Appendix - Schedule of Main Modifications to the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

Proposed additions to the N&NWLP are shown as **bold and underlined.** Proposed deletions are shown as strikethrough: ~~deleted text~~

Page numbers listed relate to the Publication version of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan.

The page numbers and paragraph numbering below refer to the submission local plan, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM1	41 - 42	Para 5.48 – 5.52	Delete paragraphs 5.48 to 5.52 and replace with the following text: **The WNA does not identify a need for additional waste management capacity for hazardous waste. It is predicted that approximately 108,000 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the Plan area in 2038 with sufficient capacity to manage 180,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year. For other waste streams such as agricultural and mining waste, which are produced in relatively small quantities, the WNA concludes that these are capable of being managed within existing facilities and that no additional capacity would be needed to handle these wastes in future.** **In addition to waste recycling, recovery and disposal facilities, waste transfer stations also play an important intermediary role in waste management. Their primary function is to sort and bulk up waste into more efficient loads before moving the waste on to a final destination (e.g. recycling, energy from waste or landfill). Waste transfer capacity is not therefore included in Tables 11 and 12 above to avoid double counting. The WNA concludes that there is currently sufficient transfer capacity to manage 750,000 tonnes of HIC waste and 260,000 tonnes of CD&E waste per year. If it is assumed that the same proportion of waste will be managed by transfer stations in future, there will still be a surplus of waste transfer capacity for both HIC and CD&E waste by the end of the Plan period.** **Meeting capacity requirements** **During the development of the Plan, several options were explored during the Issues and Options stage about how to ensure sufficient capacity in the Plan area over the Plan period. One of the options included allocating specific sites and so a 'call for sites' was undertaken at the Issues and Options stage. However,**

			due to the limited number of sites put forward, it was not possible to make an objective comparison of a range of possible sites. Considering this and the representations received, the Plan took forward a similar approach to the previous Waste Core Strategy to contain a criteria-based policy which to judge future waste management proposals (Policy DM1). The policy sets out the types of locations that are likely to be considered suitable for the different types of waste use and offers flexibility to the changing waste industry. **As shown in Tables 11 and 12 above, based on the preferred high recycling scenario for each waste stream overall there is sufficient capacity in the Plan area to handle the equivalent of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham's waste arisings. As detailed in Chapter 6 of the WNA, the Plan area is a net importer of waste and so is net self-sufficient.** **Tables 11 and 12 show there is sufficient recycling/ composting capacity to manage the equivalent of the Plan area's HIC and CD&E waste up to 2038. There is also sufficient disposal capacity for the disposal of CD&E waste based upon the assumption that 5% of CD&E waste arisings will be landfilled. However, there is insufficient capacity in the Plan area to handle forecasted residual waste arisings for HIC waste which would be treated via energy recovery or disposal.** **In relation to energy recovery, there is a forecasted capacity gap which decreases over the Plan period from 177,181 tonnes per annum to 53,669 tonnes per annum by 2038 under the high recycling scenario. This fall in capacity requirement reflects the forecasted increase in recycling in the Plan area, which would in turn decrease the amount of residual waste for energy recovery.** **When calculating the capacity gap for energy recovery, as per National Planning Practice Guidance only operational capacity in the Plan area has been included. There is further permitted energy recovery capacity, totalling 732,100 tonnes per annum, in the Plan area which is yet to be implemented. This arises from the permissions to add further capacity at the existing Eastcroft Facility in Nottingham City (additional 140,000 tonnes per annum) and for two new facilities at Bilsthorpe (120,000 tonnes per annum) and Ratcliffe on Soar (472,100 tonnes per annum). If these sites are implemented, this would sufficiently address the capacity gap for energy recovery and could also potentially reduce landfill disposal requirements for residual waste which is suitable for energy recovery.** **Currently, waste which is exported out of the plan area for energy recovery primarily goes to facilities located in Sheffield and Wakefield as per waste contract agreements. Both Waste Planning Authorities agree that due to the strategic and commercial nature of these sites, there is no issue with the continuation of these waste movements.**

