses must be designed to take account of and, where appropriate, enhance the surrounding landscape, topography and the natural and historic environment.

Justification

7.28. 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.

7.29. 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 or have agreed restoration schemes not reliant upon importing waste to achieve approved landforms. 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

7.30. 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, proposals will need to demonstrate they do not prejudice the restoration of these sites. For example, there is no nearby mineral or landfill sites that the waste could practicably be used for.

7.31. Other types of recovery operation involving inert waste can include:

- Constructing haul roads/hard standing.
- Agricultural land improvements or other engineering operations, including golf courses
- Redevelopment of brownfield sites
- Landscaping treatment and noise attenuation bunds to screen development.

7.32. Given that inert waste readily lends itself to being put to a beneficial use, the disposal of inert waste to land is considered unacceptable.

7.33. 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 where the intention is to provide an outlet for waste 'disposal' for its own sake.

7.34. 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.

7.35. 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.

7.36. 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

7.37. 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 the 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.

7.38. 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.

7.39. 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.

7.40. 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.

7.41. 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 and wider environmental constraints, it is important that the Plan includes relevant policies to deal with such proposals should these come forward. Part (2) 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:

SO1 - Meeting our Future Needs

SP5 – Climate Change

Introduction

7.42. 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 by 2030 and 2028 respectively, as set out in each Council's Carbon Neutral Charter. Both Councils recognise the role waste can play in reducing carbon emissions and the Plan seeks to reflect this through its Vision, Strategic Objectives and Policies.

7.43. Reducing the amount of waste produced, managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy and moving towards a more circular economy, is a key part of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving net zero. This is because the way new goods and made and used are contributors to climate change and biodiversity loss.

7.44. Planning then 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.

7.45. All new development should therefore seek to minimise their impact on the causes of climate change and avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, including flooding, where practicable.

SP5 – Climate Change

1. Proposals for waste management facilities should be located, designed and operated so as to minimise any impacts on the causes of climate change throughout the lifetime of the development, including by:

   a) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

   b) Making efficient use of natural resources

   c) Supporting renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure, through innovative design

2. Proposals for waste management facilities should be designed and located to ensure that they are resilient and adaptable to the future impacts of climate changes.

Justification

7.46. 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.

7.47. The key concern of the Waste Local Plan is to support the transition to a low carbon future, seeking to minimise waste produced and promote the re-use of materials (Policy SP1) and prioritise recycling (Policy SP2).

7.48. Waste development can provide a number of opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of future climate change. This could include:

- Minimising greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency, design and orientation of buildings, using low or zero emission equipment, vehicles or mobile plants
- Explore the use of new technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as Carbon Capture and Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) at Energy from Waste facilities
- Minimising 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 Plan area (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, such as landfill capture facilities which capture methane
- 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

The nature and scale of new waste development will influence the extent to which climate change resilience measures will be most effective and appropriate. Policy DM3: Design of Waste Management Facilities details how such measures should be included within the design of facilities. For waste development proposals which require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), where the Councils consider that associated direct or indirect emissions are of a magnitude considered likely to be of significance to the climate, the applicant will need to assess the proposal's direct and indirect impact on climate through a greenhouse gas emission assessment. The applicant will also need to, where relevant, assess alternative emissions scenarios along with mitigation measures, as well as detailing the vulnerability of the proposal to climate change, including measures to ensure its resilience.

7.49. 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 (further detail in Policy DM7- Flood risk and water resources). The impact of longer, hotter and drier spells could also cause odour, dust and noise problems during the storage and transportation of biodegradable waste, 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.

7.50. It should be noted that as per National Policy, the Councils will assume that the relevant pollution control regimes, particularly controls around carbon emissions by the Environment Agency, will be properly applied and enforced.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO2 - Climate Change

SP6 - Sustainable movement of Waste

Introduction

7.51. 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 – Sustainable movement of waste

1. All waste management proposals should seek to minimise the distances waste needs to travel and maximise the use of sustainable alternative modes of transport where practical. Where alternative modes are not available, practical or viable, proposals should seek to make the best use of the existing transport network ensuring that proposed facilities use the main highway network where appropriate and address Policy DM12.

2. Waste management proposals which are likely to treat, manage 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

7.52. 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.

7.53. The River Trent, a major waterway running north-east through Nottinghamshire could 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.

7.54. 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. Applicants will need to demonstrate alternatives modes of transport have been considered and outline why such modes are not practical or viable or are unavailable. Where this is shown and road transport will be used, entirely or partly, applicants will need to meet the requirements set out in Policy DM12: Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/ Routeing. Large and medium scale facilities should be sited as close to source as practically possible.

7.55. There is potential that that during the life of the Waste Local Plan that proposals will be made which take waste from a wider catchment area. As far as possible we want to be self-sufficient in managing our own waste, but this is not always practical as waste movements do not necessarily stop at local authority boundaries, with commercial contracts affecting movements as well as economies of scale, with some waste travelling further due to its value. It is also recognised that due to the large geographical area of Nottinghamshire, it may be more practical for the facility to also handle waste outside the plan area as these would be closer than some sources of waste within Nottinghamshire. The Plan therefore takes a pragmatic approach and aims for net self-sufficiency.

7.56 . 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 facilities are supporting the waste hierarchy and enabling the priorities outlined in Policy SP2, the most sustainable outcome is sought, and that wider social, economic or environmental sustainability benefits are delivered through those facilities being located in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO2 - Climate Change

SO6 - Sustainable Transport

SP7 - Green Belt

Introduction

7.57. Policy SP3: Broad locations for Waste Treatment Facilities seeks to locate waste treatment facilities near the main urban areas and settlements of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham as these are the main sources of waste. Covering the land around Nottingham City and the urban parts of Gedling, Broxtowe, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe though is the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt which was principally designated to prevent coalescence of Nottingham and Derby. There can then be some conflict between locating waste facilities in suitable locations and the protection of the Green Belt.

7.58. Green Belt policy 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

1. Proposals for waste management facilities and associated development considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt will only be permitted 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.

2. Proposals for waste management facilities and associated development considered not to be inappropriate as per National Policy will only be permitted where this maintains the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it.

Justification

7.59. Waste management facilities would generally be regarded as inappropriate development, particularly where new buildings are required, within the Green Belt as they would be considered harmful to its designation. The NPPF states that inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances, with substantial weight given to any harm to the Green Belt.

7.60. As recognised in the NPPW, whilst waste facilities that would be considered inappropriate should firstly sought to be located outside the Green Belt, it should be recognised that some waste facilities have specific locational needs. For example, wastewater treatment facilities required to serve villages that lie within the Green Belt, the need for physical proximity, suitable topography and a lack of alternative locations may demonstrate very special circumstances. Policy DM1: General Site Criteria highlights what type of waste facilities might be permissible in the Green Belt dependent upon the circumstances of individual applications.

7.61. Whilst proposals constructing new buildings and/or large boundary treatment, such as fencing, should be regarded as inappropriate in the Green Belt, there are some exceptions which may be applicable to waste development, in particular to existing waste facility sites that fall within the Nottingham - Derby Green Belt. These could include:

- 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.

