Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

Waste Local Plan and Waste Core Strategy

Authority Monitoring Report

2019 – 2021

February 2024

Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottingham City Council

Contents

Executive Summary

All Local Planning Authorities are required to undertake regular monitoring of their Local Plans. This includes a review of the progress in preparing new documents and assessing how effectively existing policies are being implemented. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have a statutory duty to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste, with the Councils working jointly on Waste Plans. This monitoring report is for the Councils' Waste Local Plan and Waste Core Strategy. Although normally prepared annually when data becomes available this report covers the period 1 January 2019 – 31 December 2021.

This monitoring report provides an update of the latest National Policy and Guidance that has been introduced since the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy in 2013. It then moves on to update the background information which was used to develop the Waste Core Strategy, including: social and economic indicators; waste arisings by waste stream; how waste is being managed; current operational capacity and waste movements between the authorities and other authorities. The report also assesses the performance of the policies within the Waste Core Strategy and the saved polices within the Waste Local Plan (2002). The report concludes with an update on the progress of the new Waste Local Plan and includes details on the duty to cooperate undertaken during the monitoring period.

Overall, this monitoring report shows that waste arisings across all waste streams have been lower than the arisings forecasted in the Waste Core Strategy. Also, the ambitious 70% recycling target across all waste streams by 2025 is likely to be missed, with recycling rates seemingly to have stalled. Therefore, whilst current operational waste capacity across waste facilities in the Plan Area is lower than the forecasted needed capacity, which is based upon the forecasted arisings, this is not a current reflection of the current requirements of the Plan area. This reflects the need to update the Waste Local Plan and Waste Core Strategy, which the Councils are currently working towards with the new Waste Local Plan.

1. Introduction

1.1. This Authority Monitoring Report has been prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council to report on the preparation and implementation of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This monitoring report covers the period 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2021. Previous monitoring reports have been based upon the financial year, however as the data available that can be used to calculate waste arisings for certain waste streams and operational capacity is based upon calendar years, the Councils have chosen to align future monitoring reports with this data.

1.2. The main purpose of the report is to review:

a) New national and other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account.
b) The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future waste policies.
c) Forecasted waste arisings and required capacity in the plan area.
d) How well existing waste planning policies are working.
e) The progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the Waste Local Plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

1.3. Information on Local Plan progress is presented up to October 2023. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Waste Local Plan?

1.4. The planning system in the United Kingdom is plan-led with national policy and guidance on key development issues setting the context for the preparation of local planning policy documents against which all planning applications must be determined.

1.5. Each local planning authority is required to prepare a Local Plan to set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for future development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.

1.6. Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District/Borough, along with those

prepared by the County and City Councils, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.

1.7. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have an adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013). Both documents were prepared and adopted jointly with Plan 1 displaying the Plan area. Nottinghamshire County Council also has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (March 2021), which is subject to a separate monitoring report. The Nottingham City Part 2 Local Plan contains policies on minerals and as such, there is not a separate Minerals Local Plan for Nottingham.

What does this report monitor?

1.8. This monitoring report follows the structure of the adopted Waste Core Strategy, with the report firstly outlining any new national policy and guidance that has been introduced or supersedes existing policy since the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy in 2013, therefore updating Chapter 2.

1.9. The report updates background information that was used within the Waste Core Strategy to estimate waste arisings and plan future capacity. This includes providing an update on key social and economic indicators, such as population and housing growth, that affect waste arisings that was detailed in chapter 3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

1.10. An update on chapter 4, Waste Management, is provided for the monitoring period. This includes providing the latest available data on waste arisings for each waste stream and how this waste is treated (i.e., how much is recycled, recovered or disposed). These figures will be compared to the estimated figures in the Waste Core Strategy.

1.11. The report also provides an update on the current waste management capacity and assess whether this is sufficient to handle waste arisings in the plan area. Significant trends in patterns of waste movement (imports/exports) between Waste Planning Authorities is also considered to indicate whether the plan area has sufficient capacity to handle arisings.

1.12. The report also monitors the performance of individual policies to see how effectively they are working and to ensure that they remain relevant. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review.

1.13. The Waste Core Strategy polices have been assessed using the monitoring and implementation framework which was developed as part of the strategy.

The existing ‘saved’ policies from the Waste Local Plan do not have specific monitoring indicators attached to them but have been assessed to determine how well they continue to reflect national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy (NPPW) for Waste.

1.14. The report concludes with an update on the progress in preparing the new Waste Local Plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

2. National Policy and Guidance

2.1. Since the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy in 2013, new national policies have introduced new targets and aims that will affect waste management and so will affect the overarching aims and needs of future Waste Local Plans. Below details policies and Acts have come into force since the Waste Core Strategy adoption.

2.2. It should also be noted that whilst the UK left the European Union is 2020, the EU's policies on waste have been transposed into UK law and therefore they remain relevant until they are updated or replaced by new legislation.

National Policy

National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW, 2014)

2.3. In terms of policy, one of the biggest changes since the Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2013 was the introduction of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW, 2014). The NPPW sits alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (which has been amended several times, with the latest edition published in 2023) and sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable approach to waste management and use. It aims to ensure waste management facilities make a positive contribution to communities and to balance the need for waste management with the interests of the community.

Resources and Waste Strategy (2018)

2.4. In 2018, the European Union agreed a package of measures as part of its Circular Economy Action Plan. This included measures increasing the recycling target for municipal waste to 65% by 2035, higher than the target set by the 2007 national Waste Strategy for England of 50% by 2020 used in the Waste Core Strategy (2013).

2.5. These targets have been adopted by the UK Government through the Resources and Waste Strategy (2018), setting a target recycling rate for England of 65% for municipal waste by 2035 and seeks to limit the landfill of municipal waste to 10% or less by 2030. The strategy also seeks to eliminate all biodegradable waste, such as food or garden waste, from landfill by 2030.

Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

2.6. The Government published a national Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013 which was updated in 2021. The plan brings together

several policies under the umbrella of one national plan. It seeks to encourage a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource management and outlines the policies that are in place to help move towards the goal of a zero-waste economy in the UK.

2.7. The Waste Management Plan for England provides an overview of the management of all waste streams in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD).

Environment Act (2021)

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

2.9. It also strives to standardise collection of waste across England, introduce food waste collection from households and introduce a Deposit Return Scheme.

2.10. The UK government has also published the 25-year Environment Plan (2018) and the Environment Act (2021) sets out that this must be reviewed every five years. The first review was undertaken in 2023 with the Environmental Improvement Plan (2023) published. This included a new target to halve residual waste (waste sent to be landfilled, incinerated or used in energy recovery in the UK overseas) produced per person by 2042 for all waste streams (except for major mineral waste).

3. Key social and economic indicators

3.1. As outlined in Chapter 3 of the Waste Core Strategy an understanding of the plan area is needed to plan effectively for the future. This includes understanding social and economic indicators such as the number of people living and working in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham as this affects the amount and types of waste produced and the need for additional waste management infrastructure across the Plan area.

3.2. The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) recommends establishing a growth profile for waste arisings by calculating arisings per head by dividing annual arisings by population or household data. Therefore Table 1 provides the population estimates for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and Table 2 sets out each District/Borough and Nottingham City future requirements for housing.

Table 1: Population estimates to 2038.

Area	**2018**	**2038**
Ashfield	127,151	146,797
Bassetlaw	116,839	130,175
Broxtowe	113,272	124,427
Gedling	117,786	129,127
Mansfield	108,841	119,587
Nottingham	331,069	353,679
Newark and Sherwood	121,566	136,148
Rushcliffe	117,671	138,288
Total	**1,154,195**	**1,278,229**

ONS Population projections for local authorities: Table 2, 2018 Based. (Published March 2020)

Table 2: Future Housing Growth based upon emerging and adopted Local Plans.

Area	Plan document and status	Dwellings per annum
Ashfield	10-year supply scenario adopted by Cabinet in December 2022	467
Bassetlaw	Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Publication Version Composite (July 2022- At examination)	582
Broxtowe	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Preferred Option document (January 2023- Draft Plan)	390
Gedling	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Preferred Option document (January 2023- Draft Plan)	497
Mansfield	Mansfield Local Plan (adopted 2020)	325
Nottingham	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Preferred Option document (January 2023- Draft Plan)	1610
Newark and Sherwood	Amended Core Strategy DPD (adopted 2019) and Allocations & Development Management DPD (adopted 2013)	454
Rushcliffe	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Preferred Option document (January 2023- Draft Plan)	622
Total		**4,947**

3.3. Tables 1 and 2 show that population growth is still expected in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham as outlined in the Waste Core Strategy. It is therefore likely then, even if waste produced per person is reduced, there will be a growth in the total waste arisings for the plan area.

3.4. In terms of economic growth in the plan area, the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area and Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area Employment Land Needs Study (2021) undertaken by Lichfield's details employment land requirements to meet future growth. The report includes a range of future requirements dependent on different scenarios, with both Brexit and the COVID pandemic creating uncertainty and so making it difficult to forecast future needs.

4. Waste Management in the Plan Area

4.1. Chapter 4 of the Waste Core Strategy estimates the amount of waste likely to be produced over the plan period and how this will be treated throughout the lifetime of the plan. Using these forecasts and considering existing capacity, the Waste Core Strategy then identifies how much additional capacity will be needed in the future to ensure sufficient capacity to handle arisings.

4.2. The authority monitoring process is therefore used to update this information, where relevant data is available, and to assess whether the assumptions within the Waste Core Strategy remain valid.

Waste Arisings

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) Arisings

4.3. Table 3 below shows the total amount of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham in the calendar years of 2019, 2020 and 2021. The total amount of LACW has increased since 2019, increasing from just under 577,000 tonnes to just under 593,000 tonnes, with a small decline in 2020 to just under 575,000 tonnes.

4.4. Whilst the total arisings in Nottinghamshire have increased over the monitoring period, LACW produced in Nottingham City has fallen slightly by around 4,000 tonnes.

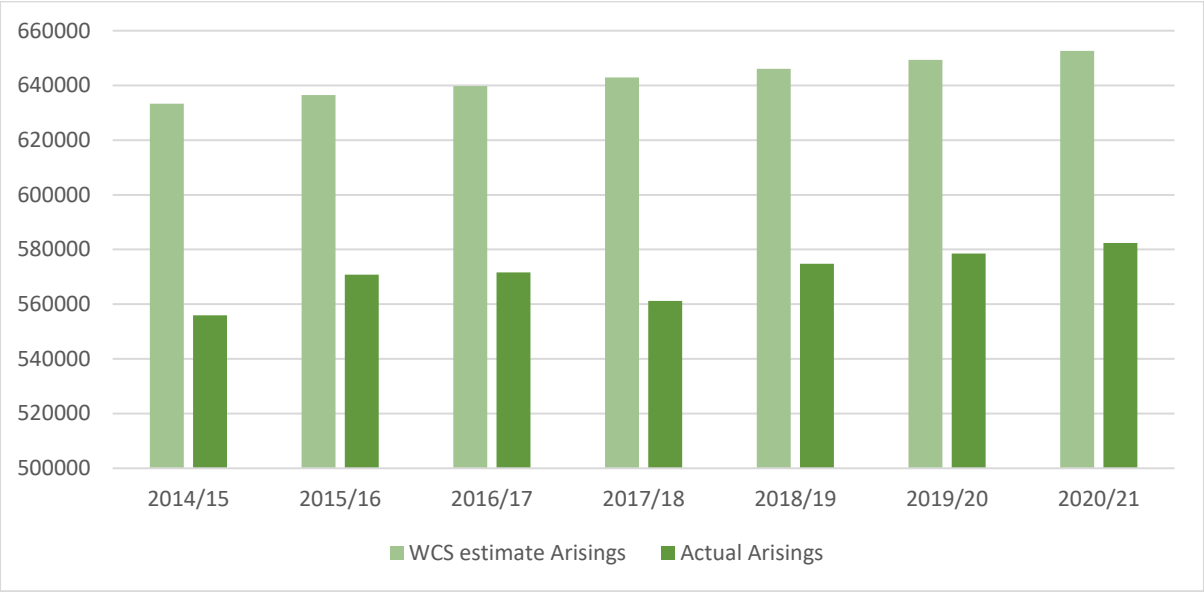
Table 3: Total Local Authority Collected Waste produced.