			The forecasted energy recovery capacity gap therefore could be managed by the implementation of permitted capacity and/ or the continuation of existing waste movements. However, if the permitted capacity is not implemented or capacity at existing facilities cannot be utilised, there could be further need for energy recovery facilities. To ensure waste is treated as high up the waste hierarchy as possible, the Plan prioritises recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities and requires any proposals for energy recovery facilities to demonstrate they will not prejudice movement up the waste hierarchy and achieving the higher recycling scenarios (Policy SP2). **For disposal of HIC waste, landfill capacity for these waste streams in the Plan area is effectively exhausted, and the WNA estimates that up 2.5 million tonnes of waste could require landfilling over the Plan period, depending on future disposal rates. This is based upon the assumption of a future landfill rate of 5% for LACW and 10% for C&I waste and is a likely maximum to ensure sufficient provision, it does not preclude waste being recovered or recycled. If suitable residual waste was handled higher up the waste hierarchy, this could mean a lower requirement for landfill and a higher requirement for recovery.** **Opportunities for future non-hazardous landfill, to manage HIC waste, are limited within the Plan area due to the underlying geology and groundwater constraints. Landfills are also becoming more specialist facilities, with operators not choosing to open new sites but instead manage and extend existing sites. These two factors therefore result in most of the residual waste to be disposed of being exported out of the Plan area, primarily to neighbouring authorities. Discussions have been held with neighbouring authorities about capacity and whilst movements cannot continue in the long term due to the finite capacity of landfill sites, in the interim these movements are accepted.** **Due to the above factors and insufficient sites put forward in the 'call for sites' exercise, the Plan therefore seeks to address this gap through managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy (Policy SP1 and SP2) as possible and contains a policy (Policy SP4) to assess any application for disposal if it should come forward during the Plan period. The Councils will continue to engage with other Waste Planning Authorities on this matter and monitor the situation, locally and regionally, through the Authority Monitoring Report and engagement with neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities through the East Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body.** **It also should be noted that whilst there is sufficient recycling capacity forecasted, the Plan will continue to prioritise recycling facilities, including anaerobic digestion facilities, in line with the waste hierarchy. The high recycling scenarios are not targets nor a maximum and the Plan does not wish to prevent further appropriate recycling capacity coming forward. This supports the waste hierarchy and will also allow for the Plan area to continue to be net self-sufficient.**

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

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MM2	44	Vision	Amend the Vision to the following: By 2038 households and businesses will produce less waste by minimising the use of resources and re-using these as far as possible as part of a truly circular economy. This will be supported by an ambitious and innovative waste industry enabling us to **manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy and** meet, and preferably exceed, existing and future recycling targets. We will then seek to recover the maximum value from any leftover waste in terms of materials, or energy. Disposal will be the last resort once all other options have been exhausted. There will be an appropriate mix of waste management site types, sizes and locations to ensure there is sufficient capacity to meet current and future needs **for all waste streams, aiming to be net self-sufficient**. The geographical spread of waste management facilities will be closely linked to our concentrations of population and employment so that waste can be managed locally as far as possible/close to where it is produced **to avoid undue movements of waste as per the proximity principle**. Existing waste management facilities will be safeguarded, where appropriate, and new facilities will be situated in the most sustainable locations to support the needs of **Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and of** all new development ~~and promote~~, **whilst promoting** sustainable patterns of movement and sustainable modes of transport. The quality of life of those living, visiting and working in the area will be ~~improved and~~ **protected and, where possible, enhanced with** any risks to human health avoided. We will protect and enhance our environment, wildlife, ~~high quality~~ **best and most versatile agricultural land**, heritage and landscape, improve air quality, water quality and use water resources efficiently in order to minimise the effects of climate change, including flooding, and achieving biodiversity net gains. We will promote waste management facilities' adaptability to climate change and secure energy efficiency and sustainable building techniques whilst maximising renewable energy opportunities from new or existing waste development.

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MM3	45	Objective 1: Meet our future needs	Add the following to the objective: Objective 1: Meet our future needs –ensure that there is a mix of site types, sizes and locations to help us manage waste sustainably wherever possible. **Provide sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent of our own waste arisings so to achieve net self-sufficiency.** Meet current and future targets for recycling our waste. Safeguard existing and/or potential future sites where appropriate. Locate new waste facilities to support new residential, commercial and industrial development across the plan area. Provide adequate waste management sites located in the most suitable and sustainable locations, **supporting opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities where appropriate**.
MM4	45	Objective 4: The environment	Amend objective to read: 'Objective 4: The environment – ensure any new waste facilities avoid adverse impacts **and harm** on the landscape, wildlife and valuable habitats**.** ~~, by protecting and enhancing.~~ **Protect and enhance** water, soil and air quality across the plan area**, minimise loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and deliver biodiversity net gains to support environment benefits**. ~~Avoid harm to the built and natural~~ **Protect and conserve the significance of the historic environment**, heritage **assets and their setting**, enhancing where possible, **avoiding harm in the first instance**. ~~and ensure biodiversity net gains are achieved in new waste developments to support environmental benefits.~~
MM5	46	Objective 6: Sustainable Transport	Amend the title of Strategic Objective 6 to: Strategic Objective 6: Sustainable **movement of waste** ~~Transport~~'.