7.62. Some forms of development are 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. For waste this may include:

- Engineering operations, such as disposal of waste to land or disposal for recovery schemes
- The re-use of buildings provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction
- Material changes in the use of land, for example where a previously developed site has a similar use to the proposed waste facility or waste is used to create appropriate development such as Country Parks

7.63. Mineral extraction is also considered not to be inappropriate in the Green Belt and the disposal of waste can be used to restore mineral workings and so such disposal schemes may be acceptable in the Green Belt. Any such proposals will need to comply with the policies set out in Nottinghamshire's Mineral Local Plan (March 2021) and Nottingham City's Local Plan Part 2 (January 2020). Mineral Local Plan (March 2021) and Nottingham City's Local Plan Part 2 (January 2020).

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO4 - The Environment

SP8 - Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

Introduction

7.64. 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.

7.65. Policy SP8 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

1. 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.

2. Proposals, including both planning applications and allocations in local plans, for non-waste uses near existing or permitted waste management facilities will need to provide suitable mitigation before the development is completed to address significant adverse impacts and demonstrate that the waste management uses can operate without unreasonable restrictions being placed upon them.

3. Where proposed non-waste development would have an unacceptable impact on a waste management facility, the applicant will need to demonstrate that there are wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the retention of the site or infrastructure for waste use and either:

   a) The equivalent, suitable and appropriate capacity will be provided elsewhere prior to the non-waste development; or

   b) The waste capacity and/ or safeguarded site is no longer required

4. 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 and demonstrate that they have no objections which cannot be appropriately mitigated.

Justification

7.66. 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.

7.67. Nottinghamshire County Council have well established and working relationships with the District and Borough Councils within Nottinghamshire, with agreed procedures on consulting the County Council when applications or proposed allocation sites in Local Plans are near existing or permitted waste management facilities. The County Council will continue to maintain and review these procedures and seek to collaborate with the District and Borough Councils to ensure the safeguarding of waste sites.

7.68. It is not the intention of Policy SP8 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. Mitigation therefore could include using parking or landscape areas to provide a buffer zone from any existing or potential waste facility.

7.69. The mitigations that 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 aims 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.

7.70. Where proposed non-waste development would have an unacceptable impact on a waste management facility, such as the loss of waste management capacity, prejudice of site operation or restrict future development, the Councils will oppose the proposal. Permission should not be granted unless there are wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the need and retention of the waste facility. Applicants will also need to demonstrate that either there is suitable and equivalent capacity provided elsewhere, prior to the non-waste development beginning, or demonstrate the waste facilities capacity is no longer required.

7.71. 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.

7.72. 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:

SO1 - Meet our future needs

8. DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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. It should be noted that as outlined in the NPPW, when determining decisions, the Councils will not concern themselves with the control of processes which are a matter for the pollution control authorities. The Councils will work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced.

8.2. Applicants are advised to discuss proposals for waste development with the Nottinghamshire or Nottingham City Councils 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. It may also be beneficial for the applicants to seek pre-permitting advice from the Environment Agency where applicable.

8.3. 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.

8.4. 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

Introduction

8.5. 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 facilities. This includes an indication/guide to the size and scale of development that is likely to be acceptable in different types of location. It is recognised that some proposals may fall under several categories, how this policy will be applied in such cases therefore will be dependent on the individual details provided at the application stage.

8.6. 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.

DM1 – General Site Criteria

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted 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. and which are compatible with waste management land uses.

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 mineral workings requiring restoration* 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 for inappropriate development or where development is considered not to be inappropriate development.

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

*Once mineral sites are restored, or where provision for restoration has been made, these are considered green field sites

likely to be suitable for small medium or larger facilities

only likely to suitable for smaller facilities

Combined Facilities					
Resource recovery park		●	●		
Recycling					
Bring sites	○	○	○		
Household Waste Recycling Centre		●	●		
Materials Recovery Facility		●	●	○	
Aggregates		●	●		
Metal/End-of-life vehicles		●	●		
Composting					
Enclosed/In-vessel		●	●	○	
Open-air				●	○
Energy Recovery					
Anaerobic Digestion		●	●	○	○
Mechanical Biological Treatment		●	●		
Refuse Derived Fuel processing		●	●		
Incineration		●	●		
Gasification		●	●		
Pyrolysis		●	●		
Waste Transfer					
Transfer station		●	●	○	
Waste Water Treatment					
Waste Water Treatment		●	●	○	○
Disposal					
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. Some of the benefits of co-location are described below in paragraph 8.9 and therefore opportunities for integrated waste management will be encouraged, subject to the proposal satisfying other policies, in particular Policy DM10: Cumulative Impacts. 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 the 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. The proposed waste management facility will need to be compatible with the existing businesses and facilities in the area, with the proposed facility not placing unreasonable restrictions on these as per the agent of change principle. 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 industrial 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 industrial type uses. Household Waste Recycling Centres would also be appropriate on industrial land, 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 metal recycling sites s 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[7]. 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[8].

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 and the scale of the development appropriate for its location. Where such schemes would involve significant vehicle movements they should be located within industrial areas.

[7] De-pollution of end-of-life vehicles (.i.e. removal of fuel, oil, gases etc.) must be carried out within a building.

[8] 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.

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 pipework on the outside which will have a visual impact on the surrounding area. 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 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, with the latter requiring small facilities in the open countryside or green belt to be able to service these smaller settlements. They do not generate significant vehicle movements, and their main impacts are likely to be visual and odourous 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. Whilst sites should be sited as far as possible from sensitive users, they also should be within reasonable reach of our main urban areas so to minimise the distance waste needs to travel for disposal.

8.18. The choice of possible locations to dispose of residual waste by either 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.

8.19. Landfill within the Green Belt may be acceptable if very special circumstances can be demonstrated. This could include the restoration of 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 to be acceptable within the Green Belt because of the visual impact on the otherwise open character of the landscape.

8.20. In some circumstances, in the future 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.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO1 - Meet our future needs

DM2- Health, Wellbeing and Amenity

Introduction

8.21. Waste management facilities are strictly regulated by legislation to protect human health, with the Environment Agency through their environmental permitting regime ensuring facilities operate in a safe manner, with emissions being managed at an acceptable level. Waste facilities which are well run and well-regulated therefore should pose little risk to human health.

8.22. Understandably, waste management facilities can still be a concern for local communities, with worries around the potential effects from the development itself and the associated transport movements. Proposals for waste management facilities, for both new and when extending existing facilities, should consider potential impacts and ensure in the first instance these are avoided where possible. Where this is not possible, adequate mitigation measures should be in place to minimise the impacts to an acceptable level. 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 and when proposals are expanding an existing facility or extending its life. All proposals will also need to be in accordance with relevant local planning policies set out within Nottinghamshire's Borough Council's Local Plans and Nottingham City's Local Plans.

DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity

1. Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on health, wellbeing and amenity arising from the construction, operation and, where relevant, restoration phase and any associated transport movements, are avoided or adequately mitigated to an acceptable level having regard to sensitive receptors.

2. The types of impacts that need to be considered include, but are not restricted to:
   - Noise, lighting and vibrations
   - Air quality, including airborne emissions and dust
   - Odour
   - Litter and windblown material
   - Vermin, birds and pests
   - Visual Impacts
   - Traffic impacts
   - Stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level
   - Loss of designated open/green space

Justification

8.23. 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.