	Nottinghamshire	**Nottingham**	**Total**
2019	413,169	163,678	576,846
2020	418,920	155,900	574,820
2021	432,809	159,895	592,704

Source: WasteDataFlow using parameter 'Total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)'

4.5. Whilst the total of LACW produced in the Plan area is growing as expected, arisings remain lower than the forecasted LACW arisings in the Waste Core Strategy as shown in Figure 1. In 2020/2021, actual LACW arisings was 66,000 tonnes lower than forecasted in the Waste Core Strategy for 2020/2021. This is likely due to the introduction of measures to reduce the quantity of waste, with more measures expected to come into place brought in by the Environment Act (2021).

Figure 1: Actual LACW Arisings compared to Waste Core Strategy LACW Arisings estimates (financial year).



Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Arisings

4.6. Unlike LACW, there is no published data available on the arisings of Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I). Within the latest Waste Needs Assessment (2023) that AECOM have produced for the Councils to support the new Waste Local Plan is a methodology that estimates C&I arisings within the Plan area using the Environment Agency's annual Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). This methodology adapts the national DEFRA 'Reconcile' methodology and is widely recognised to be the best way for calculating C&I waste arisings for the purpose of waste infrastructure planning. This methodology has therefore been used to estimate arisings for this monitoring report.

4.7. As detailed in the Waste Needs Assessment (2023), the method used is as follows:

a) Identify the total amount of waste received at EA permitted facilities that originated from Nottinghamshire and Nottingham using the 'waste received' tab in the Waste Data Interrogator.
b) Exclude the following sites categorised as:
   - Mobile Plant
   - Processing
   - Storage
   - Transfer
c) Exclude basic waste category Hazardous.

d) Deduct the following waste streams:
   - Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arisings calculated from the WasteDataFlow
   - Construction, demolition and excavation waste (C, D&E) arisings (EWC Chapter 17, EWC Code of 19 12 09 and 20 02 02)
   - Agricultural Waste arisings (EWC Code of 02 01)
   - Mining Waste arisings (EWC Chapter 01)

4.8. Table 4 below shows this methodology in practice and details the calculated arisings for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

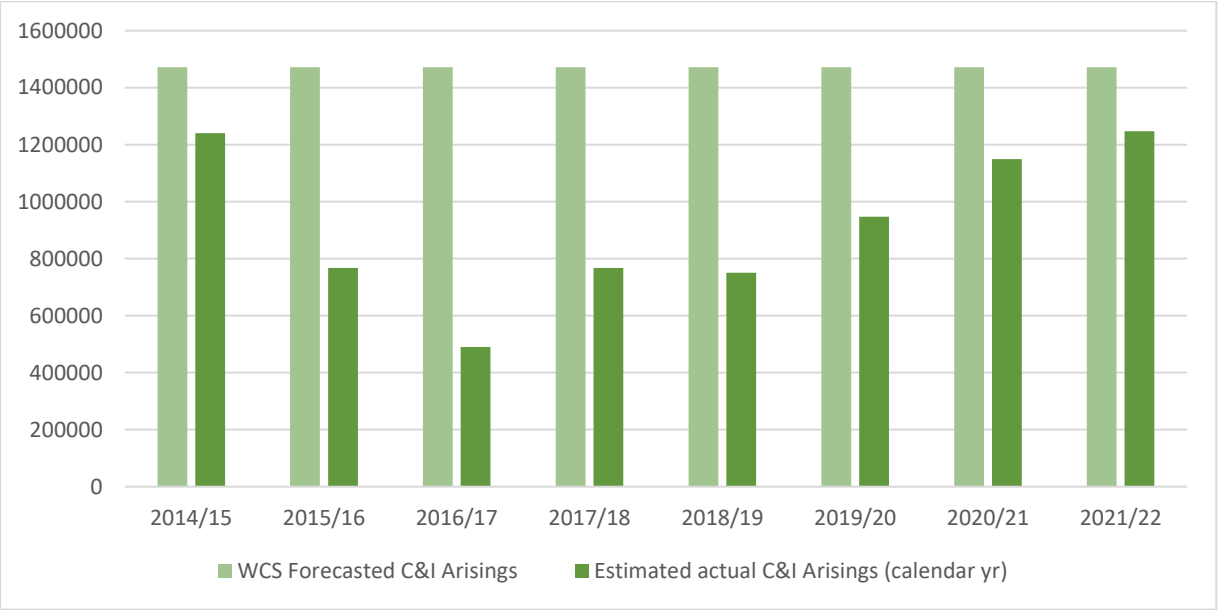
4.9. Table 4 shows that C&I arisings have increased over the monitoring period, reaching a peak of 1.25 million tonnes not seen since 2014 as shown in Figure 2. This may be because of the increased amount of EWC Chapter 19 and 20 waste received by permitted facilities, with certain exports markets closing since 2019, particularly for Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).

Table 4: Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Waste Stream	**Tonnage**		
	2019	**2020**	**2021**
Total waste movements arising in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham (using 'waste received' tab) excluding transfer, processing, storage and mobile plant facilities and hazardous waste category	2,616,848	2,761,398	3,212,613
Mining Waste (Chapter 1)	836	26	588
Agricultural wastes (Waste Code 02 01)	30,919	29,600	77,916
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes (Chapter 17, Waste Code 19 12 09 and 20 02 02)	1,060,990	1,007,574	1,294,543
Local Authority Collected Waste	576,846	574,820	592,704
Remaining Tonnage	**947,256**	**1,149,378**	**1,246,862**

4.10. Whilst C&I arisings have grown over the monitoring period, as shown in Figure 2 arisings remain below the forecasted arisings from the Waste Core Strategy, which anticipated arisings of 1,472,000 tonnes (just under 1.5 million tonnes) by 2020.

Figure 2: Comparison of estimated C&I waste arisings from the WCS to estimated actual C&I waste arisings from 2014 to 2021.



4.11. It should be noted that the Waste Needs Assessment (2023) deducts coal fired power station waste (EWC Code of 10 01) from the total arisings to establish a baseline which is used to forecast future C&I arisings for the new Waste Local Plan. Table 5 details the C&I arisings for 2019, 2020 and 2021 deducting the power station waste.

Table 5: Commercial and Industrial Waste arisings excluding power station waste (EWC Code of 10 01).

Arisings	**Tonnage**		
	2019	**2020**	**2021**
Calculated C&I Arising	947,256	1,149,378	1,246,862
Power station waste (10 01)	44,530	159,814	280,785
Remaining Tonnage	**902,727**	**989,564**	**966,077**

Source: Waste Data Interrogator (received)

Construction and demolition (C, D&E) waste arisings

4.12. Similar to calculating the Commercial and Industrial waste arisings, the Waste Needs Assessment (2023) also estimates the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C, D&E) waste arisings using the Waste Data Interrogator.

4.13. As detailed in the Waste Needs Assessment (2023), the method used is as follows:

a) Identify the total amount of waste received at EA permitted facilities that originated from Nottinghamshire and Nottingham using the 'waste received' tab in the Waste Data Interrogator.
b) Exclude the following sites categorised as:
   - Mobile Plant
   - Processing
   - Storage
   - Transfer
c) Exclude basic waste category Hazardous.
d) Select EWC Chapter 17, EWC Code of 19 12 09 and 20 02 02

4.14. As well as the arisings calculated using the above methodology, AECOM recognised that the Vale Road Quarry facility, located in Nottinghamshire, recorded a significant amount of waste as 'Waste Planning Authority not codeable (East Midlands)'. This means the waste originated somewhere in the East Midlands, but the exact location is unknown. It is likely that a portion of the waste received originates from Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and therefore 50% of this 'non-codeable' waste received into Vale Road Quarry has been added to the waste arisings estimate for C, D&E waste.

4.15. This methodology has been used in this authority monitoring report, with Table 6 below detailing the arisings for C, D&E for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 6: C, D&E Waste Arisings for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

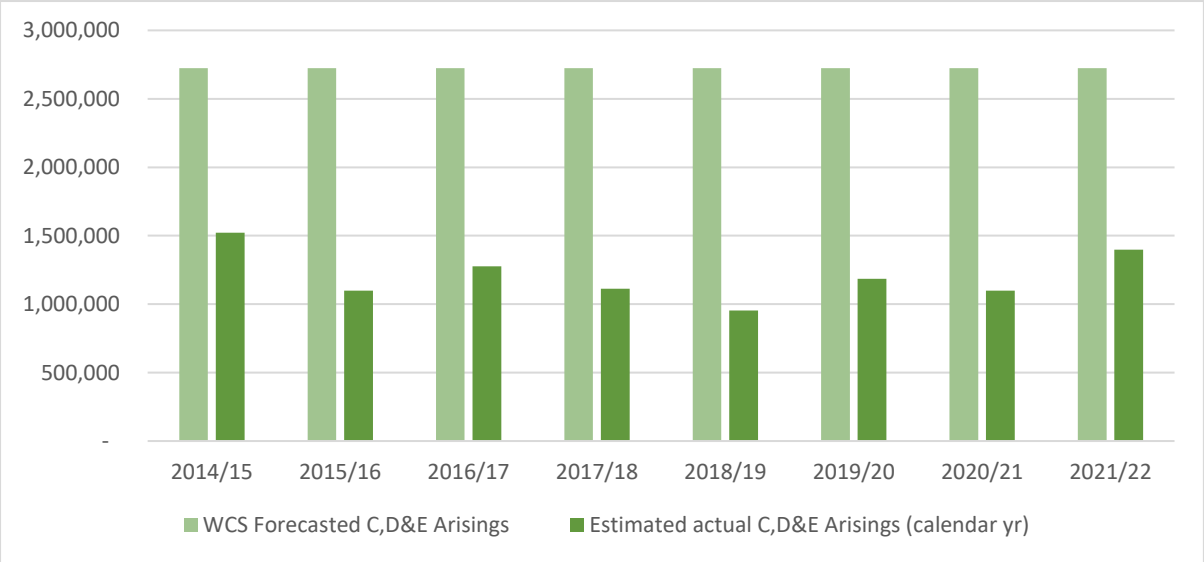
	2019	**2020**	**2021**
C, D&E waste arisings (Chapter 17, 19 12 09 and 20 02 02)	1,060,991	1,007,574	1,294,543
50% of Vale Road not codeable (East Midlands)	125,033	91,209	102,653
Total arisings	**1,186,024**	**1,098,783**	**1,397,196**

Source: Waste Data Interrogator (received)

4.16. As shown in Table 6 C, D&E arisings grew over the monitoring period, with arisings increasing to just under 1.4 million tonnes by 2021. As shown in Figure 3, arisings have fluctuated since 2014 between 1 and 1.4 million tonnes.

