Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework



Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2005 - 31 March 2006

December 2006

Preface

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report prepared by the County Council under the new development planning system introduced in 2004. All local planning authorities are required to prepare these reports and to submit them to Government by the end of each calendar year. This report was approved by Councillor Stella Smedley, Cabinet Member for Environment and Sustainability, on 14 December 2006 and was submitted to Government on the 28th December 2006.

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Summary

Introduction

This is the County Council's second Annual Monitoring Report. Carrying out regular monitoring helps us to assess whether our planning policies for minerals and waste are up to date and how well they are working. This report therefore has three main functions to establish:

- What is the current and likely future situation i.e. the planning context?
- How effective are the Council's planning policies for minerals and waste?
- What progress has been made in preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework?

Existing planning policies for the County are set out in our adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans but Government changes to the planning system mean that we now have to prepare a new series of documents that will make up a comprehensive Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The annual monitoring reports will be part of that framework and will form an important basis for reviewing our future documents.

The way in which we monitor our policies will evolve over time and we will continuously look to improve the information we have available and how we present this. In many areas information is still incomplete or unreliable but this is expected to improve year on year. Unless otherwise stated the information in this report relates to the period 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006. Progress against the planned timetable for preparing the new minerals and waste development framework has been assessed up until 1 December 2006.

What is the planning context?

There has been a general improvement in local environmental quality. The condition of some key sites has improved and there has been a reduction in the number of listed buildings at risk. Groundwater resources and river quality are hard to assess at the local level but the regional findings indicate a slight reduction in chemical river quality. Air quality remains a concern in some areas. There has been a slight reduction in the area of green belt. Overall Nottinghamshire still has comparatively few recognised sites of nature conservation, landscape or heritage importance.

The population of the County has increased slightly but there is little new information on other social indicators.

Mineral production fell in 2005 but remains above forecast levels. It is not possible to compare overall waste levels, but there has been a slight reduction in municipal waste for the period 2005 – 2006.

How effective are our policies?

The County's mineral polices are aimed at maintaining an adequate and steady supply of materials to meet society's needs. These are set out in the Minerals Local Plan which was adopted in December 2005 and has a plan period that extends to 2014.

In terms of current supply, the landbank of permitted reserves for Sherwood Sandstone, limestone and gypsum are above minimum requirements. However the uneven distribution of reserves for Sherwood Sandstone is likely to mean new reserves will have to be permitted during the remainder of the plan period if supplies are to be sustained.

Sand and gravel reserves are now close to the minimum recommended level of 7 years. The take up of existing allocations in the Minerals Local Plan will be critical if the minimum landbank is to be maintained for the reminder of the plan period. Both silica sand and clay reserves are now below the minimum level.

To meet expected shortfalls for the short- medium term the Minerals Local Plan makes provision via allocations or criteria based policies. However, towards the end of the plan-period and beyond there will be a clear need to address longer term supply issues for all minerals apart from possibly gypsum. This will considered as part of new site-specific document for minerals.

For energy minerals there are no requirements to make specific levels of provision or maintain a landbank. Policies for coal development remain broadly up to date, but the review of the Minerals Local Plan will need to take account of new guidance for oil, gas and coal bed methane.

Waste policies for the County are focussed on providing sufficient capacity to manage all of the waste that is produced within the County. These policies are set out in the joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan which was adopted in January 2002 and had a plan period until the end of 2004. This is now being reviewed.

There has been a significant increase in the level of recycling and composting, particularly for municipal waste although progress with other wastes is harder to assess as there is no updated information available. Energy recovery is only currently used for municipal waste and remains at a fairly constant level.

Landfill is still the most common type of waste management with around half of all of Nottinghamshire's waste disposed of in landfill sites. Remaining capacity at existing non-hazardous landfill sites is only around half of what will be required over the next 10 years. If no new capacity is permitted, this will lead to a serious county-wide shortfall. The situation for inert landfill sites is less urgent but longer-term shortfalls are expected.

The current Waste Local Plan tried to address expected shortfalls in non-hazardous landfill capacity through the allocation of a new landfill site near Kirkby in Ashfield but even if permitted this would only now partially meet future needs. No specific provision was made for inert sites which were not an issue at that time. The emerging Waste Core Strategy and a future site-specific document will therefore need to address future provision for both types of landfill site.

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

The detailed timetable for preparing each of the new documents is set out in our Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which was last updated in June 2006. Progress on some of the main documents has slipped although work on the Statement of Community Involvement remains on schedule and is now almost complete. The Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Polices are 8 months behind schedule because of the difficulties with data collection and estimating the time needed to prepare these new style documents. Much of the preparation work is now concentrated at the start of the process which may bring benefits in later stages. Preparation of the new minerals development plan documents has also been delayed due to recruitment difficulties. This is now expected to start in 2007.

The County Council also intends to produce two supplementary planning documents. These will cover best practice and the use of planning conditions. Work on the supplementary guidance for both minerals and waste is planned to start early in 2007 but delays on the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies may mean that the timing has to be revised slightly.

1. Introduction

1.1 Government changes to the planning system in 2004[1] mean that existing local plans are to be phased out and replaced by a more comprehensive system of local development frameworks.

1.2 Nottinghamshire County Council, as a minerals and waste planning authority, is in the process of preparing the first documents that will make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for the County. The seven district councils within Nottinghamshire are responsible for preparing Local Development Frameworks covering all other types of development such as housing, offices, shops and leisure development. Nottingham City Council is a unitary authority and therefore responsible for preparing a framework covering all development in its area.

Why monitor?

1.3 All local authorities must produce an **Annual Monitoring Report** to assess the effectiveness of their policies and show progress with preparing the new documents that will make up its local development framework. A key element is therefore to provide a comprehensive and up to date picture of social, environmental and economic issues to establish a baseline for future monitoring.

1.4 The main purpose of this report is therefore to look at:

- The current situation in the County i.e. what are the main environmental, social and economic issues that we need to consider?
- How well our existing planning policies are working – have there been significant changes in national or regional policy since they were adopted and are policies having their intended effect?
- The progress that has been made in preparing the new development framework documents.

Monitoring Indicators

1.5 Monitoring the environmental, economic and social background against which policies are prepared relies on collecting a wide range of information from a variety of sources. Although data is limited in some cases, the overall evidence base is improving and all Nottinghamshire local authorities are working together to develop and maintain a central reporting mechanism to help with future monitoring work.

[1] The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

1.6 A key aspect of this is to establish a range of appropriate indicators against which to monitor change and assess how well policies are working. The Government has published guidance on this although not all of the indicators suggested are relevant to minerals and waste[2]. The use of the different types of indicator is explained in more detail in Table 1.1.

1.7 Progress in preparing documents for the new minerals and waste development framework is measured against the timetable and 'milestones' set out in the County Council's minerals and waste development scheme, updated in June 2006.

Table 1.1 The use of monitoring indicators

Context	Provide 'baseline' information on the wider social, environmental and economic situation. Also relevant to ongoing Sustainability Appraisal work.
Core/Local	Key outputs against which Government wishes to measure development plan performance. There are 4 core indicators covering both minerals and waste. Since producing its first annual monitoring report, the County Council has also developed a set of local indicators to complement those at the national level.
Significant Effects	Assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies. Used to assess whether policies are working as planned or whether there are any unexpected impacts or possible conflicts that need to be addressed

The monitoring period

1.8 This is the second annual monitoring report that the County Council has produced under the new planning system. It must be submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands by 31 December 2006. The monitoring report covers the period 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006 but later updates are included where appropriate – for example to show progress against the planned timetable for preparing our new planning

[2] Local Development Framework monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, March 2005

documents or where significant new policy guidance or legislation has come forward.

Further information

1.9 If you would like any further information please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at the County Council at the address shown on the back cover of this report. Additional copies of the report can be purchased for £5 and it is also available to view on the Council's website at **www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk**.

2. Environmental, Social and Economic Issues

Setting the context

2.1 An important part of the monitoring role is to understand changes within the County and whether existing planning policies are having a positive or negative influence. As highlighted in paragraph 1.3, it is important to understand the main environmental, social and economic pressures and opportunities within the County. These not only set the context for preparing effective planning policies but also provide an important baseline against which to monitor the implementation of the various development plan documents.

2.2 The previous monitoring report identified a range of key social environmental and economic issues that should be considered (these are shown in Table 2.1 below). Work is ongoing to develop specific contextual indicators for each of these themes. Although data is not yet available for every indicator, it is expected that this will improve over time. The County, City and District Councils within Nottinghamshire are funding a joint initiative to collate a broad range of environmental, social and economic information. This will help to establish a comprehensive set of baseline data for future use.

Table 2.1 Key themes to monitor

Environmental	Social	Economic
Nature conservation and biodiversity Landscape Heritage Air Water Soil Climate Land use	Population Human health Crime Quality of life	Employment Transport Minerals Waste Energy

2.3 A broad range of contextual indicators are needed to establish the baseline situation for each of the themes shown above. Appendix 4 provides a detailed breakdown of each of the factors at a local, regional and national level that we hope to monitor in future. However, this will depend upon the availability of suitable data.

Measuring any significant effects

2.4 In order to make a meaningful assessment of how well our policies are working, we are also developing a range of 'significant effects' indicators. These will help us to understand the impact that the policies are having on each of the key areas outlined above. However, monitoring the exact impact of minerals and waste policies is difficult as they will generally have a more limited range of impacts than policies on housing, employment or transport for example. Also, with some of the broader environmental, social and economic indicators that are used, it is not always possible to identify whether a particular trend is due to the effects of minerals and waste policies or the result of a combination of other factors. Monitoring of existing plan policies is also hindered by the fact that these policies were not drafted with specific indicators or targets in mind.

2.5 Future indicators will need to consider issues such as the direct impact of minerals and waste working. Possible examples of this are the number of complaints received about dust, noise, or odour, at active sites or whether there have been any significant losses to important habitats as a result of permitting new minerals or waste development. Other issues could include whether site restoration schemes, or mitigation measures, have contributed to wider objectives for new habitat creation (e.g. heathland) or provided greater public access for example.

2.6 The presentation of monitoring data in future will therefore include the broad contextual data, with a number of specific 'significant effects' indicators for each theme.

Key findings 2005/2006:

Environmental

2.7 The main trends noted during this monitoring period are that there has been a general improvement in environmental quality, with an increase in the number of Local Nature Reserves and a slight improvement in the condition of favourable or recovering SSSI sites. There have also been improvements in the County's cultural heritage with the number of grade I and II listed buildings at risk being reduced. There has been no change in the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments or conservation areas but there has been a slight reduction in the area of green belt.

2.8 Groundwater resources and river quality are hard to assess at the local level but the regional findings indicate a slight reduction in chemical river quality. Biological river quality remains unchanged. Two additional air quality monitoring areas have been established to address specific problems with air quality in certain parts of the county.

Social

2.9 There are only a limited number of indicators for this theme at present. More recent data is therefore only available for population which shows a slight increase from 2004/05. Continued population growth is therefore likely to mean an additional need for services including new waste facilities.

Economic

2.10 Again it is hard to find reliable indicators for this theme. Key issues for the minerals and waste policies are obviously the level of mineral production and the amount of waste that is produced each year. At a County level, however, annual production data is often limited to aggregates. Nottinghamshire's aggregate production fell in 2005 but remains above forecast levels. This is considered further in Chapter 3. Previous monitoring showed an increase in the overall levels of waste which was mainly the result of growth in the amount of commercial and industrial waste that is produced. The results of the latest Environment Agency data have not yet been released so the only updated information is for municipal waste. This shows a slight reduction on the previous year but it is too early to say whether this is a fluctuation or part of a more general trend. (See paragraph 4.4)

2.11 As monitoring evidence improves in future it is hoped to achieve a better picture of relevant transport and employment issues.

3. Minerals Policy Performance

3.1 This chapter considers the performance of the Council's minerals policies. Chapter 4 covers waste policies. As our existing policies were not drafted to reflect specific targets or indicators, this limits what can currently be monitored.

3.2 The Councils new policies within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework will therefore be developed with future monitoring requirements in mind. This will provide clear links between policies, targets and monitoring indicators in future. However this may still be limited in part because of the very specific nature of minerals and waste development and difficulties in identifying whether certain environmental effects are the result of minerals or waste activity or whether they are due to other factors.

3.3 The following sections look at the current position for minerals and waste in the County and note any significant changes or likely future issues.

Current policies – Minerals Local Plan

3.4 The Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005 so is still mostly up to date in terms of planning guidance it relies upon for setting the level of provision made and general approach. The Plan period extends to 2014 with an assumption that it would be reviewed by 2009.

Impact of new planning guidance- Minerals Policy Statement 1

3.5 Since the Minerals Local Plan was adopted the main change in national guidance has been the issuing of Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) in November 2006. This contains general guidance aimed at meeting the Government's objectives for sustainable development which is applicable to all minerals, along with 4 annexes covering aggregates, building and roofing stone, brick clay and finally onshore oil and gas and coal bed methane.

3.6 The implications of each annex on the Minerals Local Plan policies and need for a review are considered under each specific mineral category set out below. The general policies in MPS1 will need to be taken into account when the Minerals Local Plan is reviewed under the new Local Development Framework arrangements. For the most part these policies develop and clarify existing Government guidance, but one significant change is the requirement to indicate on the proposals map 'minerals safeguarding areas'. These comprise areas of proven mineral resources. There is no presumption in favour of mineral extraction within these areas but they are aimed at discouraging other development which might sterilise the mineral resource. The Minerals

Local Plan proposals map does not indicate minerals safeguarding areas, other than a potential extension to a gypsum mine.

What will be monitored?

3.7 For aggregates and other building construction minerals the key elements to monitor are the adequacy of supply. The minimum requirement is to monitor aggregate production as this is a core indicator set by Government. However to provide a more comprehensive picture, this report also includes a number of local indicators that monitor landbanks both for aggregates and other building and construction minerals where information is available. These comprise silica sand and clay. The main aim of this approach is to measure the performance of mineral provision policies which range from criteria policies to site specific allocations. For some minerals such as gypsum and building stone, no landbank or other specific provision requirements apply and/or production information is unavailable. For these minerals a brief summary of the main supply issues is noted.

3.8 Nottinghamshire is also a major producer of secondary aggregates from construction and demolition waste river dredgings and power station ash. Production data on secondary aggregates is very limited so at present information is based on regional estimates.

3.9 Nottinghamshire also produces energy minerals i.e. coal, oil and gas where there is no requirement to meet any specific level of provision or reserves. No local indicators are set for these minerals but a brief summary of the continued relevance of these policies, and the impact of the new guidance on oil, gas, and coal bed methane extraction is considered.

3.10 For aggregate and construction minerals, the current status of each existing or proposed quarry and mine is set out in Tables in Appendix 2. This compares the existing, permitted and allocated sites against the assumptions made in the minerals local plan.

3.11 Table 3.1 sets out the minerals core and local output indicators that will be monitored on an annual basis.

Table 3.1 Mineral core and local output indicators.