8.24. The precise level of impacts will vary according to local conditions and the type and scale of the waste management facility proposed. Factors to be considered will therefore include 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.

8.25. Appendix B in the NPPW sets out factors that should be taken into account by the waste planning authorities when considering the likely impacts of waste facilities on local environment and amenity. The factors relating to amenity are reflected within this policy and the remaining addressed within other policies within the Plan.

8.26. Noise, light and vibration are impacts that can disrupt communities and amenity, particularly for larger waste management facilities where noise and vibrations can be generated by the waste management processes itself as well as the vehicles movements to and from the facility and internally. Such impacts can be reduced through measures such as enclosing operations and good design that locates noisy operations away from neighbouring properties and sensitive users.

8.27. Enclosing operations or waste storage areas can also help to mitigate air emissions, including dust, and odour. Dust and air emissions can impact both ecological and human receptors, with emissions of bio-aerosols and nitrogen dioxide possible for some facilities and so it is important to control such using appropriate and well maintained and managed equipment and vehicles. An Air quality assessment may be required to consider the impact of proposed developments and its associated traffic movements, particularly if the development might adversely affect the air quality in an Air Quality Management Area.

8.28. Certain types of facilities, especially landfill sites, can attract vermin, birds and pests which can become a nuisance for residents and businesses nearby. This is covered by the permitting process by the Environment Agency. Birds can also be a hazard for aviation safety if the facility is located nearby to airfields, Policy DM11- Airfield Safeguarding provides further detail.

8.29. Potential impact on amenity from litter is often a problem mainly associated with disposal and transfer stations when waste is not compacted and can also occur when waste is being carried by vehicles that are uncovered. This along with mud on the road, noise and dust from increased vehicle movements are some impacts associated with traffic movements. Policy DM12- Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements Routeing details further measures relating to highway safety, but measures to control litter, dust and mud can include sheeting of lorries, wheel cleaning facilities and litter- trap fencing.

8.30. Since waste management facilities often need built development to operate, they often have visual impacts, though this will vary depending on the type and scale of facility. Careful design and using natural screening features can help to reduce visual impacts. Policy DM3- Design of Waste Management facilities and DM4- Landscape Protection provide further detail on minimising visual and landscape impacts.

8.31. Locations liable to land instability will not normally be suitable for some waste management facilities, with consideration needed to be given to the potential for migration of contamination. National policy is clear that where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rest with the developer and/ or landowner.

8.32. Areas of open space and locally designated Green Space Areas have an important role to play in protecting local amenity and can provide health and recreational benefits to people living and working nearby. They can also help to benefit local wildlife. Both Councils Health and Well-Being Strategies recognises the importance of our environment and having access to open green spaces in maintaining physical and mental health. For disposal sites where waste is used for restoration, such proposals can enhance health and well being through 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.

8.33. Where there is a possibility that a proposed waste management facility will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), developers are advised to consult the relevant Council well in advance of a planning application, and formally request an opinion on whether an EIA is required and, if so, its scope.

8.34. 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:

SO5 - Community, Health and Wellbeing

DM3– Design of Waste Management Facilities

Introduction

8.35. Policy DM1 sets out detailed criteria for the locations that may be suitable for different types of waste management facilities. To help integrate waste facilities into their locality and improve the public understanding and acceptance of essential waste management infrastructure, Policy DM3 seeks to ensure that all types of new and existing waste facilities looking to extend, adapt or redevelop, are designed to promote an innovative and sustainable waste management industry.

DM3 – Design of Waste Management Facilities

1. Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the design of development:

   a) Is of an appropriate scale, form, layout, orientation and materials for its location;

   b) Provides well designed and appropriate boundary treatments (including security features and screening) and site landscaping that reflect the function and character of the development, is well-integrated into its surroundings and helps screen the development to mitigate any visual impacts;

   c) Avoids harmful impacts to and, where possible, enhances the natural and historic environment and surrounding landscape; and

   d) Minimises the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and protect soils.

2. Proposals should also be designed to incorporate sustainable features, including those which:

   a) Minimise greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency, using renewable energy and green building construction techniques

   b) Ensure resilience and enable adaptation to climate change by taking into account flood risk and building orientation

   c) Minimise water consumption by using water recycling and sustainable surface water drainage where possible to avoid and reduce flooding

   d) Minimise the waste generated by re-using or recycling materials, buildings and infrastructure

   e) Facilitate employees to use sustainable modes of transport where practical, with proposals that generate a significant amount of vehicle movements accompanied by a travel plan.

Justification

8.36. G8.36. Good design of waste facilities is important to ensure not only that the facility can operate and function well throughout its lifetime, but it can positively contribute to the character and quality of the local area. Through good layout, using the appropriate height and form as well as the right materials that are sympathetic to the local areas character, this will help waste facilities be understood and accepted as essential infrastructure which can be modern and not associated with negative impacts, such as odour and dirt. Design therefore can help to minimise and mitigate impacts that are often associated with waste sites and help facilities comply with Policy DM2 and the 'agent of change' principle by ensuring it does not place unreasonable restrictions on existing businesses and facilities. For example, through good landscaping and use of appropriate fencing this can help enhance local character, improve biodiversity, as well as reducing environmental emissions such as noise and litter.

8.37. Well-designed boundary treatments can also help to integrate waste facilities into the area whilst also providing functional uses. For example, visual screening of a facility can be part of the mitigation measures used to help minimise visual and landscape impacts, as required by Policy DM4: Landscape protection. Such treatments then should reflect the character of the development and ensure it is well integrated into its surroundings.

8.38. To integrate waste development within the local area, facilities should seek to avoid impacts on the landscape, natural and historic environment, seeking to protect and where possible enhance. Where there are impacts, then mitigation will be required and any proposals will need to demonstrate these are adequate as set out in the relevant development management policies of DM4, DM5 and DM6.

8.39. Proposals should also follow best practice to ensure safe and efficient operation of the site, for example putting measures in place to improve fire safety and limit potential health and environmental impacts such an event could cause and ensuring emergency vehicles can access the site.

8.40. Agricultural land and soils are a vital natural and economic resource and so it is important to protect the highest quality land from development that would harm the long-term soil quality and agricultural potential. The preference therefore will be to locate sites on poorer quality land to minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a). However, if this is not possible, the facility should be designed to minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, for example by utilising land efficiently. Soils are vital for supporting ecosystems and facilitating drainage. Development could potentially affect soil quality, for example through contamination, and so proposals should seek to protect soils and consider and address any potential impact to soil quality.

8.41. As well as having waste facilities that are designed and operated to the highest standards, facilities should also be designed to be sustainable, seeking to minimise impacts on the causes of climate change and ensure resilience to the changing climate as detailed in Policy SP5- Climate change.

8.42. Sustainable design initiatives can be achieved by various means, such as incorporating renewable energy, like solar panels, within the design to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

8.43. Incorporating grey water recycling systems and sustainable drainage systems can help to reduce water consumption and help to reduce and avoid increased flood risk (see Policy DM7- Flood Risk and Water Resources). Considering such features early in the design of facilities is recommended as this can lead to better integration and deliver multi-functional benefits.