4.17. As detailed in Table 3 of the Waste Core Strategy, it was anticipated that arisings for C, D&E waste by 2020 would be around 2.7 million tonnes. Figure 3 shows that actual arisings for C, D&E waste are estimated to be much lower than forecasted by the Waste Core Strategy.

Figure 3: Comparison of estimated C, D&E waste arisings from the WCS to estimated actual C, D&E waste arisings from 2014 to 2021.



Summary of arisings in the plan area

4.18. Overall, waste arisings across all waste streams are increasing but remain below the estimated arisings used to plan for additional capacity in the Waste Core Strategy. Table 7 shows that for the above waste streams actual arisings in 2021 were about 3.2 million tonnes, 1.6 million tonnes less than the forecasted arisings of 4.8 million tonnes for 2020.

4.19. Considering this difference and that the arisings were estimated in 2013, it is time to update the Waste Core Strategy and the estimates. This is being worked towards with the new Waste Local Plan, with further details in chapter 7 of this report.

Table 7: Actual waste arisings compared to forecasted waste arisings.

Waste Stream	Actual arisings as of 2021	Forecasted arisings for 2020/21 from WCS	Difference between actual and forecasted arisings
LACW	593,000	653,000	-63,000
C&I	1,247,000	1,472,000	-225,000
C, D&E	1,397,000	2,725,000	-1,328,000
TOTAL	**3,237,000**	**4,850,000**	**-1,613,000**

Figures are rounded to nearest thousand tonnes.

Methods of Waste Management

4.20. In order to ensure sufficient capacity to handle the forecasted future waste arisings, the Waste Core Strategy made ambitious assumptions that, for all waste streams, 70% of waste would be recycled by 2025, with a maximum 10% of residual waste being landfilled and the remaining 20% treated through energy recovery.

4.21. The monitoring report provides an opportunity to consider how the plan area is performing against these targets. An update is provided below by each waste stream.

Methods of Waste Management for LACW

4.22. The following paragraphs below detail the actual recycling rates for LACW, the percent of household waste sent to energy recovery and the percent of municipal waste sent to landfill for the plan area. As of 2019/20 it is no longer possible to obtain a breakdown of the tonnage or proportion of municipal (LACW) waste recycled or composted, recovered for energy or landfilled from the WasteDataFlow system. This information is only published for household waste and therefore excludes any trade waste or rubble handled by the authority.

Recycling

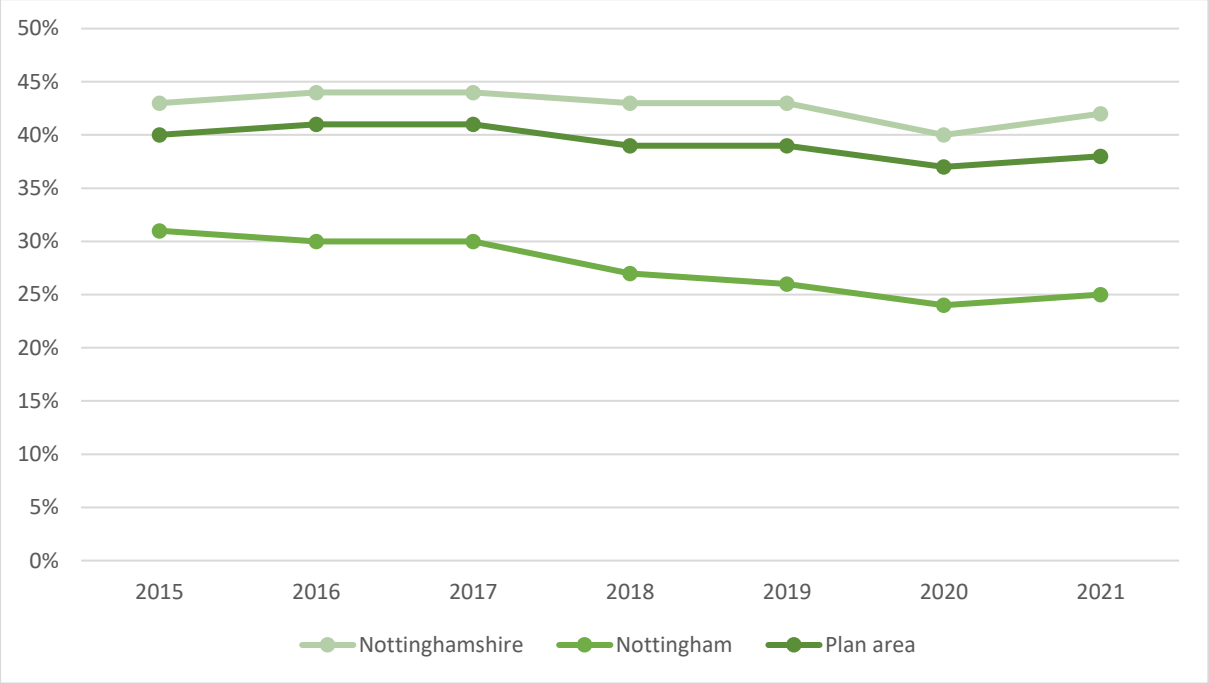
4.23. Table 8 and Figure 4 show that recycling levels in the Plan Area have stagnated, with rates staying between 37-39%. This reflects what is happening nationally, with recycling rates remaining static at 43-44% since 2011-2012. This is below the Waste Core Strategy's ambitious target to recycle or compost 70% of LACW by 2025. To achieve this the Councils would need to increase recycling rates by 28% for Nottinghamshire and 45% for Nottingham City in the next 4 years.

Table 8: Household Waste (Local Authority Collected Waste) recycled 2019-2021

	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Plan area
2019	43%	26%	39%
2020	40%	24%	37%
2021	42%	25%	38%

Source: Waste Data Flow using comparator Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (NI 192)

Figure 4: Percent of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting for Nottinghamshire, Nottingham and the Plan Area



Energy Recovery

4.24. Across the plan area, the total amount of LACW recovered for energy or sent for other forms of treatment has increased slightly since 2019, with an increase in amount of waste recovered for energy in Nottinghamshire and a decrease in the total of household waste recovered for energy in Nottingham. Table 9: Household (Local Authority Collected Waste) recovered 2019-2021.Table 9 below provides a breakdown for each authority.

4.25. Compared to the Waste Core Strategy forecast, which anticipated 20% of residual waste going to energy recovery facilities, the Plan Area is recovering more waste at 55.7% in 2021. This reflects the lower recycling rates which has increased the amount of residual waste that needs to be treated.

Table 9: Household (Local Authority Collected Waste) recovered 2019-2021.

	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Plan area
2019	51%	67%	54.8%
2020	54%	67%	57.4%
2021	53%	64%	55.7%

Source: Waste Data Flow using comparator Household waste sent for Energy Recovery (BVPI82c)

Disposal

4.26. The total amount of LACW disposed of to landfill has fallen annually from 29.5% to 6.2% since the Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2013. Table 10 below provides a breakdown over the current monitoring period, showing that the amount landfilled has increased by approximately 1% over the monitoring period, with 5% more of LACW from Nottingham being landfilled in 2021 compared to 2019. Please note that this is the percent of municipal waste being landfilled, and so includes both waste from households and trade that is collected by the waste collection authorities.

4.27. The Plan Area is therefore meeting the assumptions set in the Waste Core Strategy of a maximum of 10% of residual waste being disposed of, with 6.2% of the plan areas municipal waste being landfilled in 2021.

Table 10: Municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) landfilled 2019-2021.

	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Plan area
2019	5%	5%	5.3%
2020	5%	7%	5.7%
2021	5%	10%	6.2%

Source: Waste Data Flow using comparator Total MSW sent to landfill (NI 193)

Summary for LACW

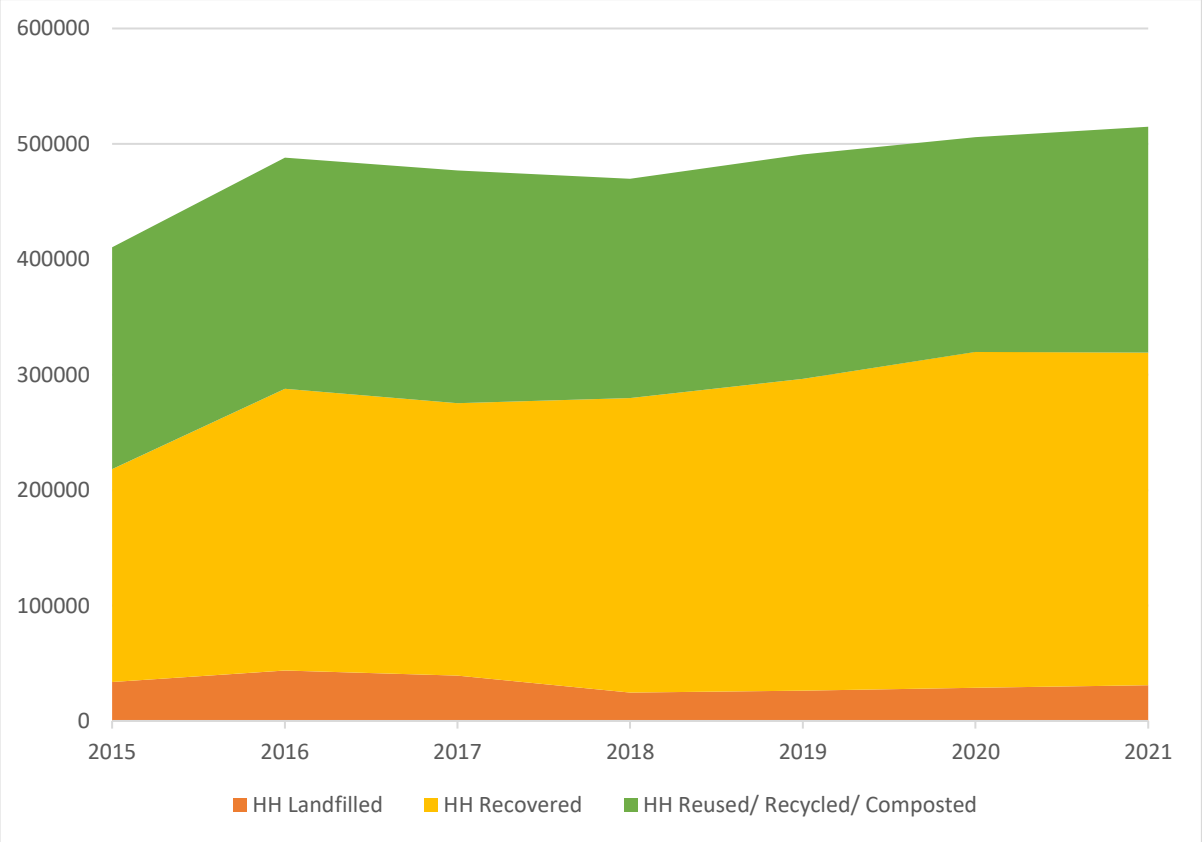
4.28. Overall, as shown in Table 11 the plan area is not recycling as much LACW as forecasted but is sending less waste to landfill than anticipated. Due to this, more LACW is being recovered then forecasted.