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MM6	51	Policy SP2	Add the following to clause 1 of Policy SP2: 1. The Waste Local Plan aims to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet **the equivalent of the Plan area's** identified needs and will support proposals for waste management facilities, including transfer facilities, which help to move waste management up the waste hierarchy. Proposals for waste management facilities will therefore be assessed as follows: a) Priority will be given to the development of new or extended recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities. b) New or extended energy recovery facilities will be permitted where it can be shown that: i) This will not prejudice movement up the waste hierarchy and achieving our recycling targets; ii) The power generated can be fed into the national grid; **and** iii) The heat generated can be used locally, if this is impractical initially then the facility should be designed and located to have the capability to deliver heat in the future to existing or potential heat users c) Other forms of recovery will be permitted where it can be shown the proposal meets the requirements within Policy SP4 d) New or extended disposal capacity will be permitted where it can be shown that this is necessary to manage residual waste that cannot be recycled or recovered.
MM7	52	Paragraph 7.14	Add the following text to paragraph 7.14: Chapter 5 of the Waste Local Plan identifies our anticipated future waste management needs across the Plan area to 2038. The Plan's approach is to ensure that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are self-sufficient in managing their own waste as far as possible, but it is recognised that this may not always be practical. In some cases, it may be more sustainable or economical for waste to be managed in a different WPA area if this happens to be the nearest, most appropriate facility for that waste type. It is not viable to have facilities for every waste type in each WPA area as some wastes are very specialised or only produced in very small quantities and are more appropriately managed at regional or national level. The Waste Local Plan therefore takes a pragmatic approach which aims to provide

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			sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent of our own waste arisings whilst allowing for appropriate cross-border movements of waste**, known as net self-sufficiency**. Policy SP6 sets out this approach in more detail.
MM8	52	Paragraph 7.16	Add the following text to paragraph 7.16: Where it is not possible to recycle the waste, the next most sustainable option is to recover value from the waste in the form of either energy or materials. Recovering energy from waste can also provide a local source of heat and power for other nearby development, helping to meet the Government's aims of decentralising energy supplies and offsetting the need for fossil fuels. However, the Waste management plan for England (2021) and Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England (2018) make clear that the aim is to get the most energy out of waste, not to get the most waste into energy recovery. Proposals for such facilities then should **detail the anticipated sources and availability of waste feedstock for the proposal to** show they will not prejudice waste being managed further up the hierarchy and would divert waste that would otherwise be disposed of. To be classed as a 'recovery' facility Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities must achieve an agreed level of energy efficiency.
MM9	53	Paragraph 7.20	Add the following text to paragraph 7.20: The Waste Local Plan therefore seeks to locate facilities in suitable locations which are well related to the main urban areas and settlements of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and **encourages the co-location of waste management facilities and complementary activities**. Policy DM1 provides a more detailed set of site criteria to establish the types of locations that would be considered suitable for different types and sizes of waste management facilities with Policies SP8, DM2 and DM10 also ensuring waste facilities and non-waste developments can co-exist without adverse impacts on one another.
MM10	53	Policy SP3 – Broad Locations for Waste Treatment Facilities	Amend Policy SP3 to read: 1) Waste treatments facilities will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** in suitable locations which are well related to the main urban areas and settlements in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and where the size of the facility is appropriate to its location. 2) The development of treatment facilities within the open countryside will be **permitted** ~~supported only~~ where such locations are justified by a clear local need, particularly where this would provide enhanced employment

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			opportunities and/or would enable the re-use of existing buildings and/ or previously developed land and fit in with the local character. Where land is designated as Green Belt, policy SP7 will apply. **3) The opportunity to co-locate waste facilities together and with complementary activities should be considered and will be encouraged where appropriate.**
MM11	54	Paragraph 7.25	Add the following text as a paragraph following paragraph 7.25: **Co-locating waste facilities together and with complementary activities can offer several benefits, for example locating an aggregate recycling facility next to an aggregate quarry would reduce the distance waste would need to travel to be treated. This would help meet the proximity principle and reduce impacts from the transportation of waste, such as greenhouse gas emissions, noise and dust. Whilst beneficial, co-location could lead to harmful cumulative impacts and so will only be encouraged where applications can satisfy the development management policies within this plan to demonstrate co-location is appropriate.**
MM12	55	Policy SP4 – Managing Residual Waste	Amend Policy SP4 to read: 1. Proposals for the recovery of inert waste to land will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that: a) This will provide a significant benefit or improvement to the site which cannot practicably or reasonably be met in any other way;. b) ~~The waste cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled or processed in any other way~~ **It is not practical to re-use or recycle the waste;**~~.~~ c) The use of inert waste material replaces the need for non-waste materials**;**~~.~~ d) The development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary to achieve the desired benefit or improvement**; and** e) This will not prejudice the restoration of permitted mineral workings and landfill sites where applicable. 2. Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous or hazardous waste to land will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