8.44. Considering the potential changes to climate in the future, such as increased flood risk, will help to ensure facilities are resilient and adaptable. For built development, this may also include considering the orientation of the building to maximise cooling and avoid solar gain in the summer with rises in temperature expected.

8.45. Re-using and recycling building materials, existing buildings and infrastructure, such as haul roads, and reducing the amount of waste generated is also another key sustainable initiative. This helps to maximise our resource and minimise waste and our impact on the environment, one of the goals within the 25-year Environmental Improvement Plan (2023).

8.46. For proposals which would generate significant employment and so a significant amount of vehicle movements, a travel plan will need to be submitted. A travel plan is a long-term management strategy that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives and should be fully integrated into the design of any proposal. Facilities should then be designed to enable employees to travel to work using sustainable modes of transport, for example providing cycle storage sheds and adequate changing facilities to encourage employees to cycle to work. Travel Plans should be developed alongside, or form part of, the Transport Assessment or Statement as required by Policy DM12- Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/ Routeing.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO2 - Climate Change

SO4 - The Environment

SO7 - High Quality Design and Operation

DM4- Landscape Protection

Introduction

8.47. 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

1. Proposals for waste development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they will not have an adverse impact on the character and distinctiveness of the landscape.

2. Development that would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape interest 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.

3. Proposals for waste development should be designed so they are sympathetic to, and compatible with, the landscape character. Landscape treatment, planting and restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character policy area as set out in the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessments covering Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and should refer to the associated species lists.

Justification

8.48. 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 DM3: Design of Waste Management Facilities.

8.49. The landscape forms an important part of the character of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and has evolved from a complex mix of natural and manmade 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 have a value, and some have potential to be improved and restored whereas others should be conserved, the published landscape character assessments provide guidance on this issue.

8.50. 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 (MDC Addendum 2015)), which cover the whole Plan Area and draw on the National Character Areas.

8.51. 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.

8.52. The LCAs should be used to help develop waste development proposals and inform the local Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment required for waste proposals as appropriate to the proposed development, to ensure that the existing landscape and visual impacts on the surrounding areas have been considered.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO4 - The Environment

SO5 - Community, Health and Wellbeing

DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Introduction

8.53. 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.

8.54. The government's approach to maintaining and enhancing the natural environment over the next 25 years is set out in A Green Future: Our 25 Year Environment Plan to improve the Environment (25 YEP), launched in January 2018, which contains a commitment to 'deliver an improved environment within a generation.' Included within the 25 YEP is the development of a Nature Recovery Network (NRN) to protect and restore wildlife, with the goal of providing 500,000 hectares of additional or enhanced wildlife habitat outside of the protected sites network. Following on from the vision set out in the 25 YEP, the Environment Act 2021 sets out how the new legal framework for improving the natural environment in the UK. It introduces a mandatory requirement for a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) in the planning system, lays the foundation for the NRN and introduces provisions requiring the development of Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) across England, which are new spatial strategies that will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery at a local level. At this level, the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) already identifies priorities for the conservation of habitats and species in Nottinghamshire, and the largely complete county Biodiversity Opportunity Map (BOM) identifies spatial priorities for the improvement, enlargement, expansion and connection of habitats.

8.55. Waste management facilities, like all developments, 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. It is therefore important to ensure new waste management facilities are located and 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 and geodiversity

1. Proposals for waste development will be permitted 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, 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; and

   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 maximises gains in accordance with local plan targets and as a minimum provide 10% as per national requirements;

b) Makes provision for habitat adaptation and species migration, allowing species to respond to the impacts of climate change; and

c) 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, contributing to the creation of the national Nature Recovery Network.

Justification

8.56. 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

8.57. 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.

8.58. 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. Natural England's advice note provides further detail and mapping of the ppSPA.

8.59. 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

8.60. 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

8.61. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), previously called Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are local, non-statutory sites which are of at least county/ city level importance for the habitats and/or species that they support. These sites provide wildlife corridors between local, national and international sites and so help form an ecological network and are a key component of the Nature Recovery Network. There are also Local Geological Sites (LGS) which are designated based on geological features (such as important rock outcrops). Collectively, LWS and LGS are known as Local Sites, with there being 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

8.62. 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.

8.63. 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 LBAP. They have high nature conservation value, contributing to the county's biodiversity and its ecological networks.

Protecting sites

8.64. 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.

8.65. 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.

8.66. For International Sites, including the ppSPA, any proposal that was 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.

8.67. 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.

8.68. 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.

8.69. 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.

8.70. 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

8.71. Waste facilities can also enhance biodiversity, particularly disposal sites which require restoration should be restored at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.

8.72. Where the opportunities for enhancement exist, such opportunities should be maximised, with biodiversity net gain achieved, at a minimum of 10%, onsite where possible. 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 of any offsite gains until the Local Nature Recovery Strategy is adopted.

8.73. The City and County Council along with the District and Boroughs of Nottinghamshire have agreed to develop an aligned approach to delivering Biodiversity Net gain and are developing a Biodiversity Net Gain Framework which provides further detail on how biodiversity net gain can be delivered in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. This outlines how 10% is the minimum target and higher gains will be encouraged where this is feasible and viable in line with targets set in City or District/ Borough wide Local Plans. Proposals therefore should seek to maximise biodiversity net gains, looking to go beyond 10% where possible.

8.74. Gains can be delivered through habitat creation or enhancement, achieved on site, off-site or through a combination of on-site and off-site measures or statutory biodiversity credits. Enhanced or created habitats will need to be secured for at least 30 years.

8.75. The Biodiversity Metric tool will be used in a habitat-based approach to determine a proxy biodiversity value (biodiversity units) based on the habitat's area/size, the quality of the habitat (its distinctiveness and strategic significance) and its condition. The existing biodiversity units of the proposed development site (the baseline/pre-intervention units) and the anticipated post-intervention biodiversity units following the development upon completion are calculated and by deducting the pre-intervention units from the post-intervention units, the net change can be calculated to ensure that 10% gain will be achieved and evidenced in a net gain plan for approval. Further information and the latest metric is available on Natural England's website.

8.76. 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.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO4 - The Environment,

SO5 - Community, Health and Wellbeing

DM6 – Historic Environment

Introduction

8.77. The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged. It is important to conserve and protect the historic environment as it is an irreplaceable resource which brings a wide range of social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits, being enjoyed by current and future generations. Conserving, and where possible enhancing, the significance of heritage assets including their setting is therefore a key part of achieving sustainable development.

DM6 – Historic Environment

1. Proposals for waste development will be permitted where heritage assets and their settings are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Where possible, enhancement of the historic environment will be encouraged.

2. Proposals should avoid harm to the significance of heritage assets and their setting. If harm may occur, then this should be mitigated to protect the significance of a heritage asset and their setting. Where harm cannot be mitigated, the Council will consider the requirements set out in the NPPF relating to the tests of harm and significant public benefits.