Minerals Indicators	Core or Local indicator
M1 - Annual production of sand and gravel	CORE
M2 - Sand and gravel Landbank	LOCAL
M3 - Annual prod' of Sherwood Sandstone	CORE
M4 - Sherwood Sandstone Landbank	LOCAL
M5 - Annual production of Limestone	CORE
M6 - Limestone Landbank	LOCAL
M7 - Silica sandbank Landbank	LOCAL
M8 - Clay Landbank	LOCAL

Aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock)

3.12 Each Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) must make sufficient provision to be able to meet its agreed share of the regional forecast for aggregate production. In the East Midlands agreement was last reached in 2004 which relates to Government guidelines published in 2003. These cover the forecast period 2002-2016 inclusive. Provision in the Minerals Local Plan is based on this guidance and so remains up to date.

Table 3.2 - East Midlands and Nottinghamshire – Summary of agreed local apportionment 2004 showing annual provision for period 2002-2016 inclusive. (Million tonnes)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2">East Midlands</td><td colspan="2">Nottinghamshire</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total apportionment</td><td>Apportionment split</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sand and gravel</td><td rowspan="2">10.3</td><td rowspan="2">3.35</td><td>2.65 sand & gravel</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.7 Sherwood Sandstone</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crushed rock</td><td>32.7</td><td colspan="2">0.26</td></tr>
</table>

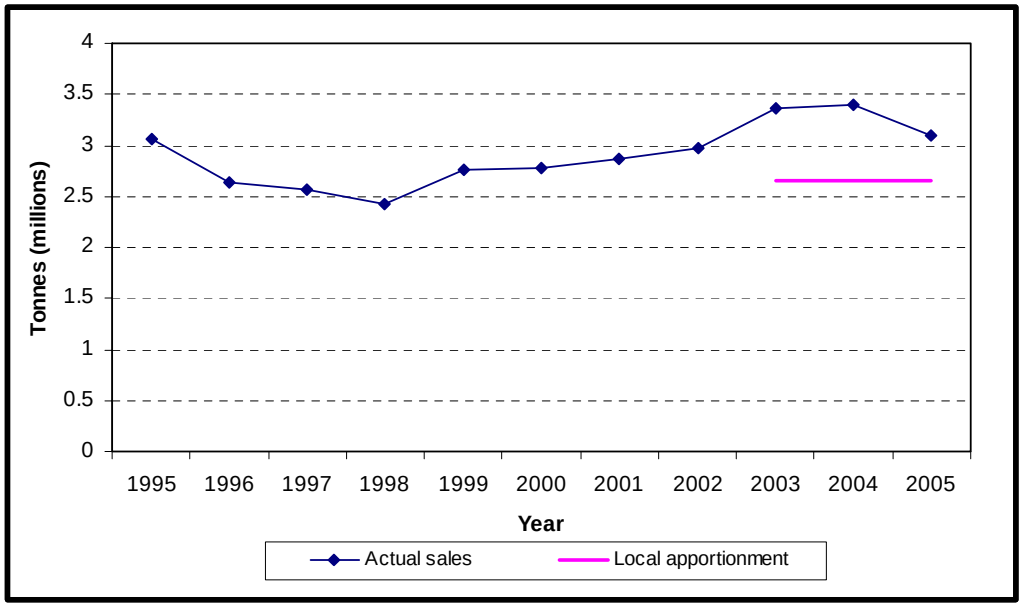
3.13 The other main requirement is that each MPA must maintain where possible a minimum landbank. Until MPS1 was published in November 2006, this was set at 7 years for all aggregates but for crushed rock this has now been increased to 10 years. One other change is that certain categories of dormant permitted reserves may no longer be counted as part of the landbank. For Nottinghamshire this is unlikely to have any major impact but will need to be taken into account in future annual surveys. The situation regarding each of the main aggregate types worked in Nottinghamshire is as follows:

Sand and Gravel

Core indicator M1 - sand and gravel production 2005: 3.1 million tonnes (local apportionment figure - 2.65 million tonnes)

3.14 Sand and gravel production has been consistently above the local apportionment figure since 1999 and significantly higher since 2003. Such fluctuations reflect changing demand, especially at the local level. Production could just as easily fall back again as it has done in the past. The main impact of higher production rates will be a faster consumption of permitted reserves. This may affect the adequacy of the longer term provision made in the Minerals Local Plan.

Fig 3.1 Production of sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire 1995-2005 and comparison with Annual local apportionment



Source: East Midlands Working Party on Aggregates

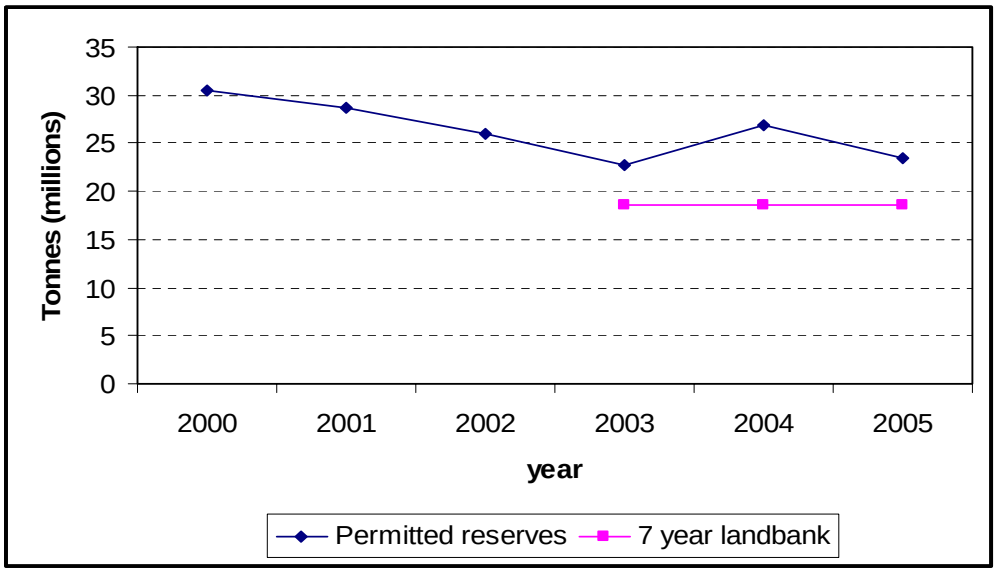
Table 3.3 Nottinghamshire - Sand and Gravel Sales 2001 -2005

Year	Actual sales (Million Tonnes)
2001	2.861
2002	2.970
2003	3.370
2004	3.390
2005	3.100
Average 2001- 05	**3.124**
Local apportionment figure	2.650

Local indicator M2 – sand and gravel landbank Dec 2005:
8.1 years (minimum requirement 7 years)

3.15 For sand and gravel the minimum 7 year landbank corresponds to 18.55 million tonnes (i.e. 7 x 2.65 mt). At the end of 2005 the landbank stood at 21.5 million tonnes equivalent to 8.1 years. (This is based on the local apportionment figure of 2.65 million tonnes not actual recent production). In 2006 only 0.12 million tonnes of new reserves were permitted which suggests that the current landbank may be close to the 7 year minimum. If Nottinghamshire is to maintain a minimum landbank beyond 2006 then further significant reserves will need to be permitted from 2007 onwards. The likelihood of this happening is considered below:

Fig 3.2 Nottinghamshire Sand and Gravel Landbank 2000 - 2005



How long can the current Minerals Local Plan policies sustain a 7 year landbank?

3.16 The Minerals Plan allocated just over 23 million tonnes of sand and gravel at 7 sites (see Table 3.4) which if implemented as planned should sustain a minimum 7 year landbank until 2013. This is well beyond the expected 2009 review date for the Plan.

3.17 At the end of 2005 two allocations containing 3.2 million tonnes had been permitted. If the remaining 20 million tonnes of unused allocations are permitted as planned then this should sustain a 7 year landbank until 2013 as originally assumed. If, however, production remains close to the recent higher average levels then the minimum landbank may only be sustainable until 2012. (See Table 3.5 below for details)

Table 3.4 Minerals Local Plan Sand and Gravel allocations – showing current status (Dec 2006).

Allocation	Million Tonnes	Current status
Gunthorpe	6.80	Planning Application withdrawn 2006, new proposal under review
Bleasby	0.12	Permitted - 2006
Rampton	0.35	No proposal submitted
Sturton le Steeple	11.25	Planning App. lodged – 2006
Lound East	2.00	Permitted – 2004
Mission - Finningley	1.20	Permitted – 2005
Newington South	1.50	No proposal submitted
Totals	23.22	

Table 3.5 Estimating how long can the Minerals Local Plan allocations can sustain a minimum 7 year land bank

Reserve and allocation situation as at 31 December 2005;

Permitted Reserves	21.50 million tonnes
Unused allocations	20.02 million tonnes
Total potential reserves	**41.52 million tonnes**
Deduct 7yr landbank	18.55 million tonnes
Net 'surplus' (41.52m – 18.55m)	22.97 million tonnes

Estimating how long the above resource can sustain a 7 year landbank depends on what assumptions are made about future production rates. In this respect two reasonable assumptions can be made:

First if future production averages the forecast rate of 2.65 million tonnes per annum then 22.97 million tonnes will last around 8.6 years, from 2005. The 7 year landbank can be maintained until mid-2013

The second option would be to assume that production continues at recent levels which have averaged 3.124 million tonnes per annum. On this basis the 22.97 million tonnes would be consumed in 7.3 years. The 7 year landbank would then last until early 2012

Are allocations being implemented as planned?

3.18 By December 2006 three allocations had been permitted. The current status of the remaining 4 unused allocations is set out in Table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6 Sand and Gravel Allocations not yet permitted – current situation (Dec 2006)

Gunthorpe – a planning application to work part of the allocation was submitted in 2002 but then withdrawn in September 2006. The mineral operator has indicated that it is reviewing the development with the view to resubmitting a planning application in the future. **Rampton** – this small extension is now unlikely to be implemented as the quarry closed in 2004 and the plant has been removed. **Sturton le Steeple** – In November 2006 a planning application was submitted to extract 7.5 million tonnes from a major part of this allocation. The applicant intends to submit a further planning application to work the remainder of this resource once the archaeology of the area is better understood, within the current planning application area. **Misson Newington** –The mineral operator has indicated that a planning application is likely to be submitted in 2007 to tie in with the expected exhaustion of current permitted reserves in 2008.

3.19 Providing the current Sturton le Steeple allocation is permitted in 2007 then a 7 year landbank should be sustainable until at least the end of 2008, even if the current high levels of production continue.

3.20 The main uncertainty concerns the Gunthorpe allocation. A planning application to work part of the Gunthorpe allocation (the Bulcote Farm proposal) submitted in 2002 was withdrawn in November 2006. This allocation is a key part of the Plan's strategy for replacing Holme Pierrepoint Quarry in 2004 and Hoveringham Quarry in 2007. The Plan assumed the Gunthorpe allocation would be implemented by 2004. Whilst the closure of Holme Pierrepont was not in itself that significant, the closure of the much larger Hoveringham Quarry is likely to create a much greater cumulative impact on local supply patterns if no new capacity comes on stream.

3.21 The fact is that whatever the final outcome of the Bulcote Farm proposal, it cannot now become operational until sometime after Hoveringham Quarry closes which is scheduled for mid-2007. This will result in a significant shift in local production patterns at least in the

short term. Other quarries within and perhaps outside the County will inevitably have to absorb this lost capacity. This could provide an increased impetus to develop an uncommenced quarry at Cromwell which the Minerals Local Plan saw as a partial replacement to Hoveringham. Planning permission for this quarry was renewed in October 2006, so this quarry could come on stream in 2007 if the mineral operator so wishes.

3.22 It is likely that 2007 will be a critical year for sand and gravel provision. By the year end, if not before, the future of the two main allocations at Sturton le Steeple and Gunthorpe should be much clearer, even if not entirely resolved. This suggests that the timetable for commencing the preparation of the Minerals Site Specific Document (November 2007) as set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is likely to remain an appropriate start date.

Sherwood Sandstone

Core indicator M3 - Sherwood Sandstone production 2005: 0.68 Million tonnes (local apportionment figure- 0.7 million tonnes).

3.23 In contrast to sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone production has been below the local apportionment figure since 1999. The main impact of this trend is that permitted reserves will have been consumed more slowly than predicted in the Minerals Local Plan.

Fig 3.3 Production of Sherwood Sandstone in Nottinghamshire 1995-2005 & comparison with annual local apportionment.

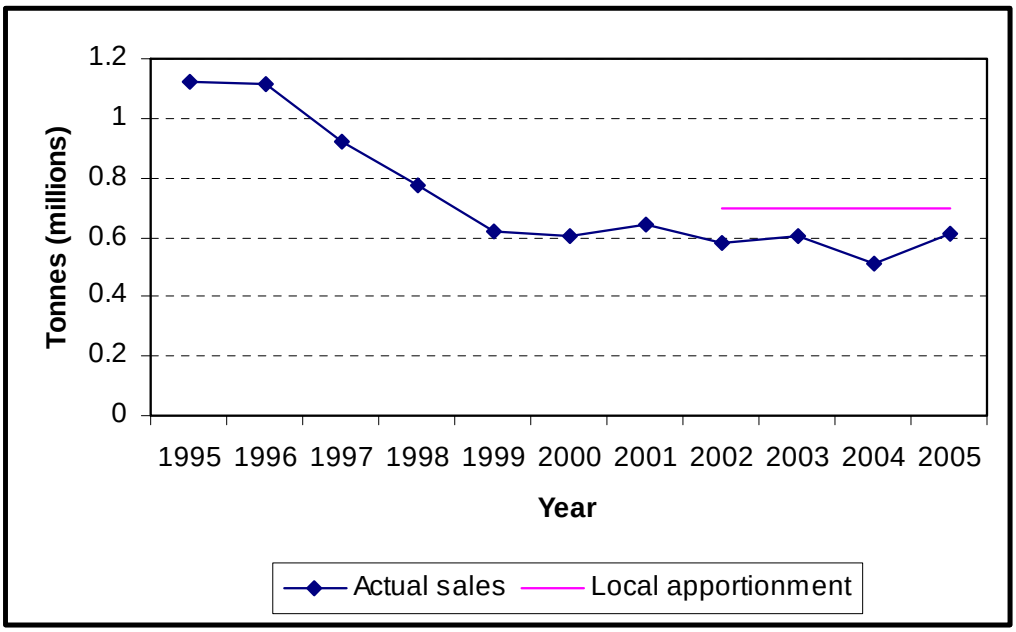


Table 3.7 Table showing Sherwood Sandstone Landbank in Nottinghamshire 2000-2005

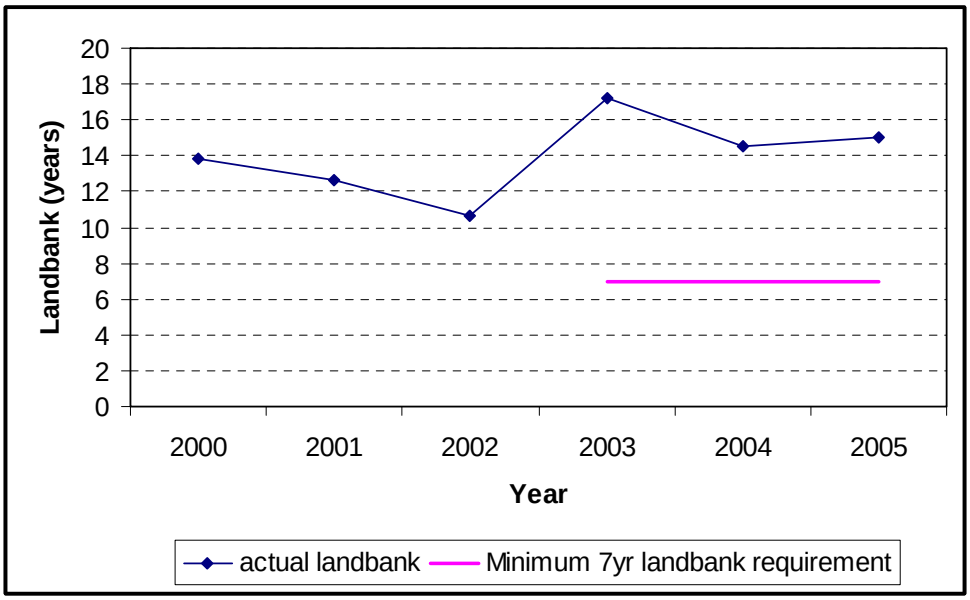
Year	Actual sales (Million Tonnes)
2001	0.64
2002	0.71
2003	0.77
2004	0.51
2005	0.68
Average 2001- 05	**0.66**
Local apportionment figure	0.70

3.24 The above figures exclude non-aggregate silica sand production which is worked alongside aggregates at just one quarry at Ratcher Hill in Mansfield. This mineral is considered separately after limestone.