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			a) There is an overriding need for additional disposal capacity which cannot be met at existing permitted sites~~.~~**; and** b) The waste cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled, recovered or processed in any other way. 3. In all cases, the resulting final landform, landscaping treatment and after-uses must be designed to take account of and, where appropriate, enhance the surrounding landscape, topography and **the** natural **and historic** environment.
MM13	60	Paragraph 7.47	Add the following text to paragraph 7.47: Waste development can provide a number of opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of future climate change. This could include: • Minimising greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency, design and orientation of buildings**,** ~~and~~ using low **or zero** emission equipment, **vehicles** or mobile plants • **Explore the use of new technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as Carbon Capture and Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) at Energy from Waste facilities** • Minimising water consumption (e.g. use of recycled water for waste management processes, harvesting of rainwater). • Designing facilities to include measures to deliver landscape enhancement and biodiversity gain. Such measures should contribute to the wider network of green infrastructure across the Plan area (e.g. green roofs) • Utilising associated lower-carbon energy generation such as heat recovery and the recovery of energy from gas produced from the waste, such as landfill capture facilities which capture methane • Introducing the use of sustainable modes of transport, low emission vehicles, travel plans, which will contribute to lowering our carbon footprint

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			• Utilising Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), water efficiency and adaptive responses to the impacts of excess heat and drought The nature and scale of new waste development will influence the extent to which climate change resilience measures will be most effective and appropriate. Policy DM3: Design of Waste Management Facilities details how such measures should be included within the design of facilities. **For waste development proposals which require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), where the Councils consider that associated direct or indirect emissions are of a magnitude considered likely to be of significance to the climate, the applicant will need to assess the proposal's direct and indirect impact on climate through a greenhouse gas emission assessment. The applicant will also need to, where relevant, assess alternative emissions scenarios along with mitigation measures, as well as detailing the vulnerability of the proposal to climate change, including measures to ensure its resilience.**
MM14	61	Policy SP6	Amend clause 1 to read: 1. All waste management proposals should seek to minimise the distances waste needs to travel and maximise the use of sustainable alternative modes of transport where practical. Where alternative modes are not available, practical or viable, proposals should seek to make the best use of the existing transport network ensuring that proposed facilities use the main highway network where appropriate **and address Policy DM12**. 2. Waste management proposals which are likely to treat, manage or dispose of waste from areas outside Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be permitted where they demonstrate that: a) The facility makes a significant contribution to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy; or b) There are no facilities or potential sites in more sustainable locations in relation to the anticipated source of the identified waste stream; or c) There are wider social, economic or environmental sustainability benefits that clearly support the proposal.

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MM15	62	Paragraph 7.52	Add the following text to paragraph 7.52: Making use of alternative, more sustainable, forms of transport are likely to depend upon the size and type of site as well as the type of waste involved. Opportunities to move waste by rail or water are therefore most likely to arise in relation to larger development, but all waste management proposals should nevertheless look at ways of transporting waste more sustainably where possible. **Applicants will need to demonstrate alternatives modes of transport have been considered and outline why such modes are not practical or viable or are unavailable. Where this is shown and road transport will be used, entirely or partly, applicants will need to meet the requirements set out in Policy DM12: Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/ Routeing.** Large and medium scale facilities should be sited as close to source as practically possible.
MM16	62	Paragraph 7.53	Split paragraph 7.53 and amend to read: There is potential that that during the life of the Waste Local Plan that proposals will be made which take waste from a wider catchment area. As far as possible we want to be self-sufficient in managing our own waste, but this is not always practical as waste movements do not necessarily stop at local authority boundaries, with commercial contracts ~~also~~ affecting movements as well **as economies of scale, with some waste travelling further due to its value.** ~~For example,~~ It is **also** recognised that due to the large geographical area of Nottinghamshire, it may be more practical for the facility to also handle waste outside the plan area as these would be closer than some sources of waste within Nottinghamshire. **The Plan therefore takes a pragmatic approach and aims for net self-sufficiency.** We will therefore maintain a flexible approach and work with neighbouring authorities and applicants to understand the overall level and type of waste management provision. We will also seek to ensure that **facilities are supporting the waste hierarchy** ~~is supported~~ **and enabling the priorities outlined in Policy SP2**, the most sustainable outcome is sought, and that wider social, economic or environmental sustainability benefits are delivered through those facilities being located in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