3. Proposals that would affect the significance of any heritage asset and/ or its setting, designated or non-designated, will need to be accompanied by a Heritage Statement which, as a minimum, should:

   a) Provide sufficient detail proportionate to the significance and the level of impact on the heritage asset including its setting;

   b) Describe and assess the significance of the asset and/ or its setting to determine its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest;

   c) Include archaeological assessments, followed by field evaluation where necessary, where there are heritage assets with archaeological interest to understand the character, condition and extent of archaeological remains;

   d) Identify the impact of the development on the significance of the heritage asset, including any cumulative impacts;

   e) Where some harm is unavoidable, provide clear and convincing justification for any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting; and

   f) Identify mitigation measures to overcome the impacts on the significance of the heritage assets, including their fabric, their setting, their amenity value and arrangements for reinstatement

Justification

8.78. Within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham there are thousands of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including archaeological sites and features as well as buildings and sites on local lists of heritage assets. Together these contribute to the Plan area's unique local identity and sense of character. It is therefore important to conserve and enhance these assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. The Council has a duty to protect, conserve and enhance the significance, character and appearances of the area's historic environment when carrying out its statutory functions and through the planning system.

8.79. Waste development proposals can potentially impact, directly or indirectly, heritage assets and their settings. Impacts can range from the direct loss of a heritage asset to proposals which change direction or flow of water courses and flooding which may affect below ground archaeology. Whilst visual impacts are often the most obvious effect on an asset's setting, new development and associated works, such as vehicle movements, 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.

8.80. National policy recognises the importance of avoiding and minimising the harm to the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and requires a proportionate response relative to the significance of the heritage asset(s). The significance is the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. To be able to understand potential impacts of proposed development on a heritage asset(s)and their setting, its significance and the impact the proposed development makes to the significance, must be understood.

8.81. The NPPF states that, when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.

8.82. 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

8.83. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the NPPF states that permission should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or 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.

8.84. Where the level of harm to the significance will be less than substantial harm, then the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing the assets optimum viable use.

8.85. 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.

8.86. Public benefits can be anything that delivers social, economic or environmental objectives as described in paragraph 8 of the NPPF. In the context of this Plan, the provision of waste management facilities which help meet forecast needs as identified in the Waste Needs Assessment would be considered a public benefit.

8.87. For proposals which directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

8.88. 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. The information will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record in accordance with those records requirements.

8.89. 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 within a heritage statement. Heritage statements should, as a minimum, include detail of the significance of the heritage asset affected, with the Historic Environment Record consulted as a minimum, and identify the impacts of the proposed waste development on the asset, including any cumulative impacts. For designated assets, as detailed above the statement will need to include clear and convincing justification for any harm, or loss of, the significance of a heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting). 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.

8.90. 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. Proposals will also need to ensure satisfactory measures are incorporated. The need for preservation in-situ of other sites and remains will need to be assessed against their importance and the impact that their loss would have upon the overall archaeological resource in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. Although the preservation in situ of archaeological sites is a primary objective, it is clearly impracticable to preserve them all. Equally sites should not be destroyed without careful consideration and appropriate mitigation.

8.91. Where preservation in-situ is not feasible, sites need to be surveyed, excavated, or otherwise appropriately investigated and recorded. These provisions can only be assessed after the archaeological characteristics of proposed development sites have been evaluated. An appropriate scheme of treatment is required to be agreed with the archaeological advisor of the relevant Council prior to any development taking place.

8.92. It is strongly advised that assessments, including Heritage Statements and Archaeological Evaluations, are compiled by an appropriately experienced professional consultant or contractor to ensure that an appropriate statement is submitted.

8.93. 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 local planning authority heritage and archaeological officers is recommended to help inform proposals and mitigations and so demonstrate the historic asset has been considered through the design of the waste facility. Historic England also can be contacted for pre-application services.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO4 - The Environment

SO5 - Community, Health and Wellbeing

DM7 – Flood Risk and Water Resources

Introduction

8.94. Water is essential for both humans and wildlife and so it is important to protect both ground and surface water resources and, where possible, enhance water quality. Waste facilities have the potential to contaminate water resources if appropriate mitigations are not in place. For example, leachate from a disposal site could potentially contaminate aquifers or run off from sites, particularly if the site is flooded. This may contain contaminates which then enter surface water resources, such as rivers, canals and lakes.

8.95. 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 - Flood Risk and Water Resources

Flood Risk

1. Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are located in low flood risk areas. Where this is not possible and proposals are within an area with a known risk of flooding, including potential risk in the future, they will need to demonstrate the Sequential Test has been applied and a Flood Risk Assessment and Exception Test undertaken where required.

2. Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted 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.

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

Water Resources

4. Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted 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.

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

Justification

Flood Risk

8.96. 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.

8.97. 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, 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.

8.98. 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.

8.99. 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, taking climate change into account
- It is subject to other sources of flooding and the proposed development is a more vulnerable use

8.100. 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 13 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.

Type of Waste Facility	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification	Flood Zone Compatibility
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*

+ Should be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe in times of flood.

* An exception test will need to be passed with the proposal designed and constructed to: Remain operational and safe for users in times of flood; Result in no net loss of floodplain storage and; Not impede water flow and not increase flood risk elsewhere

8.101. 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. Any identified sustainability benefits will need to be balanced against any associated flood risks, informed by the site-specific flood risk assessment; 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. Flood risk could be reduced by using green infrastructure within the layout of the development or providing Sustainable Drainage Systems or providing or contributing to flood risk management infrastructure which would also benefit the existing community.

8.102. 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

8.103. 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, rain gardens, bioretention basins, green roofs and swales. Rainwater harvesting could also be incorporated into SuDs. Any SuDs will need to be proactively maintained to ensure they remain functional for their lifetime.

Water Resources

8.104. 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.

8.105. The Environment Agency is the main authority for safeguarding water resources; it seeks to improve and protect 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.

8.106. 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.

8.107. 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.

8.108. 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 or to be used for rainwater harvesting 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

8.109. Applicants therefore are recommended to engage with the Environment Agency and LLFA, Nottinghamshire County Council or Nottingham City Council for their respective administrative areas, 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.

8.110. 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 SuDs, which can help improve water quality by removing pollutants as well as reducing flood risk.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO2 - Climate Change

SO4 - The Environment

DM8 – Public Access

Introduction

8.110. 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.

8.112. 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.

8.113. 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.

8.114. 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 permitted 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 possible, 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 practical.

Justification

8.114. 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, 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.

8.116. 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.

8.117. 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.

8.118. 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.

8.119. 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:

SO4 - The Environment,

SO5 - Community, Health and Wellbeing

DM9 – Planning Obligations

Introduction

8.120. All waste development proposals could give rise to issues such as; highways, flood risk, and archaeological and ecological impact, as well as physical impacts on the landscape, impacts on landscape character and visual impacts. 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.

8.121. 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

8.122. 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.

8.123. 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.

8.124. The County Council has a Developer Contribution Strategy, and Nottingham City Council has two adopted policies, the Nottingham City Aligned 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
- Enhancements of the historic environment
- 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

8.125. 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.

8.126. 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 Councils 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.

8.127. 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 – Meet our future needs

SO2 – Climate Change

SO3 – Strengthen Our Economy

SO4 – The Environment

SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

SO6 – Sustainable Transport

SO7 – High quality design and operationg

DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development

Introduction

8.128. 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 including visual character.

8.129. 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 Development

Proposals for waste management development will be permitted 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

8.130. 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.