Local indicator M4 – Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone Landbank Dec 2005: 15 years (minimum requirement 7 years).

3.25 For Sherwood Sandstone the minimum 7 year landbank is 4.9 million tonnes (i.e. 7x 0.7mt). At the end of 2005 the landbank stood at 10.5 million tonnes - equivalent to 15 years (This is based on the local apportionment figure of 0.7 million tonnes not actual recent production). No new reserves were permitted in 2006, so the current landbank is likely to be around 14 years. This means that a 7 year landbank can be sustained until 2014, which is well beyond the expected 2009 review date for the Minerals Local Plan. However, whilst the overall countywide landbank situation is high, it is unevenly distributed between quarries. In practice new reserves need to be permitted before 2012 if a continuity of supply of the full range of building and asphalting sands produced from the County's sand quarries is to be sustained. It is this factor, rather than simply maintaining a 7 year landbank, that will justify the release of further reserves in the short to medium term.

Fig 3.4 Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone - Landbank



How long can the current Minerals Local Plan policies sustain a 7 year landbank and continuity of supply?

3.26 The theoretical shortfall for the Plan period was calculated to be just 1.4 million tonnes. The Plan has, however, allocated 2.6 million tonnes to accommodate the uneven distribution of reserves noted above. This tonnage comprises extensions to three quarries. (See Table 3.8 below which also shows current status).

Table 3.8 Minerals Local Plan Sherwood Sandstone allocations – current status (Dec 2006)

Allocation	Million Tonnes	Current status
Rufford	0.7	No planning app. lodged
Scrooby Top	1.1	Permitted 2003
Carlton Forest	0.8	No planning app. lodged
Totals	**2.6**	

3.27 If permitted these allocations should maintain a minimum 7 year landbank until at least 2015, or longer if production remains below the local apportionment figure.

3.28 Whilst these allocations will address short to medium term imbalances in reserves, shortfalls will still arise just before the end of the Plan period (2014). Most significant will be the expected exhaustion of Bestwood 2 and Ratcher Hill Quarries in 2013. These are both large units supplying a significant proportion of the County's Sherwood Sandstone production (the latter is also a major source of silica sand as considered below). The Minerals Local Plan notes that the review of the Plan will be the appropriate time to consider these longer term shortfalls.

Are allocations being implemented as planned?

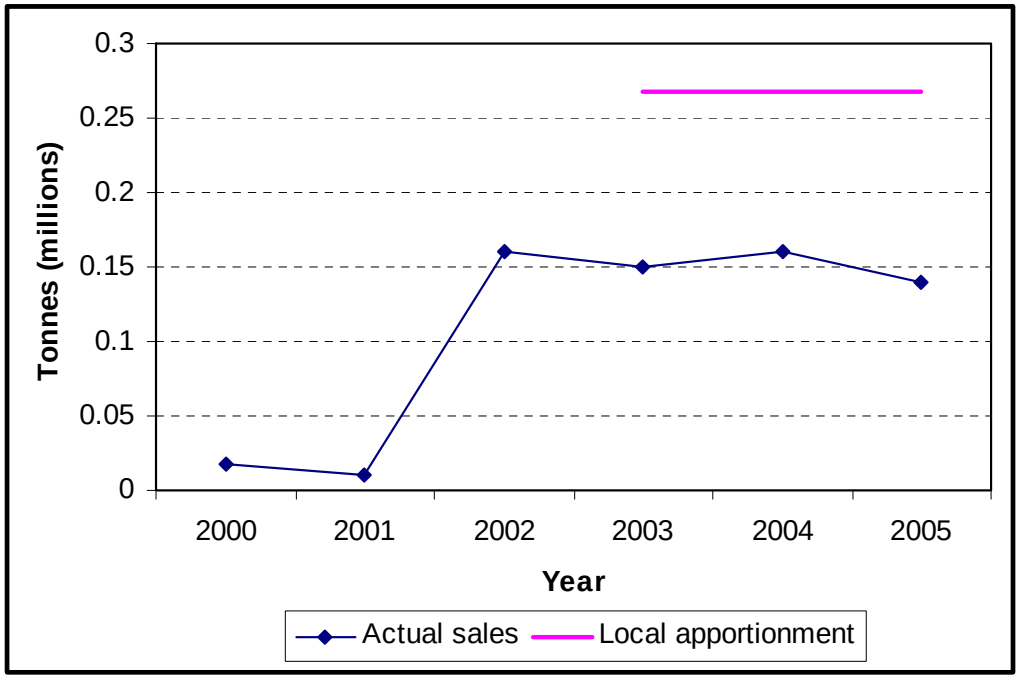
3.29 One allocation was permitted in 2003. The other two, which remain to be taken up, are not expected to be required until around 2010/11. There is no evidence to suggest that proposals will not come forward in due course.

Limestone

Core indicator M5 - limestone production 2005: 0.14 Million tonnes (local apportionment figure- 0.267 million tonnes).

3.30 Nottinghamshire has just one aggregate limestone quarry located at Nether Langwith. This commenced production in late 2001 and replaced a quarry in Mansfield Woodhouse that closed down some years previously. By regional standards the County's limestone production is very small. Actual limestone production has been well below the local apportionment figure, but with only one quarry to consider, the relevance of this along with landbank data, needs to be treated with caution.

Fig 3.5 Production of Limestone sales in Nottinghamshire 2000-2005



Local indicator M6 – Limestone landbank Dec 2005: 12 years (minimum requirement 10 years).

3.31 For limestone the minimum landbank was increased from 7 to 10 years following the publication of Minerals Policy Statement 1 in November 2006. The 10 year landbank corresponds to 2.6 million tonnes (i.e. 10x 0.26 million tonnes).

3.32 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared permitted reserves at Nether Langwith Quarry were expected to last until 2017 based on a planned output of 200,000 tonnes per annum. As actual production has been less, then this is likely to be a conservative estimate. The Minerals Local Plan concluded that no further reserves needed to be permitted for the plan period. At the end of 2005 the permitted landbank stood at 3.6 million tonnes equivalent to 13 years suggesting the current landbank now stands at 12 years.

3.33 The need to consider longer term provision and possible allocation of further reserves is a matter that can be dealt with when the Plan is reviewed.

Secondary aggregates (no indicators)

3.34 Nottinghamshire produces a wide range of secondary and recycled aggregates. The main sources comprise construction and demolition waste, power station ash and river dredgings. National policies, combined with taxes on primary aggregates and landfill, are all aimed at promoting secondary and recycled aggregates. This is both to reduce dependence on primary aggregates, and to discourage disposal to landfill. However as data on these materials is very limited, unreliable and for some categories non-existent, there is at present no effective means for monitoring trends.

Non – Aggregate and other building and construction minerals

Silica sand

Local indicator M7 - Silica sand landbank Dec 2006: Estimated 7 years. (Minimum 10 year requirement).

3.35 Silica sand is subject to planning guidance set out in Mineral Planning Guidance Note 15 (MPG15). This recommends that individual sites should have a life of 10 years and that a landbank of 15 years is likely to be necessary to justify the development of a new site. There are no national forecasts for production. Nottinghamshire's reserves of silica sand are contained in just one quarry, namely Ratcher Hill near Mansfield, which also works aggregate sand. Recent annual production

has averaged around 180,000 tonnes. Reserves are expected to be exhausted by 2013 which gives a landbank of only 7 years as at December 2006.

3.36 No extensions are considered possible, so if production is to continue a replacement quarry will need to come on stream by 2013. No potential sites had been identified by the industry when the Minerals Local Plan was being prepared. As a result a criteria policy approach has been applied to allow for the development of a suitable new quarry should this come forward before the Plan is reviewed. In view of the timescales needed to develop a new silica sand quarry planning permission is likely to be required well before 2013 to allow continuity of supply.

3.37 The review of the Minerals Local Plan should provide an appropriate time to consider potential sites assuming the industry is by then able to identify one or more available options.

Building stone (no indicators)

3.38 Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone. Today production is limited to the Magnesian Limestone at Mansfield and the Bulwell Stone, a type of local coarse Magnesian Limestone that is worked at Linby. In the past the Magnesian Limestone was worked more widely across its outcrop which extends from Bulwell to Worksop.

3.39 Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) issued in November 2006 contains an annexe on Building and Roofing Stone – the first such guidance to specifically cover this mineral. Its overall aim is to promote the conservation and use of the nation's building stone industry and resources which form an essential part of our built heritage. Production and reserve data is very uncertain so the likelihood of any new proposals being submitted in the foreseeable future is unknown. The Minerals Local Plan therefore contains a policy setting out how proposals for building stone will be considered. Whilst this pre-dates the new guidance its overall aim is generally in line with the new Annex of MPS1, and so remains broadly up to date.

3.40 The review of the Minerals Local Plan should provide an appropriate time to consider in more detail the implications of the new national guidance.

Gypsum (no indicators)

3.41 There are no production forecasts, landbank criteria, or specific Government guidance that relates to gypsum provision. British Gypsum's monopoly supply of natural gypsum means that there is little published national or county data on sales and reserves.

3.42 Demand for natural mill and cement grade gypsum used in the manufacture of plasterboard and plaster, is likely to have declined significantly due to the increasing substitution by desulphogypsum produced as a by-product of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) at coal fired power stations. In Nottinghamshire, production of desulphogypsum has increased and will continue to increase following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County's power stations. The third and final retrofit is due to be fully commissioned by 2007.

3.43 The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains high. This is both for mineral worked by underground methods from the Marbleagis Mine at East Leake and also by opencast coal methods worked from quarries near Newark. The latter also produces high quality special or first grade mineral.

3.44 There is no published data for reserves of mineral at the Marbleaegis Mine but they were estimated to be adequate for the plan period (i.e. 2014). The Plan has safeguarded an area of land at Costock which is likely to be the last remaining extension possible in Nottinghamshire. There is also a potential option to extend eastwards into Leicestershire near Wymeswold.

3.45 No planning application has yet been lodged to extend the mine, in either County.

3.46 Following the imminent closure of the Kilvington Quarry, open cast gypsum extraction is expected to resume at Bantycock Quarry which is currently mothballed. The Plan has allocated a southern extension to Bantycock Quarry which is seen as a very long term option. This assumption remains accurate as information from a recent planning application to update the Bantycock planning permission indicates that permitted reserves are adequate until around 2027.

3.47 In overall terms permitted and allocated reserves of gypsum provision remains high.

Clay

Local indicator M8 – Estimated Clay Landbank Dec 2006: ranges from 13-14 years for each brickworks (recommended landbank of 25 years per brickworks).

3.48 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared there was no specific planning guidance for brick clay. The Plan did however note that brickworks will normally justify a high landbank because of the level of capital investment involved in building and maintaining these operations. Provision was made accordingly with respect to the 2 remaining brickworks in the county. The publication of Minerals Policy

Statement 1 in November 2006 has now introduced a recommended 25 year landbank for each brickworks. Provision in the Plan will therefore now be measured against this criterion.

3.49 **Kirton Brickworks** – the main provision issue concerns the supply of red firing clay where reserves were expected to be exhausted by 2009. An allocation to provide additional red firing clay reserves was permitted in 2006 which should provide reserves until 2019. The current landbank for these brickworks is therefore 13 years.

3.50 **Dorket Head Brickworks -** permitted reserves at this brickworks are expected to last until 2020, which gives a current landbank of around 14 years. The Plan made no site specific provision but instead has a criteria policy which allows a more flexible approach ranging from an extension to a new replacement brickworks and clay pit. No planning application has yet been received to extend or replace these brickworks.

3.51 The new planning guidance means that Nottinghamshire does not meet the 25 year recommended landbank for either brickworks. Nevertheless reserve levels at both sites are still relatively high, and future options can be considered when the plan is reviewed.

Energy Minerals

3.52 There is no requirement for mineral forward plans to make any specific provision for energy minerals i.e. coal, oil and gas. Policies are mainly concerned with setting out criteria for permitting new energy development. For coal these are generally negative, with a more positive approach recommended for oil and gas. The summary below notes some of the main planning issues surrounding the energy minerals industry in Nottinghamshire.

Coal

3.53 Nottinghamshire remains a significant producer of deep mined coal, albeit within the context of a greatly contracted industry. Following the closure of Clipstone Colliery in 2003 only three collieries remain open and the future of two of these remains uncertain. No recent public interest has been shown by the industry to develop a new mine or mines within the 'Vale of Witham prospect' which straddles the Nottinghamshire//Lincolnshire boundary.

3.54 No opencast coal production has occurred since the Smotherfly opencast coal site near Pinxton closed in 1999. No proposals for opencast coal are pending. The coal policies were prepared against Mineral Planning Guidance note 3 (MPG3) - Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal which remains current.

Oil, Gas and Coal Bed Methane

3.55 Minerals Policy Statement 1 published in November 2006 contains an Annex on onshore oil and gas and coal bed methane. This is the first guidance of its kind for coal bed methane and the first guidance for oil and gas since a Government circular was published in 1985.