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MM17	63	Policy SP7 – Green Belt	Amend Policy SP7 to read: 1. Proposals for waste management facilities and associated development considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt will only be ~~approved~~ **permitted** where very special circumstances can be demonstrated. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. 2. Proposals for waste management facilities and associated development considered not to be inappropriate as per National Policy will only be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where this maintains the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it.
MM18	65	Policy SP8 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites	Add the following text to Clause 4: 1. Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City will seek to avoid the loss of existing authorised waste management facilities, including potential extensions; sites which have an unimplemented planning permission; and facilities to transport waste, such as rail or water. 2. Proposals, including both planning applications and allocations in local plans, for non-waste uses near existing or permitted waste management facilities will need to provide suitable mitigation before the development is completed to address significant adverse impacts and demonstrate that the waste management uses can operate without unreasonable restrictions being placed upon them. 3. Where proposed non-waste development would have an unacceptable impact on a waste management facility, the applicant will need to demonstrate that there are wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the retention of the site or infrastructure for waste use and either: a) The equivalent, suitable and appropriate capacity will be provided elsewhere prior to the non-waste development; or b) The waste capacity and/ or safeguarded site is no longer required. 4. Where proposals are within the Cordon Sanitaire of a wastewater treatment facility, the applicant will need to discuss the proposal with the water company which operates the site **and demonstrate that they have no objections which cannot be appropriately mitigated**.

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MM19	69	Policy DM1 – General site criteria	Amend Policy DM1 to the following: Proposals for waste management facilities will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** in the following general locations, as shown in the matrix below, subject to there being no unacceptable environmental impacts. **Community sites** – locations where people already travel for local services e.g. local shopping centres, leisure centres, supermarkets, schools etc. **Employment land** – areas which are already used, or are allocated, for employment related uses such as industrial estates, business parks or technology parks etc. **and which are compatible with waste management land uses**. **Previously developed land/derelict land** – land that is no longer needed or has been abandoned. This includes land which has previously been used for some form of permanent, built, development that is no longer used but could also include mineral workings requiring restoration* or un-restored/poorly restored colliery land where there are no formal restoration requirements. **Open countryside/agricultural land** – rural land, including farmland, which is not covered by any other environmental designation, especially where this enables the re-use of farm or forestry buildings. **Green Belt** – land within the Green Belt where very special circumstances can be demonstrated for inappropriate development or where development is considered not to be inappropriate development. This could include derelict or previously developed land or mineral workings. All proposals will be subject to Green Belt policies. *Once mineral sites are restored, **or where provision for restoration has been made,** these are considered green field sites.
MM20	71	Paragraph 8.7	Add the following text to paragraph 8.7: The NPPW states that waste planning authorities should consider a broad range of locations for waste management facilities including industrial sites and look for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and/ or alongside complementary activities. **Some of the benefits of co-location are described below in paragraph 8.9 and therefore opportunities for integrated waste management will be encouraged, subject to the proposal satisfying other policies, in particular Policy DM10: Cumulative Impacts.** Where possible, priority should be given to suitable previously developed land to promote reuse of these sites. As there are a wide range of different

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			waste management technologies, and others may emerge in the future, it is important to consider the characteristics/land use requirements and likely environmental impacts of the different types of waste management process and the intensity of the operation proposed. Most waste management uses/facilities are industrial in nature and can be enclosed in a building but there some operations which may need to be carried out in the open air such as composting, wastewater treatment and some crushing and screening operations.
MM21	71	Paragraph 8.8	Add the following text to paragraph 8.8: For waste management facilities that require a building, or are likely to involve significant vehicle movements, the emphasis is on areas that are already used, or are allocated, for employment such as industrial estates or logistics (warehousing and distribution) parks. **The proposed waste management facility will need to be compatible with the existing businesses and facilities in the area, with the proposed facility not placing unreasonable restrictions on these as per the agent of change principle**. Operations that need to be carried out in the open air should be located well away from uses which are sensitive to noise and dust.

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MM22	75	Policy DM2 – Health, Wellbeing and Amenity	Amend the policy to read: Proposals for waste management facilities will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on health, wellbeing and amenity arising from the construction, operation and, where relevant, restoration phase and any associated transport movements, are avoided or adequately mitigated to an acceptable level having regard to sensitive receptors. The types of impacts that need to be considered include, but are not restricted to: • Noise, lighting and vibrations • Air quality, including airborne emissions and dust • Odour • Litter and windblown material • Vermin, birds and pests • Visual Impacts • Traffic impacts • Stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level • Loss of designated open/green space