Table 11: Comparing how LACW is managed during the monitoring period to the Waste Core Strategy targets.

LACW	Monitoring period			WCS target
	2019	2020	2021	
Recycling	39%	37%	38%	70%
Recovery	54.8%	57.4%	55.7%	20%
Disposal	5.3%	5.7%	6.2%	10%

4.29. Figure 5 below compiles together the rates of recycling, recovery and landfill disposal from 2015 till 2021. This shows the increase in total household waste and that the amount being landfilled has decreased over time and the amount being recovered has increased as recycling, reuse and composting has stalled.

Figure 5. Method of management of household collected waste since 2015.



Methods of Waste Management for C&I

4.30. The paragraphs below detail the estimated recycling, recovery and disposal rates for C&I waste. As there is no published data for C&I waste, these percents are estimated using the EA's Waste Data Interrogator.

4.31. Table 12 show that since 2019 recycling of C&I has fallen from 70% to 63%. This has resulted in more C&I waste being recovered over the monitoring period, with this increasing by 5%, and disposed of, increasing by 2%.

Table 12: Estimated C&I Waste recycling rates 2019-2021

	Recycling % for Plan area	**Recovery % for Plan Area**	**Landfill % for Plan Area**
2019	70%	4%	26%
2020	63%	7%	29%
2021	63%	9%	28%

Source: Waste Data Interrogator (received)

4.32. Compared to LACW, recycling of C&I is nearly at the 70% target set by the Waste Core Strategy. However, the amount of C&I waste going to landfill is above the assumption that a maximum of 10% would be sent to landfill, with this reflected in the lower percent of waste being sent for energy recovery.

Methods of Waste Management for C, D&E

4.33. The paragraphs below detail the estimated recycling, recovery and disposal rates for C, D&E waste. As there is no published data for C, D&E waste, these percents are estimated using the EA's Waste Data Interrogator.

4.34. Table 13 show that rates of recycling and disposal of C, D&E waste have remained the same over the monitoring period, with 83% estimated to be recycled and 17% estimated to be disposed of at landfill.

4.35. Compared to the Waste Core Strategy, for C, D&E waste more is being recycled then forecasted as the rate is estimated to be over 70%. However, as no C, D&E waste is recovered, 7% more C, D&E waste is being disposed of at landfill then forecasted.

Table 13: Estimated C, D&E Waste recycling rates 2019-2021

	Recycling % for Plan area	**Recovery % for Plan Area**	**Landfill % for Plan Area**
2019	83%	-	17%

2020	83%	-	17%
2021	83%	-	17%

Source: Waste Data Interrogator (received)

Summary of Waste Management in the Plan Area

4.36. The paragraphs above show that whilst recycling rates for LACW remain low, for C&I and C, D&E recycling rates are high and have reached, or are in reach of, the aims of the Waste Core Strategy.

4.37. On the other hand, much less LACW is disposed of to landfill then forecasted, whilst rates for C&I and C, D&E remain high.

4.38. This information can be used to help understand if there is sufficient capacity in the plan area to treat waste arisings via suitable methods.

Waste capacity update

4.39. As outlined in Chapter 4 of the Waste Core Strategy, by forecasting how much waste will be generated in the plan area and considering how it might be treated, it can be estimated how much capacity is required to ensure there is sufficient capacity in the plan area to handle waste arisings. By looking at the existing waste management and disposal capacity, what additional capacity is required throughout the plan period can be calculated.

4.40. Paragraph 4.30 of the Waste Core Strategy outlines how the additional capacity requirements will vary depending on actual circumstances and so will need to be kept under review. The below sections provide an update for capacity, considering new permissions and site closures during the monitoring period and so can help to review required additional capacity.

Current waste management capacity

4.41. In line with national policy and guidance at the time, the Waste Core Strategy sets out estimates of waste management capacity based on those facilities which had planning permission at the time of writing. However, this does not necessarily take account of whether a facility has been built or is operating at full capacity. Estimates of permitted capacity, as set out in the Waste Core Strategy, may therefore over-estimate the true level of available capacity as they include non-operational facilities.

4.42. For this reason, the National Planning Policy for Waste, published in October 2014, changed this approach to focus on facilities which are built and operational as a more realistic measure of actual waste management capacity.

4.43. The authority monitoring process therefore provides an opportunity to update these estimates and take into consideration recent permissions and site closures.

New permissions for waste treatment facilities in the monitoring period

4.44. The full details of all applications permitted for new waste capacity in the monitoring period (1st January 2019- 31st December 2021) are detailed in Appendix A. This includes permissions for new facilities and for extensions to existing facilities whereby this increases its operational capacity. Table 14 below summaries the additional waste management treatment capacity and Table 15 sets out the additional waste disposal capacity.

Table 14. New or Extended Waste Treatment Capacity Permitted 2019-2021 (tonnes per annum)

Type	New Site	Extension	Total
Recycling	145,000	26,999	171,999
Recovery	-	-	-
Transfer	128,300	10,300	138,600
Total	**418,300**	**37,299**	**455,599**

Table 15: New or Extended Waste Disposal Capacity Permitted 2019-2021 (m^3)

Type	New	Extension	Total
Non-hazardous	-	-	-
Inert	119,721		119,721
Restricted User	88,363		88,363
Total	**208,084**		**208,084**

4.45. In total 455,599 tonnes of new waste treatment capacity were permitted in the three-year monitoring period. The majority of this was new recycling capacity, with 125,000 tonnes capacity permitted for a new facility to recycle road planings, including tar. Whilst a new facility, this site replaces an existing waste facility on the site.

4.46. Similarly, included within the new transfer capacity is 125,000 tonnes per annum capacity at a new facility in Colwick. This will replace the existing waste transfer station in Nottingham City at Freeth Street, which needs to be relocated due to redevelopment of the wider area. The Authority Monitoring report will detail these site closures when they occur in the reporting monitoring period.

4.47. Just under 120,000 cubic metres of inert disposal was permitted under the monitoring period at the Leen Valley Golf club, which is a deposit for recovery scheme. There were also two applications permitted which together provide a further 88,363 cubic metres of inert disposal capacity. However, these sites cannot import waste and are for internal disposal of inert waste generated by a specific project. These are therefore considered to be restricted users and will not be included within capacity for inert waste arisings.

Site closures during the current monitoring period

4.48. During the monitoring period, four significant waste facilities closed, these are detailed below in Table 16. The most significant closure was that of Staple Quarry landfill in December 2021, which was the only active non-hazardous landfill site in the plan area. There is capacity at the permitted Daneshill landfill site in Lound for non-hazardous waste, which did begin to accept waste in 2021, it remains unknown though whether the site will continue to accept and dispose of waste in the future.

Table 16: Waste facilities that closed 2019-2021

Site Name	Category	Capacity lost	Date of closure	Reason for closure
Cottam Power Station Ash disposal	Disposal (restricted user)	-	February 2019	Power station closure
Abbey Road Depot	Transfer	3,000tpa	2019	Relocated
Colwick Recycling	Transfer	20,000tpa	May 2020	Operator went into administration
Staple Quarry Landfill	Non-hazardous Landfill	-	December 2021	Capacity reached

Current capacity

4.49. Considering the new guidance, the current operational capacity for the plan area has been calculated by using the EA WDI. Looking at data on the waste received by permitted active facilities in the plan area, this helps tells us what facilities are active and the facility's operational capacity. To ensure capacity is not overestimated, only facilities recorded receiving waste in 2020 and/or 2021 have been considered active and included towards the operational capacity. Where the Councils are aware that a waste facility has closed since 2021, these will also be removed and not included within the estimated operational capacity.

4.50. To estimate the operational capacity of a facility, the highest throughput for the facility over the past seven years (from 2015 and 2021) recorded in the WDI was used.

4.51. Using the site category and facility type categories in the WDI, each facility has been classified into one of the below facility types:

- Transfer
- Anaerobic digestion
- Composting
- Recycling
- Other Recovery
- Energy Recovery
- Landfill

4.52. Table 17 below details the estimated operational capacity by facility type within the plan area. Appendix B lists the sites that fall within each category by District and Borough for the County and those found within Nottingham City. This list can be used by the developers and the Councils to check whether any non-waste development proposal will affect a waste site and whether any application is in accordance with policy WCS10 in the Waste Core Strategy which seeks to safeguard waste facilities.

Table 17: Operational Waste Treatment Capacity for the Plan Area in 2021 (tonnes per annum (tpa))

Facility type	**Operational Capacity**
Transfer	1,094,916
Anaerobic digestion	398,360
Composting	80,345
Recycling	2,476,090
Other recovery (deposit to land)	408,883
Energy Recovery	243,162
TOTAL	**4,701,756**

4.53. As the methodology for calculating waste treatment capacity is different to that used within the Waste Core Strategy to reach the figures displayed in Table 1, it is not possible to comment on how capacity has changed since the plan was adopted.

Current Disposal Capacity

4.54. Unlike waste treatment facilities which have an annual throughput capacity which can be measured in tonnes per annum, waste disposal sites have a finite total capacity related to the amount of voidspace measured in cubic metres (m3). Since the Waste Core Strategy was adopted there have been

significant landfill site closures which has reduced the amount of disposal capacity available, particularly for non-hazardous waste.

4.55. To understand the remaining disposal capacity in the plan area, the EA's 'Remaining Landfill capacity' dataset has been used. Table 18 provides the most recent estimate of remaining permitted voidspace capacity by type taken from the 2021 dataset. Appendix B also details the sites by location.

Table 18: Estimated remaining disposal capacity for the Plan area as at the end of 2021 (m3)

Disposal Facility Type		**Permitted Voidspace capacity remaining**
Non-hazardous		753,378
Inert		1,875,518
Restricted user		
	Power Station Ash	3,874,132
	Borrow Pits	383,603
Total		**6,886,631**

Non- Hazardous Disposal Capacity

4.56. The Waste Core Strategy identified an expected shortage in non-hazardous waste disposal capacity over the plan period. As of 2010, there were four remaining permitted sites with a combined capacity of approximately 4.7 million cubic metres. Three of the sites have now closed, most recently Staple Quarry landfill in December 2021.

4.57. Daneshill Landfill at Lound is now the only remaining non-hazardous landfill site in the Plan area, with remaining voidspace of around 750,000 m3. This site did cease receiving waste in 2017 however it recommenced accepting household waste in 2021. The site does have permission to accept waste until 2048, with the disposal of waste part of the site's restoration under its current planning permission.

Inert Disposal Capacity

4.58. As at the end of 2021, there were two inert disposal sites in the plan area; Vale Road Quarry near Mansfield and Serlby Quarry in Bassetlaw which together give a total permitted remaining capacity of 3,225,518 m3. However, due to the length of time that has lapsed at Serlby quarry without work being undertaken, it is likely that the site will be restored without the importation of waste. Therefore, its remaining capacity of 1,350,000 m3 has been deducted from the total inert disposal capacity shown in Table 18, leaving a remaining capacity of 1,875,518 m3 at Vale Road quarry.

Restricted user Disposal Capacity

4.59. There are three dedicated facilities for the disposal of power station ash, one for each of the coal fired power stations within the area. These sites are considered separately from other disposal facilities as they are not available for general use. Future demand for ash disposal is, however, likely to decrease with West Burton and Cottam power stations now closed. There is also growing demand to extract deposited ash to be re-sold.