3.56 For Nottinghamshire the most significant issue raised by this guidance concerns coal bed methane. This method of exploiting gas from coal is still in its infancy in the UK, although it is now a well established industry in the US. As the UK's offshore gas reserves decline, the impetus to develop the reserves is likely to increase. No proposals have yet been submitted in Nottinghamshire which may contain significant reserves as it overlies part of the UKs largest coalfield. The Minerals Local Plan already contains a criteria based coal bed methane policy which is broadly in line with the new guidance. However, MPS1 requires the development plan proposals map to show the potential coal bed methane resource along with the main constraints. This is therefore a matter that will need to be taken on board when the Minerals Local is reviewed

4. Waste Policy Performance

4.1 As explained in Chapter 3, current monitoring is limited by the fact that existing policies were not drafted in accordance with any of the targets and indicators that are now being developed. Therefore the sections below only look at the current position for waste within the County and note any significant changes and or likely future issues. This parallels the assessment for minerals in Chapter 3.

4.2 The Council's new policies within the Waste Development Framework will be developed with future monitoring requirements in mind. This will provide clear links between policies, targets and monitoring indicators in future. However this may still be limited in part because of the very specific nature of waste development and difficulties in identifying whether certain environmental effects are the result of waste activity or whether they are due to other factors.

4.3 The following sections look at the current position for waste in the County and note any significant changes or likely future issues.

Current policies -Waste Local Plan

4.4 The joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2002. Although the Plan period (i.e. its envisaged lifespan) expired at the end of 2004, the basic principles and assumptions made in the plan remain largely in line with current national policy and guidance. However, priority has been given to replacing the existing plan with a new Waste Core Strategy and accompanying Development Control Policies (see paragraphs 5.8 – 5.10). A site-specific document is scheduled to follow. It is anticipated that these documents will look ahead to 2021, in line with current regional guidance.

Impact of new legislation

4.5 Since the Plan was adopted there have been a range of European Directives that have impacted on the volume and type of waste that can be disposed of at landfill sites, as well as the treatment of specific waste streams such as waste electrical items, end-of-life vehicles, and agricultural waste. In many cases this will mean a need for new facilities to carry out additional processing as well as providing the capacity to collect, separate and store materials. Tighter restrictions on the classification and disposal of hazardous waste has meant a large reduction in the number of sites able to take this type of waste. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites in Nottinghamshire and only one active site within the East Midlands.

4.6 The Government introduced a new Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) in 2005. This sets progressive limits on the amount of municipal waste that can be sent to landfill in line with the European Landfill Directive.

Impact of new policy guidance

4.7 The Government is carrying out a review of its national waste strategy which is likely to try to extend the focus from municipal waste onto the larger commercial and industrial waste streams. Existing recycling and recovery targets for municipal waste are also likely to be increased. An earlier, partial, revision of the national waste strategy removed the need for local authorities to carry out an assessment of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for policies or relevant development proposals, as this is satisfied through the separate process of either environmental impact assessment or sustainability appraisal.

4.8 Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS 10), published in 2005, replaces earlier waste planning guidance. This emphasises the need for a wider awareness of waste issues in relation to all types of development, including shops, housing and offices for example. For example, new development should make greater provision for re-using waste on site and for providing space for recycling facilities as part of the overall design. A key objective is therefore for communities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste, where possible (i.e. local management of waste). Each waste planning authority must also demonstrate, through its policies, how sufficient capacity could be provided to meet requirements over at least a 10 year period.

4.9 Planning Policy Statement 23 ‘Planning and pollution control’ (PPS23) replaces PPG23 and emphasises the role of planning in ensuring that development is appropriately located, and considers potential land use conflicts. However, other regulators, such as the Environment Agency, are responsible for the control of emissions to air, soil and water.

4.10 A new Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands was published in January 2006. This provides estimates of future waste capacity needs for each Waste Planning Authority, and will influence the preparation of our new Waste Core Strategy. The regional strategy also sets ambitious targets for all authorities to recycle or compost at least 50% of their municipal waste by 2015.

The County Council’s Municipal Waste Management Contract

4.11 The County Council has recently concluded a new municipal waste management contract, which is designed to meet all existing and likely future requirements under LATS. The contract promotes a high level of recycling, additional energy recovery and minimal landfill.

What will be Monitored?

4.12 For waste, the main issues to monitor are the level of waste production, how this is managed and the number, capacity and type of permitted waste management facilities. The three main waste streams are municipal, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste. Table 4.1 sets out the Core and local output indicators that will be monitored annually.

Table 4.1 Waste core and local output indicators

Indicator	Core or local indicator
W1 Amount of municipal waste produced	CORE
W2 Amount of Commercial and industrial waste produced	LOCAL
W3 Amount of construction and demolition waste produced	LOCAL
W4 Municipal waste management	CORE
W5 Commercial and Industrial waste management	LOCAL
W6 Construction and demolition waste management	LOCAL
W7 Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	CORE

Waste production

4.13 Comparable data on individual waste streams is limited but the Government is reviewing the system of data collection with a view to introducing a national system of data returns. Although local authorities hold data for municipal waste for 2005/06, the latest published data for commercial, industrial and construction waste is for 2002/03[3]. All data for commercial, industrial and construction waste as shown below includes the city area, as there is no separate breakdown available.

Core indicator W1- Municipal waste production 2005/06: 442,000 tonnes.

4.14 This is slightly less than the 467,000 tonnes produced the previous year and is in line with a national reduction in municipal waste for 2005/06. However, this is largely attributed to lower than average

[3] Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk

rainfall which affects the level of garden waste and the fact that there was no Easter during this financial year which is thought to reduce the level of waste from DIY projects etc[4]. It is therefore unlikely that there has been a real reduction in the amount of municipal waste produced. Although there have been fluctuations in the volume of waste produced since 2000, the overall trend has been upwards. It is therefore too early to make any assumption about a possible reduction in waste levels based on data for a single year.

Local indicator W2 – Commercial and industrial waste production 2002/03: 1.3 million tonnes.

4.15 This is a slight increase above the1998/99 level of just under 1.2 million tonnes. This figure does not include waste ash from power stations or colliery spoil.

Local indicator W3 – Construction and demolition waste production 2002/03: approximately 2.4 million tonnes[5].

4.16 Data on construction and demolition waste is only provided at a regional level and is based on mathematical estimates from a national survey in 2003[6]. Any local estimates therefore have to be treated with caution. Previous figures from 1998/99 suggested that only around 700,000 tonnes was produced but earlier surveys are now thought to have significantly underestimated the true position. The large increase may therefore reflect inaccuracies in earlier data rather than any real increase in the amount of waste produced.

How is waste managed?

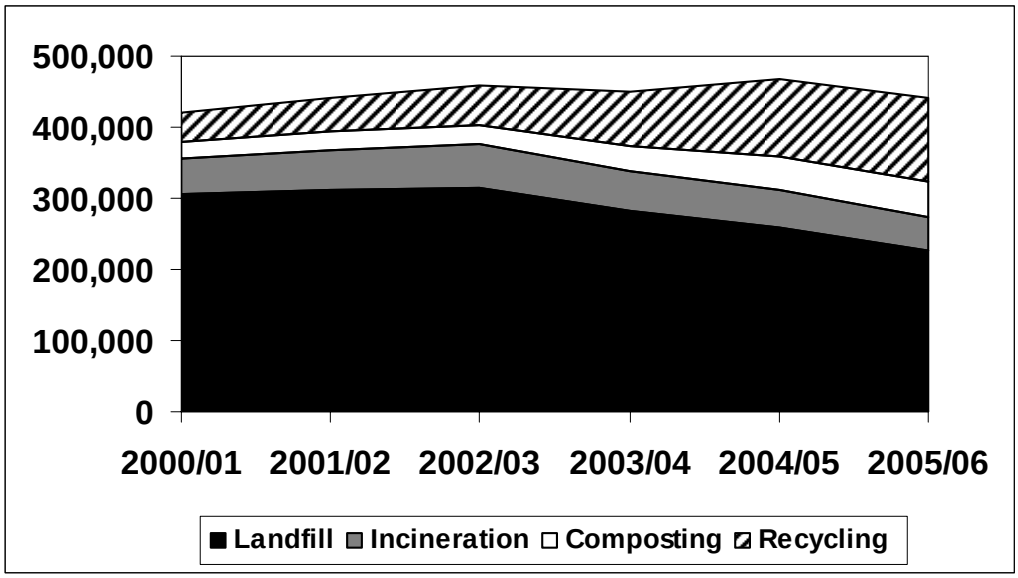
Municipal waste

Core indicator W4 – Municipal waste management 2005/06: 51% landfilled, 49% recovered (minimum recovery target 45%).

4.17 The Government has set a national target to recover value (i.e. recycle, compost, or recover energy) from 45% of municipal waste. Nottinghamshire has exceeded this target and now landfills only half of its municipal waste. This compares to a national average of 62%. Within this broad recovery target the government has set a further target to recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste. During 2005/06, Nottinghamshire achieved 37% which is above the national target.

[4] DEFRA commentary on Municipal Waste Management Statistics 2005/06 www.defra.gov.uk
[5] Includes city figure
[6] Survey of Arisings and Use of Construciton, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England, ODPM, 2003

Fig 4.1: Breakdown of municipal waste management in County



4.18 Fig 4.1 above shows that recycling and composting rates for municipal waste have increased significantly since the Plan was adopted in 2002 and these are now starting to reduce the level of municipal waste sent to landfill. Incineration rates have remained fairly level over the last few years. These are determined by the capacity of the Eastcroft Incinerator which normally operates close to full capacity (see paragraph 4.39) Table 4.2 below provides more detail.

Table 4.2 Municipal waste management 2000 - 2006

	2000/01 (tonnes)	**2005/06 (tonnes)**
Recycling	42,000 (10%)	118,000 (27%)
Compost	24,000 (6%)	49,000 (11%)
Incineration	48,000 (11%)	49,000 (11%)
Landfill	307,000 (73%)	226,000 (51%)

Commercial and Industrial waste management

Local indicator W5 – Commercial and industrial waste management 2002/03: an estimated 590,000 tonnes recycled and just over 1 million tonnes landfilled[7].

[7] This may include a proportion of waste imported form outside the County and/or some inert material used for restoration – therefore figures do not tally with production figure quoted in W2

4.19 There is no detailed local breakdown of how this waste is managed but regional estimates suggest that around 44% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled[8]. Proportionately this would mean around 600,000 tonnes a year within Nottinghamshire.

4.20 Approximately 1 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was sent to landfill in 2002/03 which is a large increase from previous years[9]. The reasons for this increase are unclear but may in part be due to changes in the way data is recorded. For example inert waste used for cover, and/or for restoration at some non-hazardous landfill sites, is included within the 2002/03 as part of the 'non-hazardous' inputs for those sites.

Construction and demolition waste

Local indicator W6 – Construction and demolition waste management 2002/03: an estimated 2.0 million tonnes recycled and 340,000 tonnes landfilled[10].

4.21 There is very little specific data available for construction and demolition waste and any local estimates are based on wider regional or national surveys carried out by Government and the Environment Agency (see paragraph 4.16 above).

4.22 The re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste is assumed to have increased in line with Government efforts to encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. National figures suggest that almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is recycled which equates to just over 2 million tonnes within Nottinghamshire. Most construction and demolition waste is now thought to be recovered on-site and may not therefore be recorded. Disposal rates since 2000 have remained fairly constant at around 340,000 to 380,000 tonnes a year.

[8] 2002/03 data from the East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2006

[9] No published site specific data was available for 2002/03. The figure for commercial and industrial waste is derived from deducting the known total of municipal waste inputs from the total inputs at all non-hazardous landfill sites. However this method does not account for any inert (i.e. construction and demolition) waste used for cover or restoration at non-hazardous sites.

[10] Based on data from a Study to Determine the Current and Future Treatment Capacity of the East Midlands Region: Phase 2, carried out by Enviros Consulting Ltd on behalf EMRA April 2005. This data includes the City Council area as there is no separate breakdown available.

New waste management capacity

Core indicator W7 – new waste management capacity permitted 2005/06: 107,000 tonnes.

Table 4.3 New waste management capacity by type 2005/06

Facility type	New	Extension	Annual Capacity (tonnes pa)
Recycling	3	-	34,500
Composting	1	2	23,100
Energy Recovery	-	-	-
Sewage Treatment	2	-	n/a
Transfer	1	1	50,000
Landfill	-	-	-
Total	7	4	107,600

4.23 The following sections look at the each of the waste management types shown above in more detail and how the Waste Local Plan policies have performed.

Recycling

4.24 The adopted Waste Local Plan aims to promote recycling through policies encouraging the provision of new and/or extended facilities to recycle the main types of waste produced in Nottinghamshire.

4.25 **Municipal waste -** since 2002, three new household waste recycling centres have been provided at Hucknall, Calverton and Bilsthorpe. All are replacements for other sites which have now closed. An application has also been submitted for a new site at Worksop to replace the existing site there. The County Council has also been looking for a replacement site to serve the Newark area. The existing site is on a restored former landfill site and no longer meets policy requirements. An alternative site was permitted near Balderton but this has not been implemented because of difficulties with the land ownership.

4.26 A planning application has been submitted for a large scale materials recovery facility in Mansfield. This would take approximately 80,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year from district council kerbside collections.

4.27 **Commercial and industrial waste -** over the last year, a new Materials Recovery Facility has been permitted at Worksop along with the extension of an existing site near Newark. This will increase overall recycling capacity by around 35,000 tonnes per annum.

4.28 Future demand for recycling facilities is hard to gauge as there are no specific targets for recycling commercial and industrial waste – other than for packaging waste. Government is considering introducing specific targets but demand is likely to continue to be market led in the interim.

4.29 Other key areas are for the recycling of electrical goods and end of life vehicles which are both subject to European Directives. Manufacturers and distributors of electrical items are developing a system for the return of waste items so that they can be recycled in accordance with the new regulations. The main impact on the waste management industry so far has been the need to separate these items at recycling centres and waste transfer stations. There are still very few facilities to process and recover these particular wastes in the UK and the majority of items are therefore exported for processing.

4.30 New requirements for disposal of end of life vehicles[11], introduced during 2003 were expected to mean an increase in applications to modify existing scrap yards or develop new sites. However this has not so far had much impact as there has only been one application to upgrade an existing site since the regulations came into force.

4.31 **Construction and demolition waste** - existing recycling capacity for construction and demolition waste is divided between a number of permitted permanent and temporary sites but the majority of recycling probably takes place on-site is not therefore officially recorded. No new capacity was permitted during 2005/06.

Composting

4.32 Existing plan policies promote schemes within existing or planned employment areas, at existing waste disposal sites and small-scale schemes on agricultural land. However the current policies are considered to be overly restrictive in terms of open-air schemes within the Green Belt.

4.33 **Municipal waste** - all existing sites are open-air windrow schemes where the green waste is shredded and laid out in long rows with regular turning to maintain suitable drainage, air flow and temperature. With the exception of the industrial estate at Langar, all of the current sites are also on agricultural land.

4.34 The capacity of existing sites at Stragglethorpe and Oxton has been increased. This has provided an additional; 23,000 tonnes a year capacity for municipal green waste within the county. An application has been submitted for a new site at Widmerpool and there are also proposals to expand an existing site near Bilsthorpe.