8.131. 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.

8.132. 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.

8.133. 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 natural and historic 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:

SO4 – The Environment
SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing

DM11 – Airfield Safeguarding

Introduction

8.134. 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.

8.135. 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 permitted where it can be demonstrated 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

8.136. As shown on Plan 2, there are ten licenced Airfield Safeguarding Zones 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 Barkston Heath MoD Aerodrome
- RAF Cranwell MoD Aerodrome
- RAF Scampton MoD Aerodrome
- RAF Syerston MoD Aerodrome
- RAF Waddington MoD Aerodrome

8.137. 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 Councils acknowledges the Governments advice that 'aerodrome owners should take steps to safeguard their operations' and as such Policy DM11 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.

8.138. 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.

8.139. 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

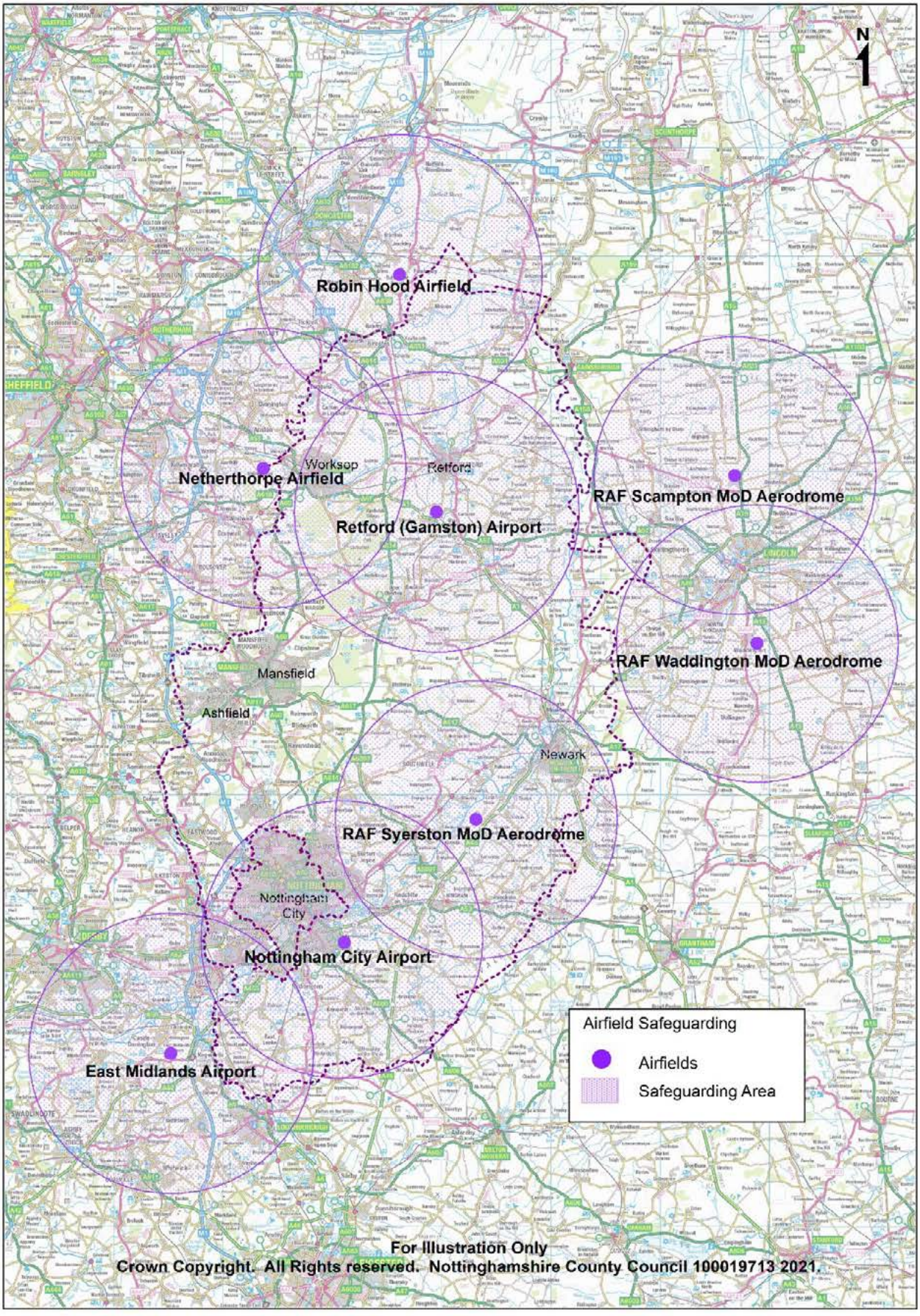
8.140. Any waste development proposals within Airfield Safeguarding areas will therefore need to consider within their application the risks they may pose to aviation safety, including potential risks during the construction, operational and, where relevant, the restoration and after use phases.

8.141. 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:

SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing
SO7 – High quality design and operation

PLAN 2 - AIRFIELD SAFEGUARDING AREAS



DM12 - Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/ Routeing

Introduction

8.142. The Plan seeks under Policy SP6 for waste development proposals to use alternative sustainable modes of transport, such as rail, water, or pipeline. It is though recognised that waste facilities predominantly use road to transport waste and so it is important to ensure that proposals consider highway safety and that vehicle movements do not have an unacceptable impact on the local environment and amenity. The needs of all road users, pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities, must be at the forefront of any considerations.

DM12 - Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/Routeing

1. Proposals for waste management facilities where sustainable alternative modes of transporting waste are not viable or practical will be permitted where it can be demonstrated through a transport assessment or statement 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) Measures have been put in place to minimise the impact of additional vehicle movements, for example directional signage, wheel washing, street cleansing, sheeting of loads;

   d) Where appropriate, adequate vehicle routeing schemes have been put in place to minimise the impact of traffic on local communities; and

   e) Adequate provision has been provided for safe vehicle manoeuvring and loading along with sufficient vehicle parking and EV charging points.

Justification

8.143. 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, and it shown that these additional vehicle movements can be safely accommodated and they do not cause an unacceptable impact on the environment and/or local amenity. This can be done through several different measures which may be implemented through planning conditions and can include:

- strategic signage for lorry movements.
- sheeting of lorries.
- highway improvements.
- hours of working / opening.
- traffic regulation orders.
- noise attenuation of reversing bleepers, plant and equipment.
- private haul roads.
- road safety improvements.
- traffic management arrangements, including off peak movements
- providing wheel wash facilities to prevent materials, such as mud, contaminating public highways.

8.144. National Highways is responsible for the strategic road network which includes trunk roads and Motorways. In the Plan Area National Highways is therefore responsible for 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.

8.145. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are the Local Highway Authority for their respective area and are responsible for all roads, except those above, and are responsible for the implementation of their Local Transport Plans. As the Local Highway Authorities, the Councils will require proposals to be accompanied by a Transport Assessment (TA) or Transport Statement (TS). Any such supporting documents must accord with current standards and local guidance. It is recommended early discussion is held with officers at the relevant Council or National Highways where applicable to discuss any transport issues.

8.146. In certain circumstances, where a significant amount of movement is generated a Travel Plan may also be required. Travel plans should seek to use sustainable modes of transport for both the movement of goods, as detailed further in Policy SP6, and people, as per Policy DM3, Clause 2(f).