4.60. There is also the restricted user landfill site at Borrow Pits whereby the site can only accept soil from sugar beet washing produced from the British Sugar site.

Permitted Capacity

4.61. The paragraphs above detail operational capacity and do not include sites that have been permitted but where not active as of 31 December 2021.

4.62. As Policy WCS3 safeguards both permitted and operational waste facilities, permitted facilities have also been included in Appendix B, with these sites indicated as not operational. In the interest of ensuring these are safeguarded and considered within planning decisions for non-waste proposals, this includes sites permitted outside the monitoring period between December 2021 and October 2023.

4.63. Included within Appendix B are several notable permissions which, if build, would substantially increase the waste management capacity. These permissions are detailed below in Table 19. As outlined above, as per National Guidance these sites are not included when calculating whether there is sufficient capacity to handle the plan areas waste arising.

Table 19: Proposed Major Waste Management Facilities for which Planning permission has been granted.

Facility name	Type of facility	Anticipated throughput	Additional notes
Bilsthorpe Energy Centre	Energy Recovery	120,000tpa	Permitted in 2016 and have commenced permission for expiry, therefore saving permission in perpetuity.
Eastcroft	Energy Recovery	140,000tpa	Permitted in 2016 to increase capacity by 140,000tpa. Not yet implemented.
Jordon Road Surfacing	Recycling	125,000tpa	Permitted in March 2020. Councils believe site is now operational.
Leen Valley Golf Course	Inert Landfill/ Deposit for recovery	119,721 m3	Permitted in July 2021. Councils believe site became operational in 2023.

EMERGE Centre	Energy Recovery	472,100tpa	Permitted in March 2022.
Harworth Colliery	Inert Landfill/ Deposit for recovery	3.6 million m3	Permitted in January 2023.

4.64. Table 19 shows that most of the permitted capacity is for energy recovery facilities, with 3 separate permissions which together would add 732,100 tonnes of recovery capacity to the plan area if they all become operational.

Summary of Capacity

4.65. As the methodology has changed on how to calculate waste management capacity following national guidance, it is difficult to compare the capacity as detailed in Table 1 in the Waste Core Strategy to the current waste management capacity in Table 17.

4.66. Table 20 and Table 21 below show that the current capacity of facilities in the plan area is insufficient for all types of facilities to be able to handle arisings and manage waste as per the ambitious targets. Whilst the permitted capacity at Harworth Colliery would cover the required capacity for inert disposal and the recovery capacity would be met by the three permitted energy from waste sites, the recent permissions would not provide sufficient capacity for recycling/composting or non-hazardous disposal.

4.67. It should be remembered though, as shown in Table 7, arisings of waste are below the forecasted arisings which were used to calculate the capacity requirements. Therefore, it is likely that the needed capacity figure in Table 20 and Table 21 is too high.

Table 20: Comparison of current waste treatment capacity and forecasted required capacity.

	Actual operational capacity	**WCS forecasted needed capacity**	**Difference**
Recycling/ Composting	2,954,795	4,416,000	-1,461,205
Energy Recovery	243,162	548,000	-304,838

*WCS Forecasted needed capacity calculated adding together table 1 (existing waste treatment capacity) and table 4b (indicative additional treatment capacity requirements to meet aspirational targets) from the Waste Core Strategy

Table 21: Comparison of current waste disposal capacity and forecasted required capacity.

	Actual operation capacity	**WCS forecasted needed capacity**	**Difference**

Non- hazardous	753,378	8,300,000	-7,546,622
Inert	1,875,518	4,300,000	-2,424,482

*WCS Forecasted needed capacity calculated by adding together table 2 (existing waste disposal capacity as at 2010) and table 4c (indicative additional disposal capacity requirements to meet aspirational targets) from the Waste Core Strategy

Waste Movements

4.68. Whilst it is the aim of the Waste Core Strategy to reach self-sufficiency, whereby there is sufficient capacity to handle the equivalent amount of waste arisings in the plan area, it is recognised that waste does move across authority boarders.

4.69. By using the EA's WDI Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) can look at significant waste movements between local authority areas. This can help identify key trends in movements of waste and identify if the WPA is reliant upon key facilities outside the plan area.

4.70. To identify significant waste movements, the EA data has been analysed to identify all waste movements above the following thresholds:

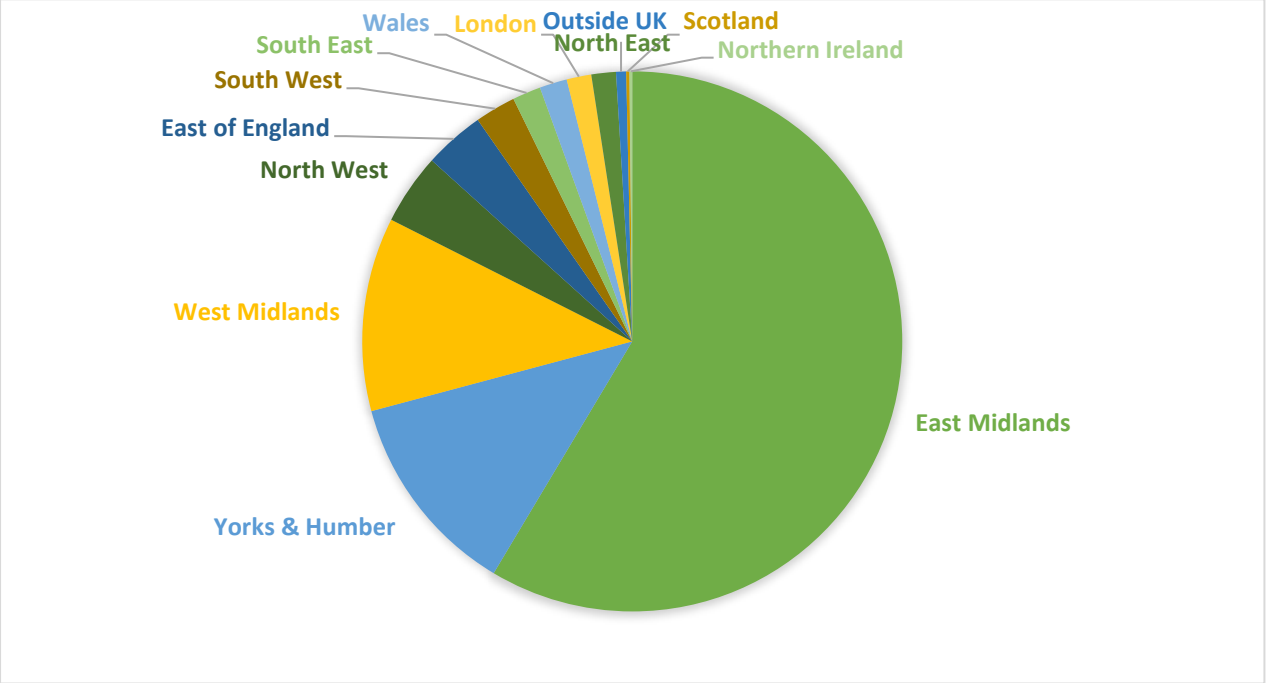
- 5,000 tonnes per annum for non-hazardous waste
- 10,000 tonnes per annum for inert waste
- 500 tonnes per annum for hazardous waste

4.71. These thresholds are applied to both import movements (waste originating outside the Plan area being imported into facilities within the Plan area) and export movements (waste originating from the Plan area being exported to facilities outside the Plan area). This is primarily used as part of the Councils' ongoing duty-to-cooperate.

Imports

4.72. In 2021, using the Waste Data Interrogator, around 1.7 million tonnes of waste from other WPAs was imported into the Plan area. As Figure 6 shows just over half (59%) of imported waste originated from the East Midlands region, with the largest quantities coming from the neighbouring counties of Derbyshire and Lincolnshire. Outside the East Midlands, 12% of the waste imported into the plan area came from the Yorkshire and Humber, with the largest quantities from Bradford City and Rotherham.

Figure 6: Waste imported into the plan area in 2021 by origin region.



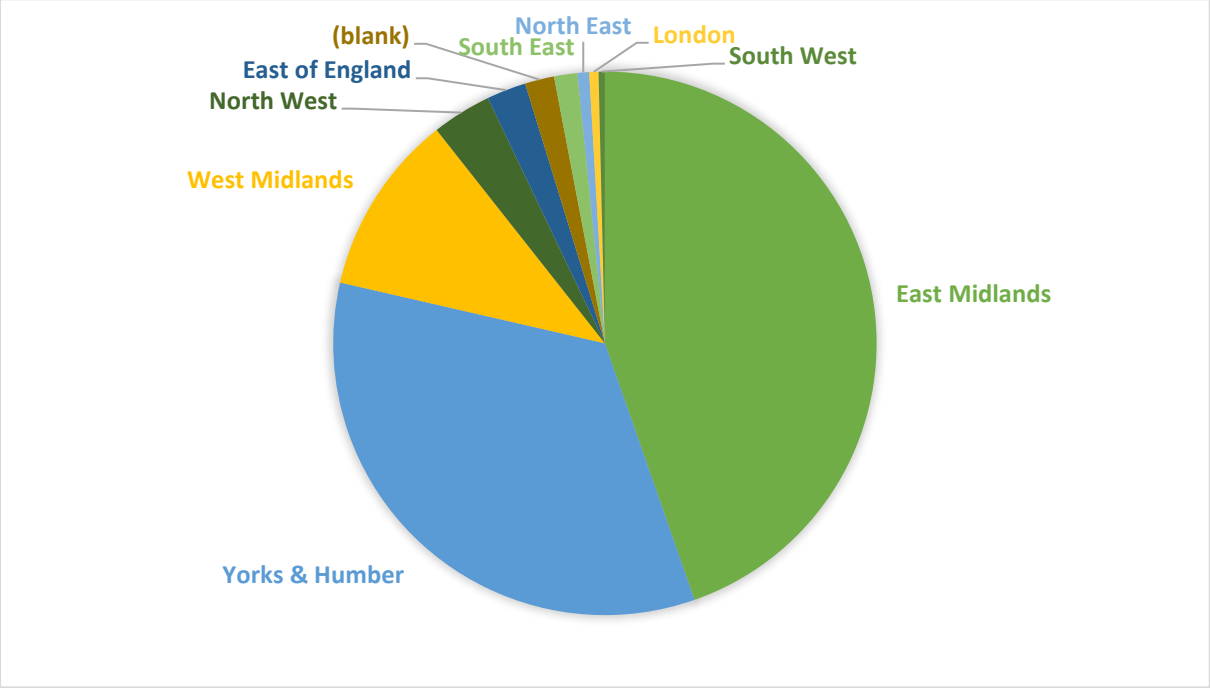
Source: 2021 Waste Data Interrogator (waste received) Version 2

Exports

4.73. In 2021, approximately 1.4 million tonnes of waste from the Plan area was exported to other WPAs to be treated. Similar to the imports, as shown in Figure 7 almost half of the exported waste (45%) was received by other WPAs in the East Midlands, with the neighbouring WPAs of Derbyshire and Lincolnshire receiving the most.

4.74. Outside the East Midlands, the Yorkshire and Humber region also received a large portion (34%) of the waste exported from the plan area, with Sheffield and Wakefield receiving the most waste within this region.