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MM23	78	Policy DM3 – Design of Waste Management Facilities	Amend the policy to read: 1. ~~Planning permission~~ **Proposals** for waste **management** facilities will be ~~granted~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that the design of development: a) Is of an appropriate scale, form, layout, orientation and materials for its location**;** b) Provides well designed **and appropriate** boundary treatments (including security features and screening) and site landscaping that reflect the function and character of the development, ~~and~~ is well-integrated into its surroundings **and helps screen the development to mitigate any visual impacts;** c) **Avoids harmful** ~~Minimises~~ impacts **to** and, where possible, enhances the natural and historic environment and surrounding landscape**; and** **d) Minimises the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and protect soils.** 2. Proposals should also be designed to incorporate sustainable features, including those which: a) Minimise greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency, using renewable energy and green building construction techniques**.** b) Ensure resilience and enable adaptation to climate change by taking into account flood risk and building orientation**.** c) Minimise water consumption by using water recycling and sustainable surface water drainage where possible to avoid and reduce flooding**.** d) Minimise the waste generated by reusing or recycling materials, buildings and infrastructure**.** ~~e) Minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and high-quality soil~~ e) ~~Encourage~~ **Facilitate** employees to use sustainable modes of transport where practical**, with proposals that generate a significant amount of vehicle movements accompanied by a travel plan.**

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MM24	79	Paragraph 8.36	Add the following text to paragraph 8.36: Good design of waste facilities is important to ensure not only that the facility can operate and function well throughout its lifetime, but it can positively contribute to the character and quality of the local area. Through good layout, using the appropriate height and form as well as the right materials that are sympathetic to the local areas character, this will help waste facilities be understood and accepted as essential infrastructure which can be modern and not associated with negative impacts, such as odour and dirt. Design therefore can help to minimise and mitigate impacts that are often associated with waste sites and help facilities comply with Policy DM2 **and the 'agent of change' principle by ensuring it does not place unreasonable restrictions on existing businesses and facilities.** For example, through good landscaping and use of appropriate fencing this can help enhance local character, improve biodiversity, as well as reducing environmental emissions such as noise and litter.
MM25	79	Paragraph 8.37	Add the below paragraph following paragraph 8.36 **Well-designed boundary treatments can also help to integrate waste facilities into the area whilst also providing functional uses. For example, visual screening of a facility can be part of the mitigation measures used to help minimise visual and landscape impacts, as required by Policy DM4: Landscape protection. Such treatments then should reflect the character of the development and ensure it is well integrated into its surroundings.** Paragraph 8.37 will also be moved to follow paragraph 8.38 to ensure the flow of the justification text.
MM26	79	Paragraph 8.38	To amend paragraph 8.38 to: To integrate waste development within the local area, facilities should seek to ~~minimise~~ **avoid** impacts on the landscape, natural and historic environment, seeking to protect and where possible enhance. Where there are impacts, then mitigation will be required and any proposals will need to demonstrate these are adequate as set out in the relevant development management policies of DM4, DM5 and DM6.

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MM27	80	Paragraph 8.44	To amend paragraph 8.44 to the following and move to follow paragraph 8.38: Agricultural land and ~~high-quality~~ soils are a vital natural and economic resource ~~therefore~~ and so it is important to protect the highest quality land from development that would harm the long-term soil quality and agricultural potential. The preference therefore will be to locate sites on poorer quality land to minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) ~~and high-quality soils~~. However, if this is not possible, the facility should be designed to minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, **for example** ~~such as minimising the footprint of the building~~ **utilising land efficiently. Soils are vital for supporting ecosystems and facilitating drainage. Development could potentially affect soil quality, for example through contamination, and so proposals should seek to protect soils and consider and address any potential impact to soil quality.**
MM28	80	Paragraph 8.45	To amend paragraph 8.45 to read: For proposals which would generate significant employment **and so a significant amount of vehicle movements, a travel plan will need to be submitted. A travel plan is a long-term management strategy that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives and should be fully integrated into the design of any proposal**. Facilities should **then** be designed to ~~encourage~~ **enable** employees to travel to work using sustainable modes of transport~~. For~~**, for** example, providing cycle storage sheds and adequate **changing** facilities to encourage employees to cycle to work. **Travel Plans should be developed alongside, or form part of, the Transport Assessment or Statement as required by Policy DM12- Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/ Routeing.**
MM29	81	Policy DM4 – Landscape Protection	Amend Policy DM4 to read: 1. Proposals for waste development will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that they will not have an adverse impact on the character and distinctiveness of the landscape. 2. Development that would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape interest will only be permitted where there is no available alternative and the need for development outweighs the landscape interest. In such cases appropriate mitigation measures will be required. 3. Proposals for waste development should be designed so they are sympathetic to, and compatible with, the landscape character. Landscape treatment, planting and restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character policy area as set out in the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessments covering Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and should refer to the associated species lists.