[11] End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003

4.35 **Commercial and industrial waste** - the current Plan is cautious about the likelihood of large-scale commercial schemes for other types of waste. However increases in the rate of landfill tax and the possibility of recycling/composting targets for commercial and industrial waste may prompt may make these more viable in future.

4.36 Strict regulations over the treatment of food waste that may have come into contact with animal by-products such as meat, fish and eggs, mean that most catering and food industry similar waste would have to be treated in-vessel rather than out-doors. These systems can treat a wider range of organic waste and could significantly boost composting levels for commercial and industrial waste - including food waste that has come into contact with animal by-products. There are no sites of this type within Nottinghamshire at present.

Energy Recovery

4.37 The existing Waste Local Plan policies promote a flexible approach to energy recovery – allowing for alternatives such as gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion and refuse-derived fuel – should suitable proposals come forward. The Plan also includes a specific allocation for the possible extension of the Eastcroft municipal waste incinerator, see paragraph 4.40 below.

4.38 The Plan also promotes energy recovery schemes at existing sites and alongside new proposals. This includes the recovery of landfill gas from disposal sites.

4.39 **Municipal waste** - although it lies within the City Council area, the municipal waste incinerator at Eastcroft in Nottingham does take some municipal waste from surrounding parts of the county. It is the only such facility in the East Midlands and has capacity for up to 150,000 tonnes of municipal[12] waste a year. It also provides heat and power to around 5,000 local homes and some public buildings. The Waste Local Plan (Policy W6.1) makes provision for the possible expansion of Eastcroft as a means of reducing the need for landfill. The original design of the plant allowed for the construction of a third line within the existing building.

4.40 An application by the operator to extend Eastcroft in line with Policy W6.1 was recently refused by Nottingham City Council on the grounds that it may prejudice other regeneration proposals for the area. The applicants are appealing this decision.

[12] A small amount of trade waste may be included in this figure

4.41 As part of the County Councils Municipal Waste Management Contract, proposals have been made public for a possible 180,000 tonnes per energy from waste incinerator near Mansfield. This would be subject to a formal planning application.

4.42 **Commercial and industrial waste** - there was little expectation of commercial and industrial waste being incinerated at the time the Plan was prepared. However, the higher costs of landfill and the wider need to manage waste more sustainably could prompt more interest in energy recovery for other wastes. This could be either through more conventional incineration or any of the other energy recovery technologies available.

4.43 **Clinical waste** - clinical waste arisings are very low compared to other types of waste with less than 500 tonnes produced annually in Nottinghamshire[13]. With a large, purpose-built clinical waste incinerator at Eastcroft, the county already has a considerable surplus of capacity. The adopted Plan did not foresee any need for further provision and there is no evidence to suggest that this situation will change in the foreseeable future.

Waste Water and Sewage Treatment

4.44 Much of the control equipment and pipework needed for waste water and sewage treatment are classed as 'permitted development' and do not require planning permission as they are part of the essential work of a statutory undertaker (i.e. the water company). The Waste Local Plan supports proposals for new facilities or extensions to existing sites but these must be balanced against the need to protect amenity and other environmental interests.

4.45 There are currently 64 sewage treatment works within Nottinghamshire treating an average daily flow of more than 300 million litres of effluent. Sites range from minor rural pumping stations to large scale treatment works serving the major urban areas. Two new sites were permitted during the monitoring period, both of which serve rural areas.

4.46 Future needs are hard to predict, but there is likely to be an ongoing programme of asset renewal, either for maintenance, or to meet any new health and safety/environmental requirements. New facilities are most likely to be needed in areas of high demand and expected new development such as planned new housing and employment areas. The draft Regional Plan for the East Midlands highlights particular problems for Mansfield, Worksop and Newark in terms of their future waste water treatment capacity.

[13] Environment Agency Data 2004

Waste transfer

4.47 Waste transfer plays an important role in supporting other waste management uses and helps to minimise the distance over which waste is carried. The Waste Local Plan promotes sites within existing or planned employment areas.

4.48 There are currently around 30 general waste transfer stations across the county and several that deal with specialist wastes such as clinical waste or other hazardous materials. One new general site was permitted at Sutton during the monitoring period. This increased capacity by 50,000 tonnes a year.

Landfill

4.49 Policies within the Waste Local Plan support landfill proposals only where there is a clear need for the site, environmental impacts can be adequately controlled and the scheme offers environmental benefits such as the restoration of an old mineral working or derelict land. The current policies are limited by the fact that they do not specifically cover the possibility of over-tipping (i.e. raising the height) at existing landfill sites.

4.50 Existing landfill provision within the county is divided between sites taking non-hazardous municipal, commercial and industrial waste and those that take inert construction and demolition wastes. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites.

4.51 **Municipal, commercial and industrial waste (non-hazardous)** - there are currently 6 active sites in the County able to take non-hazardous waste. The operator of these sites, Waste Recycling Group, has very recently provided an estimate of remaining capacity at these sites, see Table 4.2. Previous estimates were based on older County Council data.

Table 4.4 Estimated remaining capacity at non-hazardous landfill sites (as at June 2006)

Site	Capacity (m^3)	Estimated closure
Daneshill	1,026,700	September 2018
Carlton Forest	910,000	Currently mothballed
Bilsthorpe	99,683	July 2008
Staple Quarry	2,464,871	January 2021
Sutton Landfill	172,724	December 2007
Dorket Head	1,009,780	April 2015
	5,663,758	

4.52 At current disposal rates (around 1.3 million tonnes per annum) this gives an estimated overall life of between four and five years. This is only around half of the minimum 10 year landbank recommended in PPS10. However, the estimated dates for the closure of individual sites will vary according to how much waste they take and whether or not other sites come forward.

4.53 As anticipated in the Waste Local Plan, the closure of older sites around Mansfield, Ashfield and Greater Nottingham has already created a shortfall in this part of the county. Waste, which would have gone to these sites, is having to go to sites further away such as Bilsthorpe. Another key site at Sutton is due to close in December 2007. If no new capacity is permitted, the life of the remaining sites will reduce quicker than planned as they continue to take up the shortfall from other sites.

4.54 No new landfill capacity has been permitted during this monitoring period, although there has now been a planning application for a new non-hazardous landfill site at Bentinck, near Kirkby in Ashfield. This is on a site allocated within the Waste Local Plan. This application was submitted in October 2006 and an earlier application, which covered only part of the allocated site, has now been withdrawn.

4.55 If permitted, Bentinck could provide up to an additional 340,000 tonnes capacity per year or around 3.4 million tonnes overall. This would help meet local shortfalls as envisaged in the Plan, albeit much later than planned. However, it would only partially contribute to the longer-term, county-wide needs which will have to be addressed within the Waste Core Strategy. It is estimated that Nottinghamshire could need up to 18 million tonnes disposal capacity for non-hazardous waste up to the year 2021. Existing capacity and the possible addition of Bentinck would provide only around 8 or 9 million tonnes of this.

Construction and demolition waste (inert)

4.56 There are only 4 active inert landfill sites within the county. Their exact remaining capacity is unknown but is likely to be below the recommended 10 year level set out in PPS10. Planning permission for a key site at Vale Road, near Mansfield, expires in 2009, although there may be substantial capacity remaining. Bramcote, near Nottingham is also expected to close in 2007. This will create a shortage in disposal capacity for some of the main urban areas.

4.57 The Plan did not make any specific provision for new capacity and no additional capacity was permitted within the monitoring period. The Bentinck proposal (noted above) if permitted would provide over 1 million cubic metres of inert waste disposal capacity as part of the overall restoration scheme. This is equivalent to around three year's capacity for the County as a whole. The need for further inert waste disposal capacity is likely to be an issue for the Waste Core Strategy.

Power station waste

4.58 Ash from power stations is a very specific waste stream. A large proportion is normally recycled but the industry still disposes of around half a million tonnes a year. This is usually on-site adjacent to the power station. In some cases, this could be re-excavated for future use if demand increases. The existing Waste Local Plan did not anticipate any immediate requirements for new disposal capacity.

4.59 Previously ash could be disposed of at inert landfill sites but the Environment Agency no longer regards the ash as inert. This may restrict the future options for managing this waste.

4.60 No new sites have come forward since the Plan was adopted although an application has been received to increase the height of the existing disposal area at Cottam power station.

Have the Plan's Areas of Search been taken up?

4.61 Another important monitoring function is to review the effectiveness of the 12 areas of search that the Plan has identified as being suitable for a range of waste management uses. Since adoption, applications have come forward on 4 of these sites at Boughton, Colwick, Bilsthorpe and Old Mill Lane, Mansfield. The majority of applications have been for sites that meet the broad policy criteria but are outside of the defined areas of search. It is therefore difficult to draw any definitive conclusions on how well the area of search approach has influenced the location of development proposals.

5. Progress in Preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

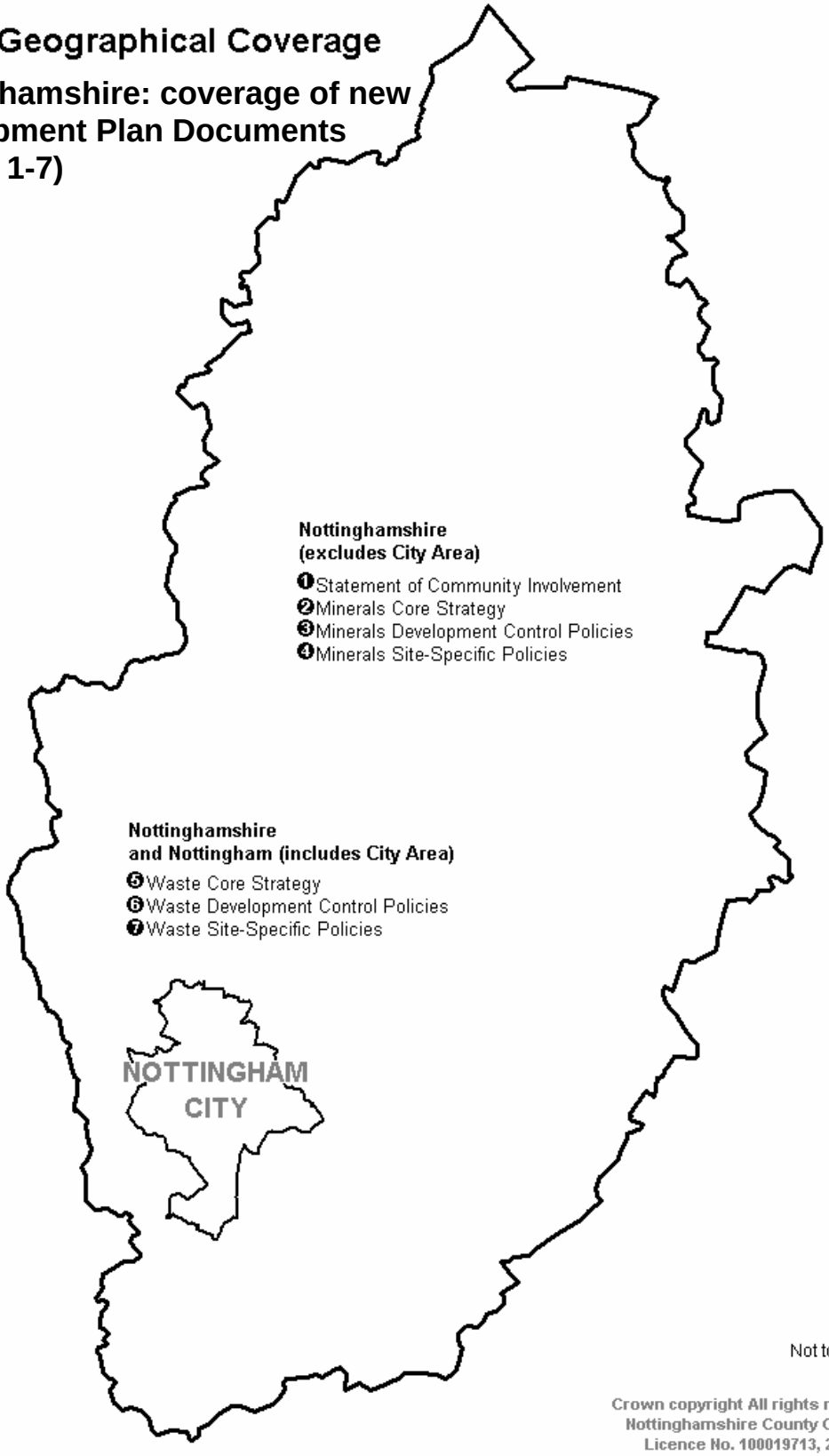
5.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework will comprise a number of different documents. The current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme came into effect in June 2006 and sets out the timetable for preparing all the other elements of the framework. The County Council is now close to adopting its Statement of Community Involvement setting out its consultation approach. The remaining required documents are all development plan documents that will, together, set out the council's future planning policies for minerals and waste development. The framework can also include other optional documents such as supplementary planning documents, area action plans, local development orders and simplified planning schemes.

5.2.1 Government has established a number of targets or 'milestones' for the preparation of the documents that will make up the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework. These are the main stages at which members of the public, interest groups, industry and government bodies will be involved in shaping the content of each document. These milestones are set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. By regularly reviewing progress against these milestones the County Council can identify if there are any significant problems that need to be addressed or if the timetable set out in the Development Scheme needs to be amended.

5.3 The following paragraphs give a brief update on each of the documents that will make up the new framework. This is also illustrated in Appendix 1, which compares actual progress against the planned timetable and shows the revised timing for each of the preparation milestones, where appropriate. Although the strict timeframe for this report is 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006, progress against the Development Scheme is shown until December 2006. As considered below the timeframe for preparing a number of documents has slipped sufficiently to warrant a review in the New Year.

Plan 1 Geographical Coverage

Nottinghamshire: coverage of new Development Plan Documents (shown 1-7)



❶ Statement of Community Involvement **(on schedule)**

5.4 Work on the Statement of Community Involvement is now almost complete. Consultation on the Pre-Submission Draft took place between January 2006 and February 2006 and the final draft was submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2006 to allow an independent examination to take place. The Inspectors Report was published in December and the intention is to adopt the SCI in January.

❷ Minerals Core Strategy **(behind schedule)**

5.5 The County Council adopted its latest Minerals Local Plan as expected on 5th December 2005. This will form part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework until is it replaced. Work on the Minerals Core Strategy has been delayed significantly due to recruitment issues although work is expected to start in January 2007 as the vacant post has now been filled.

❸ Minerals Development Control Policies **(behind schedule)**

5.6 Work on the Minerals Development Control Policies is expected to begin alongside the Minerals Core Strategy.

❹ Minerals Site-Specific Policies **(due to commence in 2007)**

5.7 Work on the Site-Specific Policies for minerals has been timetabled to follow on from the preparation of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies. Work is scheduled to start in 2007 but could be delayed as a consequence of delays in preparing the Minerals Core Strategy.