Figure 7: Waste exported from the plan area in 2021 to other WPAs by region



Source: 2021 Waste Data interrogator (waste received) Version 2

4.75. Further analysis has been conducted into the waste being exported to understand what type of facilities the waste is going to. Table 22 below shows the top ten facilities receiving waste from the plan area in 2021, their site category and the WPA they are located in.

Table 22: Top ten waste facilities outside the Plan Area that received waste originating in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham in 2021.

Site Name	Site Category	Facility WPA	Sum of Tonnes Received from plan area
Hope Cement Works	Incineration	Derbyshire	98,326
Leadenham Landfill & Household Waste Site	Landfill	Lincolnshire	92,394
Ferrybridge 2	Incineration	Wakefield	90,515
Sheffield Energy Recovery Facility	Incineration	Sheffield	57,673
Erin Landfill	Landfill	Derbyshire	46,794
Kirkby on Bain Landfill	Landfill	Lincolnshire	41,401
Long Marston Metal Recycling Centre	MRS	Worcestershire	40,071
Gainsborough Landfill	Landfill	Lincolnshire	39,339
Aggrecom Recycling Limited	Treatment	Derbyshire	36,176
Granville/Woodhouse Landfill	Landfill	Shropshire	33,741

Source: 2021 Waste Data Interrogator (waste received) Version 2

4.76. As highlighted in paragraph 4.73 and 4.74 , all but two of the facilities are within Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Sheffield and Wakefield which are the main WPAs waste is exported to. Out of the ten facilities, five are landfill sites that dispose of household and C&I waste predominantly. This reflects the decline of non-hazardous capacity available in the plan area as detailed in paragraph 4.56 and 4.57, with the last remaining non-hazardous landfill, Staple quarry, closing in 2021.

Summary of waste movements

4.77. Overall, the Plan area is a net importer of waste, treating more waste at its facilities then the Plan area generates.

4.78. The Councils recognise that due to closures of non-hazardous disposal sites in the plan area, we are exporting this waste to other WPAs who still have

active landfill sites. We will continue to monitor this movement and work with WPAs through the duty to cooperate and with the East Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Board.

Summary on Waste management in the Plan Area

4.79. Waste arisings are much lower than forecasted by the Waste Core Strategy, with 1.6 million tonnes or 33% less waste produced across the three main waste streams in 2021 than forecasted. The largest difference between actual and forecasted arisings is for C, D&E waste with 49% less waste produced then forecasted in 2021.

4.80. How waste is being treated is also different to the ambitious targets used to help calculate indicative capacity requirements for recycling, recovery and disposal facilities. In particular, less LACW is recycled and more recovered and more C&I waste is landfilled then predicted. On the flip side of this, more C, D&E waste is recycled then predicted and less LACW is sent to landfill.

4.81. Considering then that waste arisings are lower than forecasted, the management of waste profile differs to the ambitious targets set out in the Waste Core Strategy, the indicative capacity requirements as set out in the Waste Core Strategy are no longer reflective of the future need for the plan area.

4.82. It is time therefore for the plan to be reviewed fully and consider current actual arisings and current operational capacity and so update what additional capacity is required.

5. Waste Core Strategy Policy Performance

5.1. Chapter 8 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out a detailed monitoring framework against which to assess both individual policies and overall plan performance. This includes indicators, targets and trigger points for each policy where relevant. These are summarised in Table 18 below which sets out the key monitoring outcomes for each policy.

5.2. Since there may be several monitoring indicators and/or targets for each policy, the performance outcome is presented as a balanced judgement of overall performance. This may mean that, although there has been a slight worsening for one indicator/target, a significant improvement in other areas could still result in the policy performance being assessed as 'no change' or 'improving' overall.

Data Sources

5.3. Key data sources which have helped to inform this monitoring process are as follows:

- **Chapter 4: Waste Management in the Plan Area**. The above chapter includes details on waste arisings by waste stream and methods of waste management in the Plan Area.
- **Appendix A: Additional waste management capacity permitted during the monitoring period**. This table provides information of waste applications determined by the County Council and City Council during the monitoring period that granted either a new waste facility or additional capacity at an existing facility.
- **Appendix B: List of waste management sites in the plan area**. A list of the waste facilities understood to be currently operational based upon Councils own records and the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. These sources also have informed the estimated operational capacity, with the highest throughput recorded over the past 7 years used as the estimated capacity. The tables also list sites which are currently inactive but retain a waste permission as well as permitted sites yet to be build. An operational capacity has not been recorded for these sites as they do not count towards the operational capacity. Sites are organised by District/ Borough.

Table 23: Waste Core Strategy Policy Performance 2019-2021

✓	**Target met**		**Movement away from target**
	**Movement towards target**		**Trigger for possible review of policy / Plan**
	**No movement towards / away from target**		**Unable to monitor in current period**

Policy	Objective(s)	Indicator(s)	Performance / Outcome	
WCS1	Achieve sustainable development	All decisions in accordance with Core Strategy policies.	Meeting the monitoring target for this policy requires all other monitoring targets to be met in full. A review of the Plan would potentially be triggered if a significant number of the monitoring targets were not being met. Overall, the majority of targets have been met during this monitoring period, or significant progress is being made. Where there has been movement away from the target this is not considered sufficient to warrant a review of the Plan at this stage.	

WCS2	Increase waste awareness, especially prevention and re-use	Amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste produced.	Although there is no specific target, this policy reflects the desire to reduce the overall level of waste arisings. All consultation responses on District/Borough planning applications and Local Plans refer to Policy WCS2 and national guidance in this respect. Across all waste streams, waste arisings are increasing therefore the overall policy performance has been assessed as moving away from target.	
WCS3	Achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity and recycle or compost 70% of waste by 2025 with interim monitoring targets of 50% by 2015 and 60% by 2020.	Amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste produced and management method (where known). Planning permissions for new waste management facilities by capacity and type.	Overall the Plan Area currently is a net importer of waste, with waste facilities handling more waste than arising from Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. However, there is capacity gaps for certain waste streams and waste treatment. The non-statutory target to achieve 70% recycling of all waste by 2025 looks unlikely to be met based on current trends. Recycling rates for household waste have remained virtually static as have C&I and C, D&E estimated recycling rates, though for C, D&E recycling rates are above 70%. However, for C&I and C, D&E waste this is an estimate as no national data is published.	
WCS4	All waste treatment facilities developed in accordance with broad locations set out in Policy WCS4	Location of new or extended treatment facilities granted planning permission.	All the new or extended facilities permitted during the monitoring period were consistent with the broad locations and criteria set out in Policy WCS4.	

WCS5	Additional disposal sites are located within shortfall area. Prioritise extension of existing sites and reclamation of old mineral workings/derelict land and minimise development of greenfield sites.	Location of new or extended disposal facilities granted planning permission.	Permission to extend the life and capacity of an existing inert disposal site, within the identified shortfall area, was granted in line with Policy WCS5. Permission has been granted for further inert disposal as well.	
WCS6	Maximise availability of power station ash for re-use or recycling and minimise final disposal.	Permissions for stockpiling or disposal of power station ash.	No relevant applications during monitoring period.	
WCS7	All waste management facilities located in accordance with general site criteria set out in Policy WCS7.	Location, type and size of new waste management facilities permitted during monitoring period.	All facilities permitted were considered to be in line with policy criteria.	
WCS8	Achieve sufficient waste management capacity and minimise impact of new facilities (by promoting extensions at existing sites where appropriate)	Amount of new waste management capacity permitted via extensions or improvements to existing sites	Approximately 290,000 tonnes per annum of additional treatment capacity was permitted during the monitoring period. Just under 119,721 m^3 tonnes of inert disposal capacity.	
WCS9	New waste management technologies are developed to ensure increased efficiency and sustainability	Total permitted waste management facilities incorporating new/ innovative technologies	No relevant applications were determined during this monitoring period.	
WCS10	Allocations and existing sites (where appropriate) remain available for waste management use.	No decrease in number/availability of waste management sites	There were four site closures during the monitoring period, with the most notable being that of Staple Quarry Landfill which has greatly limited the disposal capacity for non-hazardous waste.	

WCS11	Maximise non-road transport for new waste management proposals	New waste management facilities using alternatives to road transport	This is an aspirational policy with no target or trigger attached. No reasonable opportunities to incorporate non-road transport were identified in relation to applications determined during the monitoring period.	
WCS12	Waste is treated at nearest appropriate facility and there is a reasonable exchange of waste movements between local authority areas.	New facilities located in accordance with criteria	The target for this policy is that 100% of permitted facilities meet WCS12 criteria. All relevant applications determined during the monitoring period met the policy criteria.	
WCS13	Maintain existing environmental quality and avoid unacceptable impacts on quality of life	Proposals judged to have unacceptable environmental impact refused	The target for this policy is to maintain/enhance environmental quality. All permitted schemes were approved with conditions to prevent negative impacts on the environment.	
WCS14	New proposals minimise impacts on, and are resilient to, climate change	Proposed judged to have unacceptable impact on climate change refused New or extended facilities resilient to climate change	No unacceptable impacts were identified in relation to planning applications considered during this monitoring period.	
WCS15	All new facilities are well designed and incorporate sustainable construction methods where relevant	New proposals incorporating best practice/ expert design/ landscape advice e.g. BRE/ BREEAM/ CABE	New facilities permitted have been designed to consider sustainable construction where relevant.	

6. Saved Waste Local Plan Policy Performance

6.1. The remaining saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan are those covering environmental protection (i.e. controls over the detailed location, layout and operation of sites) and site reclamation policies which are solely related to disposal sites.

6.2. There are no specific monitoring indicators attached to the saved Waste Local Plan policies as there was not a requirement to have a monitoring schedule in place when the plan was adopted. However, Table 24 below provides an outline of the key policy aims and assesses the extent to which each policy remains in line with national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and accompanying National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).

6.3. The majority of saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan remain in line with national policy with the exception of policies W3.17 and W3.25 which have both been superseded by changes in national policy since adoption.

Table 24: Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

 **Complies with national policy**

 **Partially complies with national policy**

 **Does not comply with national policy**

Policy	Key Aims	Compliance with National Policy	
W3.1	Applications for waste management facilities should provide sufficient information to enable a balanced assessment of the proposals, including possible environmental impacts.	This requirement is consistent with paragraph 7 of the National Planning Policy for Waste which requires Waste Planning Authorities to consider impacts on environment and amenity.	
W3.3	Seeks to minimise the visual impact of plant, buildings and storage areas/stockpiles.	This policy is complaint with the NPPF approach which promotes the achievement of well-designed places. It is also consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the type and scale of development and impacts on landscape character.	
W3.4	Requires appropriate measures to screen and landscape development in order to reduce visual impact.	This policy supports the NPPF approach which promotes good quality design, primarily in relation to buildings and townscapes, and Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the type and scale of development and impacts on landscape character.	
W3.5	Protect surface and groundwater resources and maintain the integrity of floodplains.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires the protection of water resources and quality and consideration of the probability of flood risk and subsequent contamination.	