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MM30	84	Policy DM5 – Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Amend Policy DM5 to read: 1. Proposals for waste development will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that: a) They will not adversely affect the integrity of an European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, including as a result of changes to air or water quality, hydrology, noise, light and dust), unless there are no alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest and necessary compensatory measures can be secured in accordance with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended; b) They are not likely to give rise to an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, except where the need for and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the importance of the site and where no suitable alternative exists; c) They are not likely to give rise to the loss or deterioration of Local Sites (Local Wildlife Sites or Local Geological Sites) except where the need for and benefits of the development in that location outweigh the impacts; d) They would not result in the loss of populations of a priority species or areas of priority habitat except where the need for and benefits of the development in that location outweigh the impacts; and e) Development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats will only be permitted where there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists. 2. Where impacts on designated sites or priority habitats or species cannot be avoided, then: a) In the case of European sites, mitigation must be secured which will ensure that there would be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s). Where mitigation is not possible and the applicant relies upon imperative reasons of overriding public interest, the Councils will need to be satisfied that any necessary compensatory measures can be secured. b) In all other cases, adequate mitigation relative to the scale of the impact and the importance of the resource must be put in place, with compensation measures secured as a last resort.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			3. Proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological resources by ensuring that waste development: a) Retains, protects, restores and enhances features of biodiversity or geological interest, and provides for appropriate management of these features, and in doing so contributes to targets within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and maximises gains in accordance with local plan targets and as a minimum provide 10% as per national requirements**:** b) Makes provision for habitat adaptation and species migration, allowing species to respond to the impacts of climate change; and c) Maintains and enhances ecological networks, both within the County and beyond, through the protection and creation, where appropriate, of priority habitats and corridors, and linkages and steppingstones between such areas, contributing to the creation of the national Nature Recovery Network.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM31	89	Policy DM6 – Historic Environment	Amend Policy DM6 to the following: 1. Proposals for waste development will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where heritage assets and their settings are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Where possible, enhancement of the historic environment will be encouraged. 2. Proposals~~, as a first principle,~~ should avoid harm to the **significance of heritage assets and their setting** ~~historic environment~~. ~~Proposals likely to cause~~ **If** harm **may occur, then this should be mitigated to protect** ~~to~~ the significance of a heritage asset~~, including its~~ **and their** setting**.** ~~s,~~ **Where harm cannot be mitigated, the Council will consider the** ~~will be subject to the policy~~ requirements set out in the NPPF~~,~~ **relating to the tests of harm** ~~including striking an appropriate balance between harm~~ and **significant** public benefit**s**. 3. Proposals that would affect the **significance o**f any heritage asset and/ or its setting, designated or non-designated, will need to be accompanied by a Heritage Statement which, as a minimum, should: a) Provide sufficient detail proportionate to the significance and the level of impact on the heritage asset including its setting; b) Describe and assess the significance of the asset and/ or its setting to determine its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest; **c) Include archaeological assessments, followed by field evaluation where necessary, where there are heritage assets with archaeological interest to understand the character, condition and extent of archaeological remains;** ~~c)~~ **d)** Identify the impact of the development on the ~~special character~~ **significance of the heritage** ~~of the~~ asset, including any cumulative impacts; ~~d)~~ **e) Where some harm is unavoidable,** ~~P~~ **p**rovide clear and convincing justification for any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting; and ~~e)~~ **f)** ~~Agree~~ **Identify** ~~the~~ mitigation **measures to overcome** of the impacts on the significance of the heritage assets, including their fabric, their setting, their amenity value and arrangements for reinstatement.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM32	91	Paragraph 8.87	Amend the supporting text for Policy DM6 to: Where proposals would result in the total or part loss of a heritage asset, applicants for waste proposals will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset in a manner appropriate to its importance, with this made available to the public. The information ~~should be~~ **will be submitted** ~~updated~~ to the Historic Environment Record **in accordance with those records requirements**.
MM33	93	Policy DM7- Flood Risk and Water Resource	Amend Policy DM7 to: *Flood Risk* 1. Proposals for waste management facilities will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where they are located in low flood risk areas. Where this is not possible and proposals are within an area with a known risk of flooding, including potential risk in the future, they will need to demonstrate the Sequential Test has been applied and a Flood Risk Assessment and Exception Test undertaken where required. 2. Proposals for waste management facilities will be **permitted** ~~supported~~ where it can be demonstrated there will be no unacceptable impact on the integrity and function of floodplains and there is no increased risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere. 3. Proposals should also, where appropriate, include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs), incorporating rainwater harvesting, to manage surface water run-off. *Water Resources* 4. Proposals for waste management facilities will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impacts on the quantity and quality of water resources, including groundwater and surface water, taking account of Source Protection Zones, the status of surface watercourses and waterbodies and groundwater bodies. Where possible, proposals should include measures to enhance water quality. 5. For landfill and landraising schemes, proposals will need to demonstrate the ground / geological conditions are suitable.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM34	98	Policy DM8 – Public Access	Amend Policy DM8 to: Proposals for waste development will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated this will not have an unacceptable impact on the existing rights of way network and its users. Where this is not possible, satisfactory proposals for temporary or permanent diversions, which are of at least an equivalent interest or quality, must be provided and improvements and enhancements to the rights of way network will be sought where practical.
MM35	103	Policy DM10 – Cumulative Impacts of Development	Amend Policy DM10 to: Proposals for waste management development will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that there are no unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment, health or on the amenity of a local community.
MM36	104	Policy DM11 – Airfield Safeguarding	Amend Policy DM11 to: Proposals for waste development within Airfield Safeguarding areas will be ~~supported~~ **permitted** where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development during the construction, operational and, where relevant, restoration and after use phases, will not result in any unacceptable adverse impacts on aviation safety.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM37		Policy DM12 – Highway Safety and Vehicle Movements/ Routeing	Amend Policy DM12 to the following: 1. Proposals for waste management facilities where sustainable alternative modes of transporting waste are not viable or practical will be ~~supported~~ **permitted where it can be demonstrated through a transport assessment or statement** that: a) The highway network including any necessary improvements can satisfactorily and safely accommodate the vehicle movements, including peaks in vehicle movements, likely to be generated; b) The vehicle movements likely to be generated would not cause an unacceptable impact on the environment and/or disturbance to local amenity; c) Measures have been put in place to minimise the impact of additional vehicle movements, for example directional signage, wheel washing, street cleansing, sheeting of load;. d) Where appropriate, adequate vehicle routeing schemes have been put in place to minimise the impact of traffic on local communities; **and** e) Adequate provision has been provided for safe vehicle manoeuvring and loading along with sufficient vehicle parking and EV charging points.
MM38	109	Paragraph 8.148	Add the following explanatory text to paragraph 8.148: To enable safe movement onto the highway and to prevent further impacts, development proposals should design sites that enable sufficient space for the safe manoeuvring of vehicles, loading/ unloading and parking, for both HGV's and private vehicles as well as access for emergency services. Charging points for electrical vehicles should also be available **for use by off- site and on-site mobile plant and vehicles associated with the proposal and should be considered** in any parking layout. **This will help to encourage the use of low or zero emission vehicles and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as per Policy SP5: Climate Change.**