❺ Waste Core Strategy **(behind schedule)**

5.8 This is being prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council. Work began in January 2005 with initial evidence gathering and starting work on the ongoing sustainability appraisal. A draft scoping report was sent to key consultees in September 2005. The comments received will be used to help guide the future stages of policy preparation.

5.9 An informal 'Issues and Options' consultation was held during November and December 2006. Work is ongoing to analyse the consultation feedback and prepare a set of 'Preferred Options' for formal consultation. This is now expected to be spring 2007. Work on these documents is approximately eight months behind schedule. In hindsight, the initial time estimates for this work were ambitious and the delay largely reflects the uncertainties with the new system and the additional work involved in evidence gathering and reconciling

statistical data. However, it is hoped that the additional front loading work that has taken place will prevent any further delays and may allow some of the later stages to progress more smoothly. Adoption is however now likely to be later than January 2008.

❻ Waste Development Control Policies **(behind schedule)**

5.10 The Waste Development Control Policies are being prepared alongside the Waste Core Strategy. Progress is therefore as set out above.

❼ Waste Site-Specific Policies **(due to commence in 2007)**

5.11 The Waste Site-Specific Policies document is timetabled to follow behind the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control policies. There is likely to be a knock-on effect from the delays with these two documents. The Waste Site-Specific Policies document is therefore unlikely to begin until at least June 2007.

❽ Proposals Map

5.12 A new proposals map will be prepared alongside the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies.

Supplementary Planning Documents **(due to commence in 2007)**

5.13 The County Council now intends to prepare two supplementary planning documents. These will each provide further details on the types of planning conditions that maybe required for the operation and restoration of different types of development. One document will cover minerals development, the other waste. They will both be supported by best practice advice aimed at minimising the environmental impact of development and providing environmental enhancement. It was anticipated that work on the waste supplementary planning document would commence in January 2007 with work on its minerals counterpart commencing in May 2007. It is now likely that the production of both documents will be subject to some delay.

Saved Polices

5.14 Until all of the new development plan documents are in place the existing local plan policies can be saved where appropriate to provide guidance in the interim. The rules for this are as follows:

5.15 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 adopted local plan policies will be saved for 3 years from the 28th September 2004 or from the date the plan was adopted. To save policies beyond 3 years, agreement must be reached with the Secretary of States who can issue a direction to save them accordingly.

5.16 This rule means that unless otherwise agreed with the Secretary of State all policies in the Waste Local Plan will expire on 27 September 2007. Policies in the Minerals Local Plan will expire on 4 December 2008.

5.17 For policies due to expire this year Local Planning Authorities must submit a list of saved policies and their intentions for saving them to Government by 1 April 2007. The list should be in two distinct parts:

- Those saved policies the LPA wishes to extend beyond the 3 years saved period, with reasons and
- Those saved policies the LPA does not wish to see saved beyond the 3 years saved period, with reasons.

5.18 As none the Waste Local Plan policies will be replaced by new policies by September 2007, the County Council will therefore be submitting its intentions for saving the existing Waste Local Plan policies by 1 April 2007. This list will be prepared with the City Council as it is a joint Plan. The findings of this Annual Monitoring Report will help inform this process.

5.19 The County Council's intention regarding saving Minerals Local Plan policies must be submitted by 5 June 2008.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Although the Council's monitoring framework is still being developed, the evidence so far highlights that there are issues that will need to be addressed. More information is needed on environmental, social and economic trends but data quality should improve over time.

6.2 Existing policies for minerals and waste remain broadly in line with national and regional policy guidance but additional reserves will be needed to maintain the landbank for some minerals. Despite improvements in recycling and composting, especially for municipal waste, there is still a need to provide new landfill capacity to meet expected/ongoing shortfalls.

6.3 Work on the new planning documents is progressing but delays with the Waste Core Strategy and starting the new minerals documents mean that the timetable in the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will need to be revised.

Glossary

Terms shown in *italics* are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

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

Area Action Plan: a type of *Development Plan Document* that can be used to focus on a specific area especially in terms of regeneration or conservation for example.

Community Strategy: local authorities are required to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas in conjunction with local public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

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

Development Plan: consists of the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy* (and the *Development Plan Documents* contained within the *Local Development Framework.*

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

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

Independent Examination: all *Development Plan Documents* will be tested for soundness through an independent examination held by an independent inspector appointed by the Secretary of State.

Issues and Options: initial, informal consultation stage setting out the main planning issues and a range of possible options. Responses will help to identify what are the most realistic options, which will then be put forward as *Preferred Options.*

Local Development Document: the collective term for *Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents* and the *Statement of Community Involvement*.

Local Development Framework: the name for the portfolio of *Local Development Documents*. It consists of *Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents*, a *Statement of Community Involvement*, the *Local Development Scheme* and *Annual Monitoring Reports*. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area (see also *Minerals and Waste Development Framework*).

Local Development Order: gives *local planning authorities* the power to grant permission for the development specified in the order or for a particular class of development where specified. A local development order can only be made in relation to policies within a *development plan document*.

Local Development Scheme: sets out the programme for preparing *Local Development Documents (*see also *Minerals and Waste Development Scheme)*.

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

Local Strategic Partnership: partnerships of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood in how services are provided.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework: the equivalent of the *Local Development Framework*, produced by County Councils who are responsible minerals and waste planning.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: the equivalent of the *Local Development Scheme* produced by County Councils who are responsible minerals and waste planning.

Preferred Options: formal consultation stage which will identify the *Local Planning Authority's* preferred approach (es) to likely development proposals and any alternatives that have been rejected, along with the reasons for this. Formal representations made at this stage will be considered at the *Independent Examination.*

Proposals Map: the adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map all the policies contained in *Development Plan Documents*, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new *Development Plan Document* is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area.

Regional Planning Body: one of the nine regional bodies in England (including the Greater London Authority) responsible for preparing *Regional Spatial Strategies* (in London the Spatial Development Strategy).

Regional Spatial Strategy: sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the *Development Plan* for local planning authorities.

Saved Policies or Plans: existing adopted development plans which are to be saved (usually up to 3 years) until they are replaced by the new style *Development Plan Documents.*

Site Specific Policies: *Development Plan Document* which allocates specific sites for development.

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment: a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.

Supplementary Planning Documents: provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in *Development Plan Documents*. They do not form part of the *Development Plan* and are not subject to *Independent Examination*.

Sustainability Appraisal: tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors). All *Local Development Documents* must be subject to this process and Government's preferred approach is to combine this with the requirement for *Strategic Environmental Assessment*.

Appendices

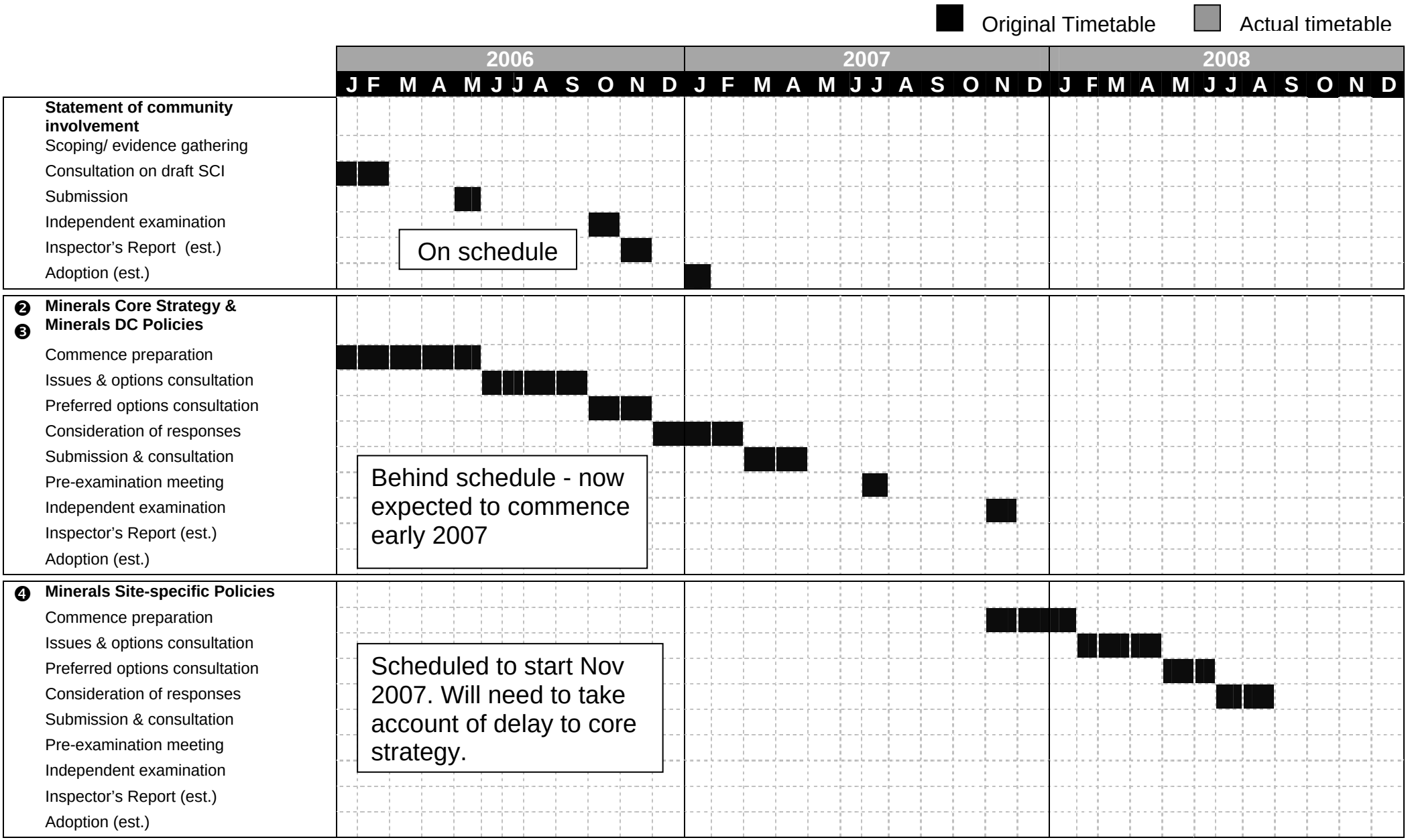
Appendix 1 - Minerals and waste development framework progress

Appendix 2 – Minerals and Waste applications received and/or Determined between 1/04/05 and 31/03/05 (excluding reserved matters)

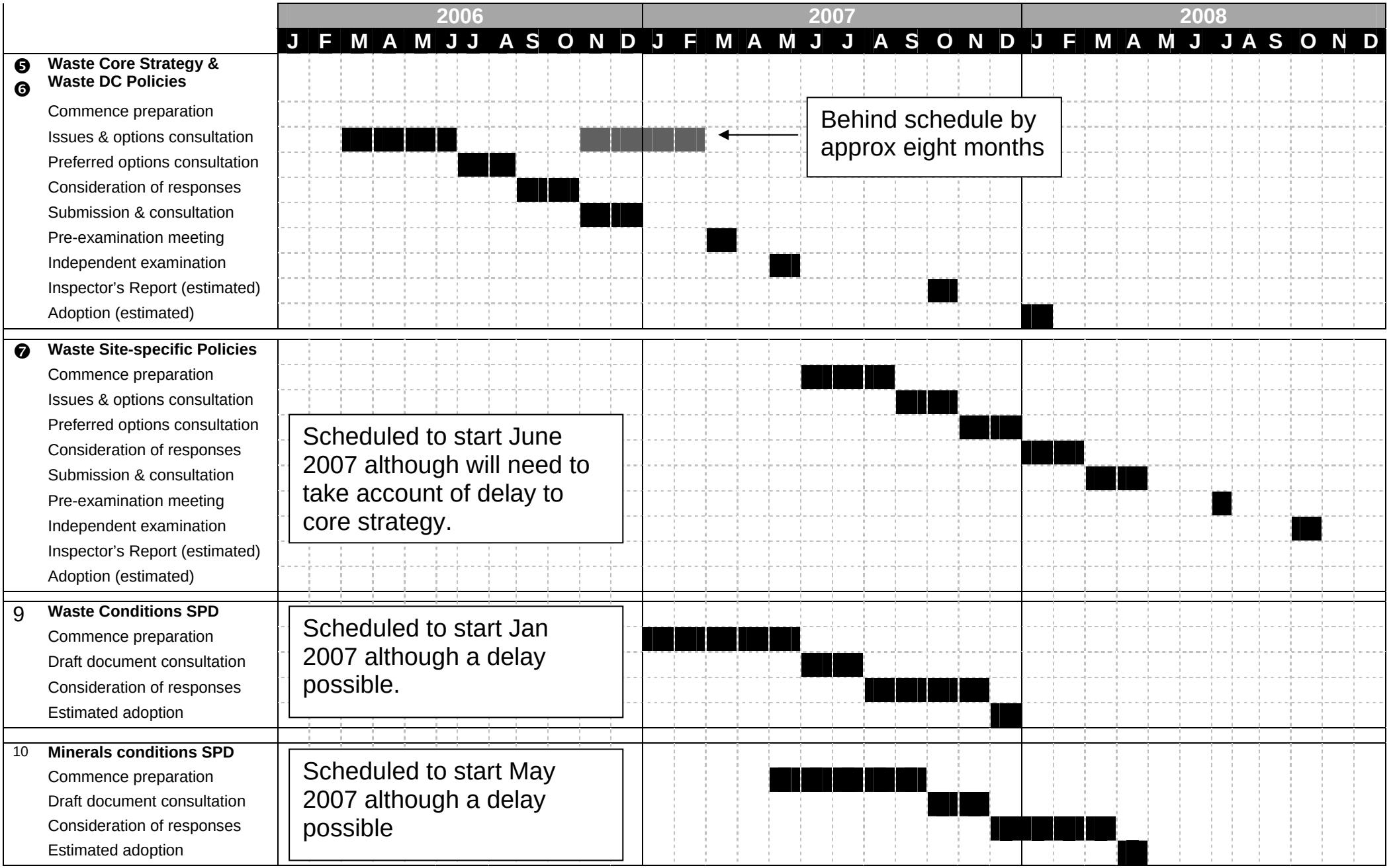
Appendix 3 – Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals update to Dec 2006 on status of individual quarries and allocations.

Appendix 4 – Contextual output indicator table

Appendix 1 Minerals and Waste Development Framework Progress - Dec 2006



Appendix 1 Minerals and Waste Development Framework Progress – 2006 (Cont'd)



Appendix 2 Minerals and Waste Applications Received and/or Determined between 1/4/05 and 31/3/06 (excluding reserved matters)

WASTE

N.B. Dates not shown bold are outside the monitoring period.