W3.6	Requires appropriate measures to protect surface and groundwater resources.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires the protection of water resources and quality and consideration of the probability of flood risk and subsequent contamination.	
W3.7	Requires appropriate measures to reduce the impact of unpleasant odours.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of adverse odours and the extent to which these can be mitigated.	
W3.8	Requires appropriate measures to prevent litter.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which specifies that litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.	
W3.9	Requires appropriate measures to reduce potential noise impacts.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the proximity of noise sensitive receptors.	
W3.10	Requires appropriate measures to reduce potential dust impacts.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the proximity of dust sensitive receptors and the extent to which potential impacts can be mitigated.	
W3.11	Requires appropriate measures to prevent mud affecting the public highway.	Although mud is not mentioned specifically within Appendix B of the NPPW, Section 70(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables LPA's to impose such planning conditions 'as they think fit' where this would make development acceptable. Controls over the deposit of mud on the highway are intended to avoid nuisance/road safety issues and the policy is therefore considered to be compliant with national policy in this respect.	
W3.12	Requires appropriate measures to minimise the risk of bird strike to aircraft.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW and ODPM Circular 1/2003 which require consideration of the bird strike hazard which may be posed to aircraft, and appropriate consultation with aerodrome operators.	
W3.13	Requires appropriate measures to protect floodplains, flood defences and the integrity of local drainage schemes.	This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of flood and drainage issues.	

W3.14	Seeks to prevent waste management development which cannot be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network or which would cause unacceptable disturbance to local communities.	This policy is consistent with the NPPF and Appendix B B of the NPPW which require consideration of the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would affect local roads.	
W3.15	Provides for the use of routeing agreements where relevant and seeks to negotiate planning obligations in order to secure appropriate highway improvements.	This policy is consistent with the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning conditions.	
W3.17	Allows for the restoration of mineral workings or other derelict voids where this would not have an unacceptable impact on the open character of the Green Belt.	This policy relied on a higher level strategic Green Belt policy contained in the former Structure Plan and only refers to disposal operations and associated development for the life of that operation. The policy does not therefore reflect national Green Belt policy in the NPPF and NPPW which requires very special circumstances to be demonstrated for all forms of waste development.	
W3.18	Seeks to maintain the long-term agricultural potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPF, which seeks to enhance the natural and local environment by recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services, including the economic benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	
W3.19	Seeks to protect ancient woodland and other woodland areas of amenity, wildlife and recreational value.	This policy remains in line with national policy as set out in the NPPF. However, it does not consider the new requirement of a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain introduced by the Environment Act (2021).	
W3.20	Seeks to protect heathland and provide mitigation where development is necessary.	This policy accords with national policy which seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and promotes the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats. However, it does not consider the new requirement of a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain introduced by the Environment Act (2021).	

W3.21	Seeks to protect the amenity, setting and nature conservation value of watercourses, wetlands and lakes.	This policy accords with national policy which seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and promotes the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats. However, it does not consider the new requirement of a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain introduced by the Environment Act (2021).	
W3.22	Seeks to protect habitats and species of local importance.	This policy remains in line with national policy as set out within the NPPF which requires protection to be commensurate with conservation status.	
W3.23	Seeks to protect designated and non-designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites in accordance with their status (i.e. international, national and local importance) and provide appropriate mitigation and/or compensation.	This policy remains in line with national policy which requires LPAs to set criteria-based policies against which to assess proposals affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. As required by the NPPF, Policy W3.23 distinguishes between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites so that protection is commensurate with their status. However, it does not consider the new requirement of a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain introduced by the Environment Act (2021).	
W3.25	Seeks to protect Mature Landscape Areas	National policy still requires appropriate consideration of landscape impacts, but this specific local-level designation no longer exists. This policy has therefore been superseded by national policy.	
W3.26	Prevents the temporary or permanent disruption of public rights of way unless equivalent alternative provision is provided.	Policy W3.26 provides an appropriate level of protection for public rights of way, in accordance with national policy. However, the existing policy does not specifically seek enhancement of existing access and does not therefore fully reflect national policy.	
W3.27	Seeks to preserve nationally important archaeological remains in-situ, whether scheduled or not. Development affecting archaeological remains of less than national importance must demonstrate an overriding need and provide for excavation and recording of the remains.	This policy continues to reflect national policy on heritage assets as set out within the NPPF.	

W3.28	Seeks to protect the character, appearance, condition and setting of conservation areas, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens.	This policy remains in line with national policy which seeks to prevent harm to designated heritage assets and their setting.	
W3.29	Seeks to avoid development which would cumulatively result in a significant adverse impact on existing landscape character or residential amenity.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPF, which requires consideration of cumulative impacts in relation to traffic, air quality, health, the natural environment and general amenity. The NPPW requires WPAs to specifically consider the cumulative impacting of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community.	
W4.1	Provides for the imposition of planning conditions to ensure the appropriate phasing of working and restoration at disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards using appropriate conditions where necessary.	
W4.2	Proposals for disposal are required to demonstrate that they can be reclaimed within an acceptable timescale.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity.	
W4.3	Provides for the use of planning obligations to control the phasing of imports between existing or potential future sites dependent upon the same source of restoration material.	This policy is consistent with the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning conditions.	
W4.4	Ensures that the reclamation scheme takes account of predicted rate of waste settlement.	This policy remains in line with national policy as set out in both the NPPF and NPPW, which require land stability issues to be considered as part of planning decisions.	
W4.5	Provides for the proper stripping, storage and replacement of soils at disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. The NPPF requires the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils.	

W4.6	Requires detailed landscaping proposals as part of overall site restoration at disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.7	Requires an alternative reclamation scheme to be submitted in the event of premature cessation of waste imports or if the original reclamation conditions become impractical to implement.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.8	Provides for alternative restoration proposals where the current appearance is unsatisfactory or existing reclamation provisions are unsatisfactory, inappropriate or absent.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.9	Provides for the imposition of aftercare conditions where reclamation of disposal sites is to agriculture, forestry or amenity.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.10	Restoration proposals must include details of the proposed after-use and be designed to maximise opportunities to enhance the environment.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.11	Provides for the use of management agreements where necessary for the successful implementation of an after-use at waste disposal sites.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. This policy is consistent with the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of planning conditions.	

W4.12	Seeks to protect landscape character as part of agricultural restoration schemes.	This policy remains in line with national policy, particularly the NPPF which requires the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes.	
W4.13	Proposals for agricultural restoration of disposal sites must take account of the impact of landfill gas and leachate control requirements.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.14	Proposals for woodland restoration of disposal sites should ensure that this will not damage the cap or liner and that adequate soil depth, drainage and soil placement can be achieved.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.	
W4.15	Proposals to reclaim disposal sites to a built use must demonstrate that compaction, stability, contamination and methane production constraints can be overcome.	This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. Both the NPPF and NPPF require land stability issues to be considered as part of planning decisions.	

7. New Waste Local Plan Progress

7.1. Following adoption of the Waste Core Strategy in 2013, work began on the Part 2 'Sites and Policies' document in 2014. However, changes to national policy guidance subsequently encouraged the production of a single, comprehensive Local Plan. To ensure that the waste planning policies for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham remain up to date the Councils decided to focus on preparing a single new Waste Local Plan setting out strategic policies, development management policies and site-specific policies where necessary.

7.2. Saved development management policies from the original Waste Local Plan adopted in January 2002 and policies within the Waste Core Strategy will remain in force until they are replaced by the emerging plan.

7.3. The scope and timetable for producing the new Waste Local Plan is set out in Table 25 and is taken from the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Table 25. Timetable for the new Waste Local Plan as set out in the LDS.

Stage	**Dates**	**Completed**
Consultation on Scope, Issues and Options (Reg 18)	February/May2020	Yes
Consultation on Draft Plan Proposals	February/April 2022	Yes
Publication (Reg19)	August/September/October 2023	Yes
Submission	February 2024	No
Examination Period	April-December 2024	No
Adoption	March 2025	No

7.4. The Councils have undertaken a consultation on an Issues and Options Paper in February 2020, followed by consultation on a Draft Plan in February 2022. Based upon representations received the Councils have prepared a Pre-Submission Draft Plan, the plan intended to be submitted for examination, with the formal consultation (Reg 19 stage) being held between the 30th of August and 11th October 2023.

Duty to Co-operate

7.5. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to report any co-operative actions with other LPAs, county councils or other 'duty to co-operate body' during the monitoring period.

7.6. In summary during the period of this authority monitoring report, the County Council and Nottingham City Council have sought to fulfil the duty to co-operate by continuing to work closely with each of the Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities, neighbouring, and other relevant Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs). A key focus of this work is to identify existing waste management capacity and potential future shortfalls and to identify significant patterns of waste movement where these indicate a reliance on waste management facilities within other administrative areas.

7.7. Both Councils have also liaised closely with the Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2), the Local Nature Partnership, other agencies and service providers throughout the development of the Waste Local Plan. All statutory consultees have been notified of the publication of the consultations mentioned in Table 25.

7.8. Both Councils takes part in the Strategic Waste Advisory Group which is made up of East Midlands WPAs. In addition to the above, officers regularly attend Sheffield City Region meetings to ensure that any cross boundary strategic issues relating to waste planning are addressed at the earliest stages.

8. Conclusions

Waste Management

8.1. Chapter 4 details the estimated waste arisings for the waste streams LACW, C&I and C, D&E. These show that Waste arisings are much lower than forecasted by the Waste Core Strategy, with 1.6 million tonnes or 33% less waste produced across the three main waste streams in 2021 than forecasted. The largest difference between actual and forecasted arisings is for C, D&E waste with 49% less waste produced then forecasted in 2021.

8.2. How this waste was managed during the monitoring period was also outlined in Chapter 4, with less LACW recycled and more recovered than the ambitious targets used to calculate indicative capacity requirements. On the flip side of this, more C, D&E waste is recycled then predicted and less LACW is sent to landfill.

8.3. Considering then that waste arisings are lower than forecasted, the management of waste profile differs to the ambitious targets set out in the Waste Core Strategy, the indicative capacity requirements as set out in the Waste Core Strategy are no longer reflective of the future need for the plan area.

8.4. It is time therefore for the plan to be reviewed fully and consider current actual arisings and current operational capacity and so update what additional capacity is required.

8.5. The monitoring report also shows that the Plan area continues to be a net importer of waste, with more waste handled at waste facilities within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham then waste generated by the Plan Area.

Policy Performance and new Waste Local Plan

8.6. Most policy targets within the Waste Core Strategy have been fully or partially met. Saved policies within the Waste Local Plan remain broadly in line with national policy with the exception of Policy W3.17 on Green Belt. The policies also do not reflect the latest requirements introduced by the Environment Act (2021) for all developments to deliver a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain.

8.7. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have begun working on a new Waste Local Plan, with the regulation 19 consultation on the Plan held on the 30th August till the 11th October 2023.

Appendix A. Additional waste management capacity permitted during monitoring period.

The information shown in Table A1 sets out additional waste management capacity granted between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2021. This excludes non-material amendments and other variations which did not affect the permitted level of waste input/throughput.

Table A1. Additional waste management capacity permitted 01/01/2019- 31/12/2021.