8.147. Where a specific highways impact from the development is identified that requires mitigation, the Councils will either seek developer contributions or use planning conditions to enable the necessary works to be completed. Any highways work will need to be designed to meet the relevant Councils Highways Design Guide.

8.148. 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.

8.149. To enable safe movement onto the highway and to prevent further impacts, development proposals should design sites that enable sufficient space for the safe manoeuvring of vehicles, loading/ unloading and parking, for both HGV's and private vehicles as well as access for emergency services. Charging points for electrical vehicles should also be available for use by off- site and on-site mobile plant and vehicles associated with the proposal and should be considered in any parking layout. This will help to encourage the use of low or zero emission vehicles and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as per Policy SP5: Climate Change.

This policy helps to meet the following objectives:

SO4 – The environment
SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing
SO6 – Sustainable Transport
SO7 – High quality design and operation

9. MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation

9.1. The Joint 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 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. The Councils will continue to engage with the relevant bodies to help monitor the implementation of the Plan.

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 Councils 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 waste policies.

9.4. The monitoring report will also provide updates to the following information using the latest data available at the time to update Chapter 5 of the Plan and provide key information in which to monitor the policies and the Plan to ensure it remains reflective of current needs:

- Waste arisings for LACW, C&I Waste and CD&E Waste
- Waste management methods (percent of arisings recycled, recovered and disposed) for LACW, C&I Waste and CD&E Waste
- Operational facilities in the Plan area and their operational capacity categorised by facility type ((i.e. anaerobic digestion, transfer etc.)
- Permitted waste facilities and their permitted/ anticipated capacity for the monitoring period, categorised by facility type (i.e. anaerobic digestion, transfer etc.)

9.5. The Councils will also engage with District and Borough Councils, neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities and other relevant bodies whilst undertaking the monitoring report to ensure any relevant local, regional and national strategic matters are taken account when monitoring the policies and Plan.

9.6. We have therefore developed a comprehensive monitoring and implementation framework to help us achieve this.

9.7. Appendix 1 contains a detailed monitoring and implementation table which sets out the policies, performance indicators and triggers for monitoring. Based upon the performance of the policies, the monitoring report will conclude how this impacts the delivery of the Strategic Objectives and the Vision.

9.8. If monitoring indicates a review of a policy, or the Plan, is required, the relevant bodies will be consulted for their input and feedback at the earliest stage possible.

APPENDIX 1 -

Monitoring and Implementation Framework for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

SP1 – Waste Prevention and re-use

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives
To reduce the amount of waste produced and encourage all developments to help move waste up the waste hierarchy **SO2 – Climate Change, SO3 – Strengthen our economy)**
Performance Indicator
Tonnage of Waste arisings across all waste streams (Local Authority Collected Waste; Commercial and industrial waste; Construction, Demolition; and Hazardous waste using the methodology as set out in the WNA)
Monitoring Method
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
Constraints/Risks
Lack of available waste arisings data for specific waste streams
Cost of awareness raising initiatives
Target
n/a
Trigger Point
Significant changes in arisings
Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures
Assess implications for targets and revise if required

SP2- Future Waste Management Provision

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

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 – Meet our future needs)**

Performance Indicator

Total permitted waste management capacity is equal to estimated waste arisings

LACW arisings Commercial and Industrial waste arisings (where available)

Construction and demolition waste arisings (where available)

Monitor levels of Hazardous, agricultural, mining and low level radioactive waste arisings (where available)

Monitoring Method

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)

National/ regional commercial and industrial waste recycling figures (where available)

If data becomes available with the digitisation of waste movement, monitoring of waste compositions

Constraints/Risks

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.

Lack of private sector investment

Market fluctuations in value of recycled materials

Target

Net self-sufficiency achieved

Recycle/compost municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste

Trigger Point

N/A (Aspirational policy)

Recycling rates more than 10% below target (where data available)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

NN/A (Aspirational policy)

If recycling levels fall below aspirations, revisions will be made to waste management forecasts in Chapter 5. Where necessary, review the Plan to consider the allocation of specific sites or areas of search for new waste management facilities

SP3 – Broad Locations for Waste Treatment Facilities

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Development of new waste management facilities in line with national criteria **(SO1 – Meet our future need, SO6 – Sustainable Transport)**

Performance Indicator

New or extended facilities permitted within broad locations as set out in Policy SP3

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions for new and extended waste management facilities

Constraints/Risks

n/a

Target

100% meeting broad location criteria as set out in Policy SP3

Trigger Point

Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria as set out in Policy SP3

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy to ensure need being met adequately

SP4 – Managing Residual Waste

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Provision for the management of residual waste following treatment **(SO1 - Meeting our future needs)**

Performance Indicator

New or extended facilities permitted in accordance with Policy SP4

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions for new and extended waste management facilities

Environment Agency Waste Data interrogator

Constraints/Risks

Lack of suitable sites

Target

100% applications determined in accordance with Policy SP4

Trigger Point

Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria as set out in Policy SP4

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy and, if necessary, review the Plan and consider the allocation of specific sites or areas of search for new waste management facilities to ensure need being adequately met.

SP5 – Climate Change

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

New proposals minimise the impacts on, and are resilient to climate change **(SO2 – Climate Change)**

Performance Indicator

Proposals judged to have an unacceptable impact on climate change will be refused

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions/refusals for new or extended facilities.

New or extended facilities incorporating resilience to climate change

Constraints/Risks

No targets

Local climate change impacts are difficult to measure/lack of available data

Target

Number of planning applications approved that include appropriate location/resilience to climate change

Trigger Point

Significant number of planning application approvals which identify harmful impacts on climate change

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy to ensure impacts on climate change are considered in more depth

SP6 – Sustainable movement of waste

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To encourage waste facilities to use alternative, more sustainable methods of transport and treat waste as close to the source as possible **(SO2 – Climate Change, SO6 – Sustainable Transport)**

Performance Indicator

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

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

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

Target

All applications granted include an element of non-road transport. Road transport distances/ use is minimised All applications granted fully mitigate any transport impacts

Trigger Point

Significant number of applications granted contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review applications to identify why sustainable transport methods were not utilised/ maximised

Review the policy

SP7 – Green Belt

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To ensure new minerals development does not compromise the openness and purpose of land within the Green Belt **(SO4 – The environment)**

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted within the Green Belt where the proposal does not maintain the openness and purpose of the Green Belt

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

Planning approvals may be subject to variation prior to implementation

Target

All applications granted in Green Belt should maintains the openness and purpose of the Green Belt

Trigger Point

Any planning permissions granted in the Green Belt which do not maintain the openness and purpose of the Green Belt

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy to ensure greater priority given to maintenance of openness and purpose of Green Belt

SP8 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To safeguard existing and permitted waste facilities from non-waste development to ensure sufficient capacity to handle waste arisings **(SO1 – Meet our future needs)**

Performance Indicator

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

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions for use other than waste management on existing waste management sites

Constraints/Risks

The County Council is not consulted on applications which may pose a safeguarding risk

Safeguarding policies could be overlooked at local level

Target

Maintain/increase the number of waste management facilities and assess the capacity of waste management facilities.