Application No	Site and Description	Date Received	Date Determined	Decision
7/2003/2021	Waste cycle unit No.1, Private Rd No.4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham – Temporary variation of condition	22/8/2003	**13/06/2005**	Granted
2/2004/26/WT	Vale Rd Quarry, Mansfield Woodhouse – Variation of planning condition	07/01/2004	**10/05/2005**	Granted
1/12/04/00013	Cottam Power Station, Retford – erection of a pulverised fuel ash storage silo	11/10/2004	**02/09/2005**	Granted
3/04/02693/CMW	Staple Quarry Landfill site, Grange Lane, Cotham – construction of a landfill gas utilisation compound	20/10/2004	**27/04/2005**	Granted
3/04/02890/CMW	Sutton Lake, Carlton Lane, Sutton On Trent – contouring existing lake bottom and banks to improve habitat	17/11/2004	**15/07/2005**	Granted
1/59/04/00078	Land at Carlton Forest Quarry, Blyth Rd, Worksop – Construction of a landfill gas utilisation compound	29/11/2004	**05/05/2005**	Granted
8/04/01851/CMA	Bunny materials recycling facility, Loughborough Rd, Bunny – retention of portacabin to be used for toilet & storage	7/12/2004	**07/04/2005**	Granted
8/05/00097/CMA	Off New Lane, HM Prision Whatton, Whatton – Construction of a new pumping station	06/01/2005	**05/04/2005**	Granted
3/05/00182/fulr3n	Land at Quarry Farm, Bowbridge Lane, Newark – Construction of household waste recycling centre	20/01/2005	**25/07/2005**	Granted
3/05/00181/CMA	Waste transfer station, Quarry Farm, Off Bowbridge Lane, Newark – variation of existing planning permission.	20/01/2005	**05/12/2005**	Withdrawn
4/2005/0150	Land situated to the east of Fulwood Rd South, Huthwaite. Variation of condition to provide additional skip storage area and lighting columns	03/02/2005	**26/05/2005**	Granted
1/02/05/00101	Sandy Lane MRF, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop – Development of a MRF for household, commercial & industrial waste	10/02/2005	**27/09/2005**	Granted
1/29/05/00008	Daneshill landfill Site, Daneshill Rd, Lound, Retford – Extension to stockpiling area for recycling inert material	04/03/2005	**25/05/2005**	Granted

Application No	Site and Description	Date Received	Date Determined	Decision
Not registered	Land situated at Bilsthorpe landfill Site, Brailwood Rd, Bilsthorpe – relocation of the existing landfill gas management compound.	31/03/2005	**05/05/2005**	Returned
3/05/01506/CMW	Land situated at Bilsthorpe Landfill Site, Brailwood Rd, Bilsthorpe- variation of planning conditions	31/03/2005	**19/12/2005**	Granted
3/05/00870/CMW	Land adjacent to Cotham Lane, Hawton Rd, Cotham, Newark – green waste composting operation	**04/04/2005**	**05/12/2005**	Granted
3/05/00829/CMA	32 Riverside, Southwell – Erection of grey kiosk	**05/04/2005**	**04/07/2005**	Granted
4/2005/0351	Waste transfer station, Sidings Rd, Lowmoor industrial park, Kirkby In Ashfield – variation of planning consent	**06/04/2005**	**29/06/2005**	Granted
8/05/00621/CMA	Stragglethorpe Rd, green waste on farm composting facility, Bassingfield – variation of planning conditions	**19/04/2005**	**06/03/2006**	Granted
5/05/00083/CCM	Megavaux, Station Rd, Sandiacre – workshop with office over	**29/04/2005**	**30/11/2005**	Granted
3/05/01064/CMW	Land situated at Bilsthorpe landfill site, Brailwood Rd, Bilsthorpe – Relocation of landfill gas management compound & instillation of one additional generator set.	**04/05/2005**	**03/08/2005**	Granted
7/2005/0559	Former part of Calverton Colliery, Hollinwood Lane, Calverton – retrospective application for floodlighting	**01/06/2005**	**23/10/2006**	Granted
3/05/01334/fulr3n	Land at Brailwood Rd, Bilsthorpe – construction of a household waste recycling centre	**06/06/2005**	**13/09/2005**	Granted
3/05/01464/CMW	Quarry Farm Industrial Estate, Bowbridge Lane, New Balderton, Newark – Extension of waste transfer station, construction of new building and additional weighbridge.	**20/06/2005**	**30/06/2006**	Granted
4/2005/0620	Huthwaite STW, Common Rd, Huthwaite – construction of 2 GRP buildings	**23/06/2005**	**21/09/2005**	Granted
1/29/05/00020	Daneshill, landfill site, Waste Recycling Group, Daneshill Rd, Lound, Retford – Revision of plant layout from previous approval.	**27/07/2005**	**13/10/2005**	Granted
3/05/014798/CMW	Newark & Nottinghamshire Agricultural Society's showground, Winthorpe, Newark – storage of topsoil.	**28/07/2005**	**06/01/2006**	Granted

Application No	Site and Description	Date Received	Date Determined	Decision
1/52/05/00002	West Burton Power Station, Retford – construction of a biomass fuel material handling facility	**15/08/2005**	**07/11/2005**	Granted
4/2005/0781	Portland Park, Lindleys Lane, Kirkby in Ashfield – construction of a sewage pumping station	**18/08/2005**	**18/01/2006**	Granted
1/02/05/00495	Land at Shireoaks Rd, Worksop – Erection of buildings, office & weighbridge to create waste transfer/recycling facility	**22/08/2005**		Returned
1/62/05/00016	Hodsock STW, off Doncaster Rd, Costhorpe, Worksop – construction of 4 control kiosks	**23/08/2005**	**07/11/2005**	Granted
2/2005/837/NT	Shirebrook STW, off Carter Lane, Shirebrook – installation of two kiosks & notice of permitted development	**30/08/2005**	**31/03/2006**	Granted
8/05/01318/CMA	East Leake STW, West Leake Rd, East Leake – construction of 4 control kiosks	**06/09/2005**	**09/12/2005**	Granted
3/05/02106/CMW	Blidworth Pumping Station renewal, Dale Lane, Blidworth – construction of STW	**09/09/2005**	**22/12/2005**	Granted
3/05/02126/termr3n	Newark Rd, household waste recycling centre, Hawton, Newark – Retention of current recycling centre.	**19/09/2005**	**05/12/2005**	Granted
7/2003/2021	Private No.4, Colwick industrial estate – variation of planning condition	**11/11/2005**	**22/12/2005**	Granted
3/05/02577/CMA	Crinkley point STW, Quibells Lane, Newark – construction of kiosk	**17/11/2005**	**21/12/2005**	Granted
7/2005/1203	Carlton sewage pumping station, Station Rd, Carlton – asset renewal works.	**23/11/2005**	**24/01/2006**	Granted
1/29/05/00030	Daneshill landfill site, Daneshill Rd, Lound – installation of generator & amendments to layout for electricity generation from landfill gas.	**30/11/2005**	**20/01/2006**	Granted
7/2006/0008	Ravenshead Plant Centre, Mansfield Rd, Ravenshead – storage and screening of top soil.	**20/12/2005**	**27/04/2006**	Refused
3/06/00032/CMA	Land off Grange Farm, Oxton – extension to on-farm composting scheme.	**20/12/2005**	**12/07/2006**	Granted
2/2006/0060/NT	AB Waste Disposal, Raymond Way, Old Mill Lane Industrial Estate, Mansfield Woodhouse – construction of new office	**10/01/2006**	**16/03/2006**	Granted

Application No	Site and Description	Date Received	Date Determined	Decision
	block, sorting area and change of use of land to skip storage area, including levelling.			
4/2006/0023	Mitchell's of Mansfield Ltd, Plot C, Brierly Park Ind Est, Brierley Park Close, Sutton In Ashfield – Waste Transfer Station	**11/01/2006**	**28/04/2006**	Granted
3/06/00138/CMA	The Scrapyard, Hollowdyke lane, Balderton – lawful development certificate application for the use of the site as a scrapyard.	**11/01/2006**		Pending
8/06/00086/CMA	Land off Fosseway, Widmerpool –Green Waste Composting Facility	**17/01/2006**		Pending
2/2006/104/ST	Warren Way, Crown Farm Industrial Estate, Forest Town, Mansfield – variation of planning condition	**02/02/2006**	**02/05/2006**	Granted
7/2006/0133	Unit No.2, Private Rd No.4, Colwick Indusrial Estate, Colwick – Extension of Minerals Recycling Buildings	**13/02/2006**	**24/03/2006**	Granted
3/06/00439/CMW	Lake 6, South Muskham Lakes, Church Lane, South Muskham, Newark – Retrospective application for engineering works.	**06/03/2006**	**27/04/2006**	Granted
1/12/06/00002	Cottam Power Station, Retford – disposal of pulverised fuel ash by land raising existing lagoons.	**08/03/2006**		Pending
5/05/00506/CCR	Outside No.114 Nottingham Rd, Nuthall – Installation of small kiosk	**06/06/2006**	**23/08/2005**	Granted

STW = Sewage Treatment Works MRF = Materials Recovery Facility

MINERALS

Application No	Site and Description	Date Received	Date Determined	Decision
3/99/0152/CMA	Hoveringham quarry – application for determination of conditions	01/02/1999	**26/04/2005**	Granted
1/32/02/00017/	Finningley Quarry, Finningley, Doncaster – extension to existing sand & gravel quarry & continued operation of processing plant & silt lagoons	28/10/2002	**19/05/2005**	Granted
8/04/01409/CMA	Lafarge cement UK, Barnstone works, Works Lane, Barnstone – Erection of a new 60m high chimney stack and removal of existing stack	08/09/2004	**13/09/2005**	Withdrawn
3/04/03083/CMA	Bethany Borehole off Acre Edge Rd, Laxton - Temporary use of land for exploratory borehole	09/12/2004	**04/04/2005**	Granted
1/32/05/00006	Land off Bawtry Rd, south west of Mission - Extension to existing quarry and creation of new woodland & restoration at lower level for agricultural after use.	08/02/2005	**15/08/2005**	Granted
7/2005/0263	Burntstump Quarry, Ollerton Rd, Arnold - to vary conditions to permit the storage & use of mobile fuel bowsers.	01/03/2005	**20/07/2005**	Granted
8/05/00480/CMA	Lafarge Cement UK, Works Lane, Barnstone - Extension of works to provide new internal access fencing & new entrance to existing warehouse.	18/03/2005	**17/06/2005**	Granted
8/05/00761/CMA	Rempstone B site, land off Loughborough Rd, Remstone – Retain existing site including access for oil & gas production for 10 years & drill one additional well.	**20/05/2005**	**09/30/2006**	Granted
1/42/05/00008	Scrooby Top Quarry, Scrooby Top, Doncaster – relocation & errection of concrete plant.	**05/07/2005**	**5/10/2005**	Granted
Not registered	Sutton Landfill, Huthwaite – variation of condition relating to revised capping proposals	**15/08/2005**		Returned
1/47/05/00010	Bellmoor Quarry, Great North Rd, Retford. Prefabricated extension to existing single storey office block & associated car parking.	**06/06/2005**	**02/09/2005**	Granted

Application No	Site and Description	Date Received	Date Determined	Decision
3/05/01497/CMM	British waterways dredging site, Glebe Farm, Peek Lane, Gunthorpe – temporary retention of mineral processing plant in connection with processing mineral extracted under current planning permission.	**21/06/2005**	**27/10/2005**	Granted
3/05/01483/CMM	Hoveringham Quarry – Bleasby extension, Hoveringham - extraction of sand & gravel with restoration to a private fishing lake & conservation	**21/06/2005**	**05/04/2006**	Granted
3/05/01935/CMA	Newark sugar factory, Newark – Construction of portal framed building for covered storage of natural soil based products.	**08/08/2005**	**31/07/2006**	Granted
3/05/01936/CMA	Newark sugar factory, Newark- change of use of farm and paddock areas to storage and distribution of natural soil based products.	**18/8/2005**	**28/07/2006**	Granted
3/05/02760/CMM	Hoveringham Quarry, Thurgarton Lane, Hoveringham – vary condition to permit sand & gravel extraction on land south of Gonalston Lane.	**07/12/2005**	**06/03/2006**	Granted
3/05/02813/CMA	Kilvington opencast mine, Kilvington, Newark - vary condition for an extension of time.	**15/12/2005**		Pending
3/05/0212/CMM	Kilvington opencast mine, kilvington, Newark - vary condition for an extension of time.	**15/12/2005**		Pending
3/06/00022/CMA	Land at Kirton Quarry, Kirton, Nottinghamshire - Extension to the existing quarry workings. Construction of a temporary railway bridge and variation of existing restoration scheme.	**21/12/2005**	**28/07/2006**	Granted
8/06/00046/CMA	Lafarge cement UK, Works Lane, Barnstone. Erection and extension of security fencing round the site.	**09/01/2006**	**17/03/2006**	Granted
2/2006/0093/NT	Former Warsop main colliery (off Carter Lane), Warsop Vale – Erection of containerised units to house mine gas pumps and electricity generating plant and associated equipment.	**24/01/2006**	**27/07/2006**	Granted
2/2006/0127/ST	Land at Tory Textiles Europe Ltd, Crown Farm Way, Forest Town, Mansfield – Retention of up to 2 boreholes & erection of containerised units to house equipment for supply of gas & electric generation.	**03/02/2006**	**26/07/2006**	Granted

Application No.	Site and Description	Date received	Date determined	Decision
1/06/06/00013	Beckingham Site 37, Beckingham Oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough –vary conditions including the restoration condition until the review date.	**20/02/2006**	**02/09/2005**	Granted
01/06/06/00019	Beckingham Site No 3, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham – review planning permission to add and vary conditions until the review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00014	Beckingham site 4, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough – review of planning permissions to add and vary conditions until review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
7/06/06/00016	Beckingham Site 5, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough – review of planning permissions to add and vary conditions until review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
01/06/06/00017	Beckingham site 6, Beckingham oilfields, Beckingham, Gainsborough - review of planning permissions to add and vary conditions until review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00015	Beckingham site 8, Beckingham oilfields, Beckingham, Gainsborough - review of planning permissions to add and vary conditions until review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00007	Beckingham site 21, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough - review of planning permissions to add and vary conditions until review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00008	Beckingham site 28, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough - review of planning permissions to add and vary conditions until review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00012	Beckingham site 25, Beckingham Oilfield, Gainsborough – vary conditions including the restoration condition until the review date.	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00010	Beckingham site 33, Beckingham Oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough - vary conditions including the restoration condition until the review date	**20/02/2006**		Pending

Application No	Site and Description	Date received	Date determined	Decision
1/06/06/00011	Beckingham site 31, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough - vary conditions including the restoration condition until the review date	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00009	Beckingham site 36, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough - vary conditions including the restoration condition until the review date	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/06/06/00013	Beckingham site 37, Beckingham oilfield, Beckingham, Gainsborough	**20/02/2006**		Pending
1/42/06/00003	Scrooby Top Quarry, Scrooby Top, Doncaster – Erection of building for plant maintenance, garaging and to house plant.	**22/02/2006**	**25/04/2006**	Granted

Appendix 3 Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines - update to December 2006.

The Tables below work through the individual quarries and allocations for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone, gypsum and clay contained in the Minerals Local Plan. Each table details the assumptions that were made in the Minerals Local Plan regarding timescales for extracting permitted reserves, and bringing forward allocations where relevant. This is then compared to the current status of the site and success in implementing allocations on other provision policies.