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM39	111	Monitoring	Add the following explanatory text following paragraph 9.3: **The monitoring report will also provide updates to the following information using the latest data available at the time to update Chapter 5 of the Plan and provide key information in which to monitor the policies and the Plan to ensure it remains reflective of current needs:** **• Waste arisings for LACW, C&I Waste and CD&E Waste** **• Waste management methods (percent of arisings recycled, recovered and disposed) for LACW, C&I Waste and CD&E Waste** **• Operational facilities in the Plan area and their operational capacity categorised by facility type ((i.e. anaerobic digestion, transfer etc.)** **• Permitted waste facilities and their permitted/ anticipated capacity for the monitoring period, categorised by facility type (i.e. anaerobic digestion, transfer etc.)**
MM40	111	Monitoring	Add the following explanatory text between 9.3 and 9.4: **The Councils will also engage with District and Borough Councils, neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities and other relevant bodies whilst undertaking the monitoring report to ensure any relevant local, regional and national strategic matters are taken account when monitoring the policies and Plan.**
MM41	111	Monitoring	Add the following text to paragraph 9.5 to create two paragraphs: Appendix 1 contains a detailed monitoring and implementation table which sets out the policies, performance indicators and triggers for monitoring. **Based upon the performance of the policies, the monitoring report will conclude how this impacts the delivery of the Strategic Objectives and the Vision.** **If monitoring indicates a review of a policy, or the Plan, is required, the relevant bodies will be consulted for their input and feedback at the earliest stage possible.**

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM42	113	SP2	Add the following text to the corrective action: If recycling levels fall below aspirations, revisions **will be** made **to waste management forecasts in Chapter 5. Where necessary, review the Plan to consider the allocation of specific sites or areas of search for new waste management facilities.**
MM43	114	SP4	Add the following text to the corrective action: Review policy **and, if necessary, review the Plan and consider the allocation of specific sites or areas of search for new waste management facilities to ensure need being** ~~met~~ **adequately met.**