Trigger Point

Significant decrease in hectares of waste management sites (more than 10%)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review the policy to ensure need is being met appropriately

DM1- General Site Criteria

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Achieving new and extended waste management facilities in line with the locational criteria, as set out in Policy DM1 **(SO1 – Meet our future need)**

Performance Indicator

New or extended facilities located in accordance with criteria, as set out in Policy DM1

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions including data on size, type and location

Constraints/Risks

n/a

Target

100% meeting the criteria as set out in Policy DM1.

Trigger Point

Significant percentage of new and extended waste management facilities not meeting the criteria set out in Policy DM1

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review the policy to ensure need is being met appropriately

DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Ensuring that waste facilities do not negatively impact of the health and wellbeing of the community **(SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)**

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Environment Agency - Environmental Health Officer - Public Health England - Highways Authority

Number of substantiated complaints received regarding waste management facilities

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Minerals Planning Authority Monitoring and Enforcement Team complaint

Constraints/Risks

Reliant on professional opinions/ assessments of impacts and discussion of these in reports/notices

Target

All planning permissions have no adverse impact on the elements set out in the policy

Trigger Point

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) (>0)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy to address criteria that were not met in permissions

DM3 – Design of Waste Management Facilities

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

All new and extended facilities are well designed and use sustainable construction techniques **(SO2 – Climate Change, SO4- The Environment, SO7 - High quality Design and operation)**

Performance Indicator

All new and extended facilities incorporating best practice in design of facilities and ensuring they are future proofed, where appropriate

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions refused based on the lack of consideration to design

Constraints/Risks

Design is subjective

Target

100% of relevant planning permissions incorporate best practise

Trigger Point

Significant number of planning permissions do not incorporate best practise and are unable to justify non-inclusion adequately

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy criteria

DM4 – Landscape Protection

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To maintain, protect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the landscape

Unacceptable impacts on quality of life

(SO4 – The environment, SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Natural England

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports and decision notices

Constraints/Risks

Reliant on professional opinions/ assessments of impacts and discussion of these in reports/notices

Difficult to measure environmental quality and lack of available data

Target

All planning permissions have no adverse impact as set out in the policy

Trigger Point

Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review reasons for granting permission contrary to advice

Review policy

DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity and geodiversity

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To protect biodiversity from adverse impacts from waste proposals and enhance biodiversity to achieve net gain **(SO4 – The environment, SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)**

Performance Indicator

Significant adverse change in biodiversity 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)

Monitoring Method

Natural England, Local Biodiversity Action Plans

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Individual planning applications

Constraints/Risks

Difficult to measure and monitor environmental quality and lack of available data

Target

No planning permissions result in adverse impact on biodiversity

All planning permissions secure a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain

Trigger Point

Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from Natural England (more than 10%)

Decrease in biodiversity targets

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy to give greater priority to protection and enhancement to biodiversity

Review policy to ensure no further decline in biodiversity

DM6 – Historic Environment

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To protect the historic environment from adverse impacts from waste proposals and enhance where possible
(SO4 – The environment, SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Historic England Number of planning applications granted subject to a watching brief for archaeology

Change in the number of heritage assets at risk in the plan area

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

Reliant on professional opinions/ assessments of impacts and discussion of these in reports/notices

Target

All planning permissions have no adverse impact as set out in the policy

Trigger Point

Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review reasons for granting permission contrary to advice Review policy

DM7 – Flood Risk and Water Resources

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To protect ground and surface water resources from adverse impacts from waste proposals and reduce the risk of flooding **(SO2 – Climate Change, SO4 – The environment)**

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality/provision grounds

Number of planning applications granted which include flood alleviation benefits

Number of planning applications granted which include SuDS

Monitoring Method

Planning application documents

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

Reliant on discussion of these elements in reports/ notices

Target

No planning permissions have detrimental impact on water resources; planning permissions enhance the status where possible and prevent deterioration of freshwater bodies and groundwater. No planning permissions have an unacceptable impact on flooding.

Trigger Point

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice (>0)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review reasons for granting permission contrary to advice

Review policy

DM8 – Public Access

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To prevent negative impacts on existing public access routes and improve and enhance the Rights of Way network where possible **(SO4 – The environment, SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)**

Performance Indicator

Number of planning permissions involving the permanent loss of a Right of Way

Number of planning permissions securing additional Rights of Way through restoration

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Target

All planning permissions have no adverse impact on Rights of Way and increase public access

Trigger Point

Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice Countryside Access Team (more than 10%)

Planning permission granted resulting in permanent loss of Right of Way

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review reasons for loss of Right of Way Review policy

DM9 – Planning Obligations

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Requirements from development will be met

(SO1 – Meet our future need, SO2-Climate Change, SO3 – Strengthen our economy, SO4 – The Environment, SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO6 - Sustainable transport, SO7 - High quality design and operation)

Performance Indicator

Number of planning permissions with signed S106 agreements

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Waste Planning Authority legal records

Constraints/Risks

Delay between permission and signing of S106 may delay monitoring

Target

All permissions granted with S106 where needed

Trigger Point

Significant number of planning applications without S106 (more than 10%)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review reason for lack of S106 If no justification, review policy

DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Prevention of negative cumulative impacts **(SO4 – The environment, SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing)**

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted despite unacceptable cumulative impacts

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

Reliant on discussion of cumulative impact in reports/notices

Target

No unacceptable cumulative impacts arise from minerals development

Trigger Point

Planning permissions granted that give rise to unacceptable cumulative impact

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review policy to strengthen cumulative impact assessment

DM11 – Airfield Safeguarding

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

To ensure waste proposals do not pose a risk to aviation safety **(SO4 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO6 – High quality design and operation)**

Performance Indicator

Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice from airfields

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

No overseeing body, therefore advice will be on an air-field by air-field basis and could be inconsistent

Target

No applications permitted against airfield advice

Trigger Point

Permission granted contrary to airfield advice

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

Review reasons for approval against advice Review policy in light of above

DM12 - Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements / Routeing

Key outcomes/Strategic Objectives

Improved highway safety and appropriate routeing schemes

(SO5 – Community, Health and Wellbeing, SO7 – High quality design and operation)

Performance Indicator,

Planning applications granted contrary to advice from: - Highways England - Highways Authority

Monitoring Method

Planning permissions decision notices and delegated or committee reports

Constraints/Risks

N/A

Target

All planning permissions consistent with policy criteria

Trigger Point

Significant number of applications approved contrary to advice from those set out in performance indicator (more than 10%)

Signs that Corrective Action is Required/Mitigation Measures

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 larges 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 if theses 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 us used to generate electricity. It can also be used to sterilise clinical and other potentially harmful waste. The leftover ash can be used as a secondary aggregate, 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 is 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 may 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, some 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.

Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land – Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. Grade 1 is excellent quality agricultural land, grade 2 is very good agricultural land and grade 3a is good quality agricultural land.

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 conversation 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.

Geodiversity – The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

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, including restored, or where provision for restoration has been made, mineral and landfill sites. 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.

Heritage Assets – A building, monument, site, place, area of landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

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 l 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 requirement 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.

Previously Developed Land – Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.

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.

Contact us

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

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