Sand and gravel quarries and allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
East Leake	Reserves expected to last until 2016. No further provision considered necessary for plan period. In view of the quarry's relative proximity to Nottingham it was seen as a partial replacement to shortfalls arising in the Trent valley downstream of Nottingham.	Quarry remains active and has potential to fulfil role assumed in Minerals Local Plan in terms of partially replacing lost production capacity.
Holme Pierrepont	Reserves expected to last until late 2003. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe	Quarry closed in 2003. Gunthorpe replacement site has not yet come on stream. Instead other quarries will inevitably have absorbed production.
Hoveringham **(Allocation)**	Reserves expected to last until 2007. Small area of land allocated at Bleasby which will extend quarry life by just 4 months. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe. Other existing permitted reserves including an uncommenced quarry at Cromwell also seen as having a role in replacing lost production capacity at Hoveringham.	Allocation permitted in 2006. Quarry likely to close in mid 2007 as planned. Gunthorpe replacement site has not yet come on stream. Other quarries will inevitably have to absorb production at least in short term until Gunthorpe planning situation resolved. Uncommenced quarry at Cromwell remains available so will provide new production capacity if implemented.

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Gunthorpe **(Allocation)**	A new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated as a replacement for Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries which were expected to close in 2003 and 2007 respectively. Quarry assumed to commence production in 2004 with output increasing in 2007 following closure of Hoveringham Quarry. Reserves expected to last until 2014.	Application for part of allocation (Bulcote Farm) submitted in 2002, but withdrawn in 2006 pending various planning issues being resolved. Mineral operator indicated intention to resubmit new planning application but no timetable given. Even if an application is submitted in near future and permitted, it will not come on-stream until at least 2008. This is 4-5 years behind Minerals Local Plan assumptions.
Cromwell	Reserves estimated to last until at least 2017, based on quarry becoming operational in 2005. No further provision necessary for plan period. Quarry seen as having potential to help replace markets served by Hoveringham and in the Idle Valley.	Planning permission lapsed in 2003 but planning application lodged to renew planning permission. County Council resolved to grant planning permission in October 2006 subject to signing of legal agreement. Permitted reserves should now last until at least 2019/20 based on development commencing in 2007.
Langford Lowfields	Reserves are estimated to last until 2017. No further provision necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active
Besthorpe	Current permitted reserves expected to last until 2013. Further extensions at Besthorpe possible but to be assessed at next review of plan.	Quarry remains active.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Girton	The site was mothballed in late 2000 as a result of company reorganisation. Reserves were at that time sufficient until at least 2016. The operator indicated that Girton only likely to reopen when needed to help replace demand met by the closure of other quarries such as Hoveringham and Lound, suggesting Girton would remain closed until at least 2004. Reserves sufficient for the plan period.	Quarry re-opened in 2004 in order to replace closure of quarry at Sutton in the Idle Valley.
Rampton **(Allocation)**	Reserves expected to last until mid-2003. Small allocation made as final extension to quarry which was expected to extend life of the quarry to 2005. No further extensions possible for geological reasons. Besthorpe seen by mineral operator as a short term replacement to be followed by new quarry at Sturton le Steeple once Misson reserves exhausted.	Quarry closed in 2003. No planning application to develop allocation made and quarry plant dismantled and site now being reclaimed. Unlikely that allocation will be developed unless viable as a small stand-alone unit.
Sturton le Steeple **(Allocation)**	Sturton le Steeple to replace Rampton and quarries at Misson and Lound in the Idle valley. The site had an expected reserve life of 22 years.	A planning application was submitted in November 2006 for part of allocation. If permitted the quarry is likely to come on stream in 2008. This will coincide with closure of Lound quarry. Quarry therefore likely to fulfil perceived role as a long term replacement site for the north of the County. Reserves within planning application, if permitted, are expected to last 15 years.
Sutton and Lound **(Allocation)**	Reserves supplying the two plants at Sutton (Bellmoor) and Lound due to be worked out by 2004/05. A 4 year extension east of River Idle allocated to supply the Lound Plant. No extensions allocated to supply the Bellmoor plant where it was assumed that production would be transferred to Girton quarry.	New allocation permitted in 2004 and currently being worked as planned. Girton quarry reopened in 2004 to take over from the Bellmoor plant as planned.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Scrooby	Sand and gravel extraction small scale and erratic. Reserves life uncertain, but likely to be sufficient for the Plan period. Further extensions possible, but decision on any further extensions deferred until plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active.
Misson - Finningley (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2006. An extension allocated which should provide reserves until around 2012 (assuming adjacent land in Yorkshire also permitted).	Quarry remains active and allocation permitted in 2005. Reserves in Yorkshire also permitted.
Misson – Newington **(Allocation)**	Reserves are expected to run out in 2007. An extension allocated to provide reserves until around 2017.	Quarry remains active. The allocation has not yet been implemented but the mineral operator has indicated that a planning application is expected in 2007.
Misson Grey Sand quarries **(Area of Search)**	Three quarries at Misson West, Misson, Bawtry Road and Misson Grange work small quantities of grey mortar sand. These form part of the sand and gravel landbank but as they have a specialist market and production is small scale are considered outside the normal countywide landbank assessment. No grey sand reserves allocated but an 'Area of search' policy applied to allow proposals to be considered.	Grey sand production continues. New planning permission granted for extension to Bawtry Road site in 2005 in accordance with policy.

Sherwood Sandstone quarries and allocations (including Silica Sand)

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Burntstump	Reserves should be adequate until 2021 following approval of a major extension in 2001. No allocation considered necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active
Bestwood 2	Reserves should be adequate until 2013 following approval of a major extension in 2001. Further extensions possible but to be assessed when plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active
Ratcher Hill	Ratcher Hill quarry is the only sand quarry in Nottinghamshire that produces both aggregate and non aggregate (silica) sand. Reserves should be adequate for both minerals until 2013. No further extensions considered possible – replacement quarry likely to be linked to need for future silica sand quarry which is covered by a separate criteria policy.	Quarry remains active
Rufford colliery sand quarry (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2010. Extension allocated to provide a further 7 years reserves. This may represent ultimate limits of quarry	Quarry remains active. No planning application for allocation yet received.
Warsop (Oakfield Lane) Quarry	Mineral extraction resumed in late 2001, over 30 years after the site was last worked. Planning conditions only allow extraction to occur for 8 weeks per annum. Sand sent to Ratcher Hill for processing reserves life unknown but no basis seen for making any future provision either as an allocation or replacement site.	Working remains intermittent.
Scrooby Top	Permitted reserves due to be worked out in 2003. Extension allocated which was expected to provide reserves until 2016.	Quarry remains active. Allocation permitted in 2003 and is now being worked as planned
Carlton Forest (Allocation)	Reserves expected to run out by 2010/11. An Extension allocated which should provide sufficient reserves until around 2025. Extension linked to revocation of dormant Red Barn Quarry.	Quarry remains active. A planning application to develop allocation has not been received but the need for an extension is not yet imminent.

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Carlton Red Barn Quarry	Quarry has been dormant for many years and likelihood of being reopened remains uncertain. Sand may be of poor quality. As noted above plan aims to see planning permission revoked as part of extension to Carlton Forest quarry.	Quarry remains dormant. Changes to ownership could prejudice ability to revoke planning permission as part of implementing Carlton Forest allocation
Serlby Quarry	Reserves are expected to last until 2010/11. Physical and environmental constraints may limit longer term options to extend but loss of quarry not seen as essential to overall supply.	Quarry remains active
Mattersey Quarry	The quarry has not been worked since the 1970s. Likelihood of being reopened uncertain. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarry remains dormant
Styrrup Quarry	Mineral extraction has been very small scale and reserve life difficult to assess. Quarry was dormant between 1980 and 1992. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarry remains active but extraction intermittent.
Silica sand (replacement quarry policy)	The Plan recognised that a replacement for Rather Hill Quarry is likely to be necessary which is due to become exhausted by 2013. No potential sites identified by industry but in view of the national importance of silica sand a criteria policy will be applied to assess any proposals which could be justified before the end of the Plan period	No planning application for a new silica sand quarry lodged.

Limestone quarries- Aggregates and Building Stone

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Aggregate limestone (Allocation)	Neither Langwith opened in 2001 to meet the county's regional requirement. Permitted reserves at the quarry are expected to last until 2017 so no further provision needs to be made for the current plan period.	Quarry remains active
Non aggregate limestone	Small quarries at Linby and Mansfield have traditionally met demand for local building and ornamental stone. No comprehensive information on reserve levels is available, but existing works are likely to able to supply stone for some years to come. Criteria policy applies for permitting new reserves.	Quarry activity remains at a very small scale.

Gypsum mine and quarry allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Kilvington Quarry	Reserves of high purity gypsum are expected to be exhausted by 2004. Production is then expected to move to Bantycock Quarry.	Quarry life extended to early 2007, in part due to unallocated reserves beneath disused railway line that divided quarry being permitted in 2003
Bantycock Quarry (allocation)	98 hectares of land to the south of the quarry are allocated for gypsum extraction. The quarry will replace Kilvington and has expected reserves to 2015. Allocation seen as long term option, although there could be merits in integrating extraction within existing scheme.	Reopening of quarry put back to 2007 (see Kilvington above). Planning application to update existing planning permission indicates that Bantycock reserves sufficient until 2027. No planning application to develop allocation received.
Marblaegis mine and Costock (mineral safeguarded area)	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or permitted. Current reserves are believed to be adequate for the plan period. 101 hectares of land at Costock safeguarded for future gypsum extraction by underground methods.	No planning application received within safeguarded area.

Clay pits and allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Kirton (allocation)	Kirton quarry provides both red- firing and cream firing clay. Red-firing clay reserves are expected to last until 2009 and cream firing clay until 2030. 15 hectares of land to the north of the Brickworks are allocated for clay extraction. Reserve life unknown but thought may be adequate for plan period.	Brick works remain active. Planning permission to work clay from the allocated area was permitted in 2006. This should provide reserves until around 2019.
Dorket Head	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria based policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry and brickworks.	Brickworks remain active. No planning application received to extend or replace quarry.

Appendix 4 Contextual output indicators

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
Land use								
Rural areas	85%	-	80%	88%	-	-	-	No up to date comparison
Urban areas	15%	-	-	12%	-	-	-	No up to date figures
Agricultural land	71%	148,517 ha 71%	77%	1,279,732 ha 77%	72%	70%	-	Below regional average but in line with national figure
Woodland	16,680 8%	16,680 8%	80,000 ha (5.1%)	80,000 ha (5.1%)	8%	8%	Regional target of an additional 65,000 ha cover by 2021	Above regional average and same as national figure although no new data available
Nature conservation, biodiversity, flora and fauna								
Number and extent of international sites	1 SAC - 271 Ha	1 SAC - 271 Ha	-	10 SAC, 5 SPAs, 3 Ramsar, 4 SPA	-	229 SAC, 70 RAMSAR	-	Nottinghamshire only has 1 important site.
Number and extent of national sites	68 SSSIs covering 1.6% of area, 1 NNR covering <1%	68 SSSIs covering 1.6% of area, 1 NNR covering <1%	395 SSSIs covering 4.2% of area	395 SSSIs, 10 NNRs	SSSIs cover 7% of area	4120 SSSIs, 215 NNRs	-	No losses
Number and extent of local sites	32 LNRs (less than 1%, 1,427 SINCs (5.5%)	34 LNR	99 LNRs, SINCs cover 1.5% of area	118 LNRs	800+ LNRs	1280 LNRs	-	Increase in no. of SINCs greater no. of SSSIs than regional average.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
Condition of SSSIs – favourable or recovering	69%	70%	61%	68%	66%	72%	95% SSSIs by 2010	Slight increase
Ancient woodland	3,388 ha (1.6%)	-	25,000 ha (1.6%)	25,000 ha	341,100 ha	364,620 ha	No target	No local data
Heathland cover	1,495 ha	-	-	-	-	32,000 ha	Additional 400 ha by 2010	No local data
Landscape								
Number and extent of Mature Landscape Areas	9.5% of area within mature landscape area	-	-	-	-	-	-	No local data
Greenbelt (ha)	42,700 (20%)	42,660 (20%)	80,000 (5%)	80,000 (5%)	1650 (13%)	1650 (13%)	-	Slight decrease at a local level remained the same at regional and national level.
Cultural heritage								
Grade I or II listed buildings at risk	5.7%	4.4%	5.4%	5.2%	3.7%	3.4%	-	Reduction in the number of buildings at risk at a local level.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	157	159	1,530	1,557	19,594	19,717	-	Slight increase in the number of SAMs
Conservation areas	128	128	1,006	1,013	-	9,374	-	No. of conservation areas remain the same

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
Air								
No of Air Quality Management Areas	6	8	-	18	-	405	-	Slight increase in the number of AQMAs
CO2 emissions	28.09 million	-	-	-	152.7 million	-	-	No data
Nox/NO2 levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Water								
Area within Groundwater protection zone	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Chemical river quality	Not available at local level	Not available at local level	95% 'good' or 'fair'	95% 'good' or 'fair'	94% 'good' or 'fair'	94% 'good' or 'fair'	-	Chemical river quality remains the same at regional and national level
Biological river quality	Not available at local level	Not available at local level	97% 'good' or 'fair	96% 'good' or 'fair'	95% 'good' or 'fair'	95% 'good' or 'fair'	-	Slight fall in chemical river quality at regional level
Soil								
Grade 1,2,3 agricultural land	-	71%	-	77%	-	59%	-	Local level lower than regional but higher than national
Contaminated land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Climatic factors								
Flood risk (No. properties at risk)	-	22,000+	169,000 (18% land area)	173,000	-	-	-	No previous data at local level, slight increase at regional level.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
Population								
Total population and % growth	755,400	759,700	1,472,174	4,175,000	48,138,831 4%	49,138,831	-	Slight increase in population in line with national and regional??
Quality of life								
Light pollution (increase since 1993)	25%	25%	30%	37%	24%	26%	-	Remains static at local level slight increase at regional and national level
Land use								
Derelict land	Approx 1000 ha (0.5%)	-	4.385 ha (0.3%)	3,460 ha	-	36,650 ha	-	No up to date information.
Material Assets – waste								
Annual waste arisings (tonnes) MSW Industrial / Commercial Construction *	421,000 1 million 2.2 million	442,000 1.3 million 2.3 million	2.4 million 8 million 9.9 million	25 million 8 million 9.8 million	-	-	-	Slight reduction in MSW but continued increase in other waste streams means overall increase
MSW Recycling Compost Recovery Landfill	42,000 24,000 48,000 307,000	118,000 49,000 49,000 226,000	-	7,956	-	-	-	Increase in recycling and composting levels, recovery remains static whilst amount of landfill falls slightly
Agricultural * waste (tonnes)	N/A	595,920	-	5,050,168	-	-	-	No previous data
Hazardous * waste (tonnes)	N/A	50,012	-	267,950	-	-	-	No previous data

* includes Nottingham City Council data.