Applicant	Proposal	Additional capacity tonnes per annum (tpa)	Location	New/ Extension	Category	Decision Date
Mr Booth	Proposed waste transfer station for the import, sorting and forwarding for recycling of non-ferrous metals	100 tpa	The Stables, Brunts Lane, East Bridgford	New	Transfer	29/01/2019
Enva England Specialist Waste Limited	Expansion of current site use including new tanks and plant in addition to that described in application ref 3/18/01223/ FULR3N	24,999 tpa (increased from 50,000tpa to 74,999tpa)	Enva, Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe, NG22 8UA	Extension	Recycling (Physical-Chemical Treatment)	13/05/2019
Mansfield Skip Hire	Change of use to waste transfer station with associated hard standing and boundary fencing	500 tpa	Unit 15, Diamond Window Systems, Unity Road, Kirkby in Ashfield, NG17 7LE	New	Waste Transfer	24/05/2019
Severn Trent Water Limited	Retention and spreading of materials arising from flood alleviation works to provide improved agricultural land	*9,363 m^3	Temporary compound and spoil store land at Quibells Lane, Newark, NG24 2AL	New	Inert Disposal	19/07/2019
C.W. Waste Services Limited	To operate an asbestos waste transfer station and	48 tonnes of asbestos and 4	C.W. Waste Services Limited,	New	Haz Waste transfer	04/09/2019

Applicant	Proposal	Additional capacity tonnes per annum (tpa)	Location	New/ Extension	Category	Decision Date
	clinical waste transfer station	tonnes clinical in any 7-day period 2,700tpa	Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop, S80 1TN			
Bentarka Ltd	Change of use of existing buildings from waste waster transfer station and B1, B2 and B8 to plastic recycling	20,000 tpa	Colwick Business Park, Road No 2, Colwick, NG4 2JR	New	Recycling (Plastic)	21/01/2020
NCC Place Department	Application for habitat enhancement and provision of open space through sustainable use of material arising from the construction of the Gedling Access Road	*79,000m^3	Gedling Access Road- Land off Arnold Lane, Gedling	New	Inert disposal	22/01/2020
Jordan Road Surfacing Limited	Change of use to waste transfer and treatment station, principally for the recycling of road planings including tar along with garage and plant maintenance workshops and storage facilities	125,000 tpa	Units 91-94 and compound, Boughton Industrial Estate, Boughton, NG22 9LD	New (Replacing existing waste facility on site)	Recycling	11/03/2020
Veolia ES (Nottinghamshire) Ltd	Variation of conditions 13 and 24 from PP 1/14/00037/CDM. To allow an increased tonnage to be accepted through the site and to allow day to day operations to be undertaken	10,000 tpa	Veolia, Dukeries House, Claylands Avenue, Worksop, S81 7DJ	Extension	Waste Transfer (Non-haz)	28/06/2020

Applicant	Proposal	Additional capacity tonnes per annum (tpa)	Location	New/ Extension	Category	Decision Date
	without the need for the station transfer doors to be kept closed.					
Smart Skip Hire	Variation of condition 9 (Types of waste permitted) of Planning permission 4/V/2019/0085 to allow asbestos storage in a secure skip	300 tpa	15 Unity Road, Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottingham, NG17 7LE	Extension	Hazardous Waste Transfer	22/12/2020
ENVA England Specialist Waste	Installation of a new oil filter shredding plant and building	2,000tpa	Enva England Specialist Waste Ltd, Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe, NG22 8UA	Extension	Recycling (Physical-chemical treatment)	06/05/2021
Andy Kerr	Improvements to Leen Valley Golf Club including re-grading and re-profiling the existing practice ground outfield and part of the 16th hole including a flood attenuation basin and the creation of an irrigation storage pond; an adventure golf putting area and a summer toboggan run using imported waste soils; with associated ecological improvements and planting	119,721 cubic metres (191,554 tonnes approx.)	Leen Valley Golf Club, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, NG15 7TA	New	Deposit of waste to land (recovery-inert landfill)	22/07/2021

Applicant	Proposal	Additional capacity tonnes per annum (tpa)	Location	New/ Extension	Category	Decision Date
Veolia ES (UK) Ltd	Development of a waste management facility comprising a waste transfer station incorporating refuse derived fuel (RDF) production, a two storey office/welfare building, fire water tank and pump house, two weighbridges, a weighbridge office, parking areas for HGVs and staff and visitors, odour abatement system with 17.5m stack, external bays for the storage of inert materials, glass, road sweepings an area for the storage of bin skips, perimeter fencing, fuel tank and associated works.	125,000tpa (replacing capacity which will close at Freeth Street)	Land off Private Road No. 3, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham, Colwick, NG4 2BA	New (Replacing existing waste facility on site)	Transfer	14/09/2021

*These applications cannot import waste from outside sources, they are restricted to disposing of material generated from the project on site. Therefore, they have not be counted as additional capacity in Table 14.

Appendix B. List of waste management sites in the plan area (both operational, which count towards the current operational capacity, and permitted)

Please note, sites that are inactive remain listed where they still retain a live planning permission for waste treatment. If a site is active and has no operational capacity entered, this is because there is no entry in the EA Waste Data Interrogator for the facility.

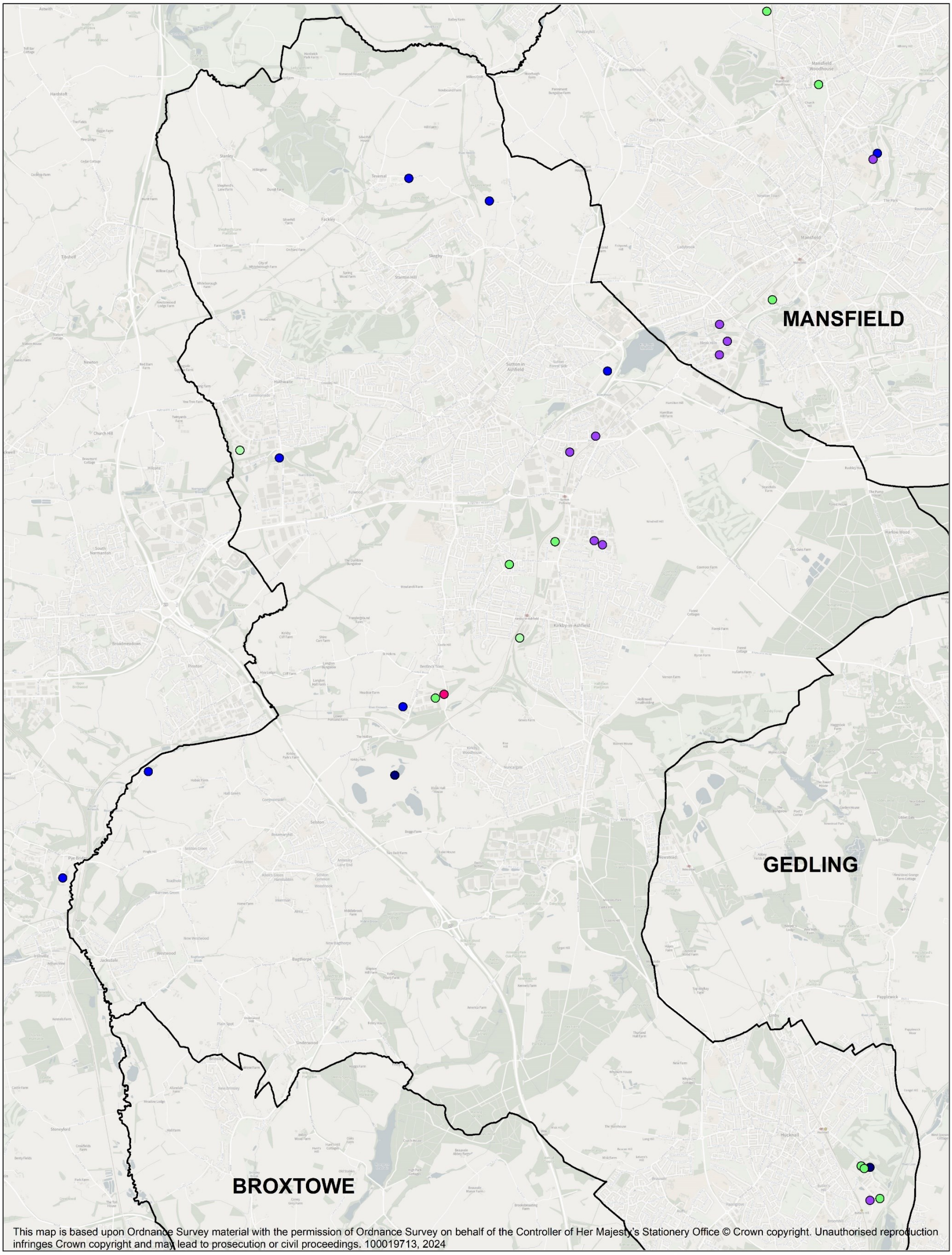
Legend for the following maps for each District/ Borough

- Recycling-inactive
- Recycling-active
- Treatment-inactive
- Treatment-active
- Restricted landfill
- Restricted landfill
- Deposit to land recovery- permitted
- Deposit to land recovery- inactive
- Deposit to land recovery- active
- Non Hazardous Landfill
- Inert Landfill- permitted
- Inert Landfill- inactive
- Inert Landfill- active
- Transfer- inactive
- Transfer- permitted
- Transfer- active
- Composting
- Anaerobic digestion
- Energy recovery- permitted
- Energy recovery- active
- Sewage Treatment Works

ASHFIELD

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Bentinck Colliery	Mill Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	Recovery	-	Partly active
Bentinck Tip	Park Lane, Selston	Other recovery	288,466tpa	Operational
Central Waste, Kirkby Skip Hire	Plot 15b Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Recycling	65,423tpa	Operational
Central Waste Aggregates Recycling	Plot 15a Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Recycling	110,988tpa	Operational
Collin Earthworks Recycling Facility	Plot 7a Park Lane Business Park, Kirkby in Ashfield	Recycling	42,784tpa	Operational
Hucknall Household Waste Recycling Centre	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Transfer	6,264tpa	Operational
Huthwaite Sewage Treatment works	Common Road, Huthwaite	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Kirkby Household Recycling Centre	Sidings Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	Transfer	8,313tpa	Operational
Kirkby in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works	Park Lane, Kirkby in Ashfield	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Leen Valley Golf Club	Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Other recovery	-	Permitted
North Midland Construction	The County Estate, Huthwaite	Recycling	-	Inactive
Northern Depot	Station Road, Sutton in Ashfield	Transfer	-	Operational
Oakfield Construction Civil Engineering Limited	Plot 16 Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Recycling	82,800tpa	Operational
Perlethorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Radleys Lane, Perlethorpe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Pinky Skips	Plot 14&15 Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Recycling	-	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Pinxton Sewage Treatment Works	Wharf Lane, Pinxton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Pye Bridge Sewage Treatment Works	Main Road, Pye Bridge	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Recresco	Lane End, Urban Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	Recycling	-	Inactive
Skegby Sewage Treatment Works	Dawgates Lane, Sutton in Ashfield	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Smart Skip Hire	Unit 15, Unity Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	Transfer	957tpa	Operational
Sutton in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works	Unwin Road, Sutton in Ashfield	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
T R Smith & Sons	Station Road, Maun Valley Industrial Park, Sutton in Ashfield	Transfer	7,713tpa	Operational
Welshcroft Close Waste Transfer Station	Portland Industrial Estate, Kirkby in Ashfield	Transfer	18,628tpa	Operational
Welshcroft Close Waste Transfer Station	Portland Industrial Estate, Kirkby in Ashfield	Recycling	74,318tpa	Operational



Nottinghamshire County Council

Date: 31/01/2024

Waste Facilities in Ashfield

BASSETLAW

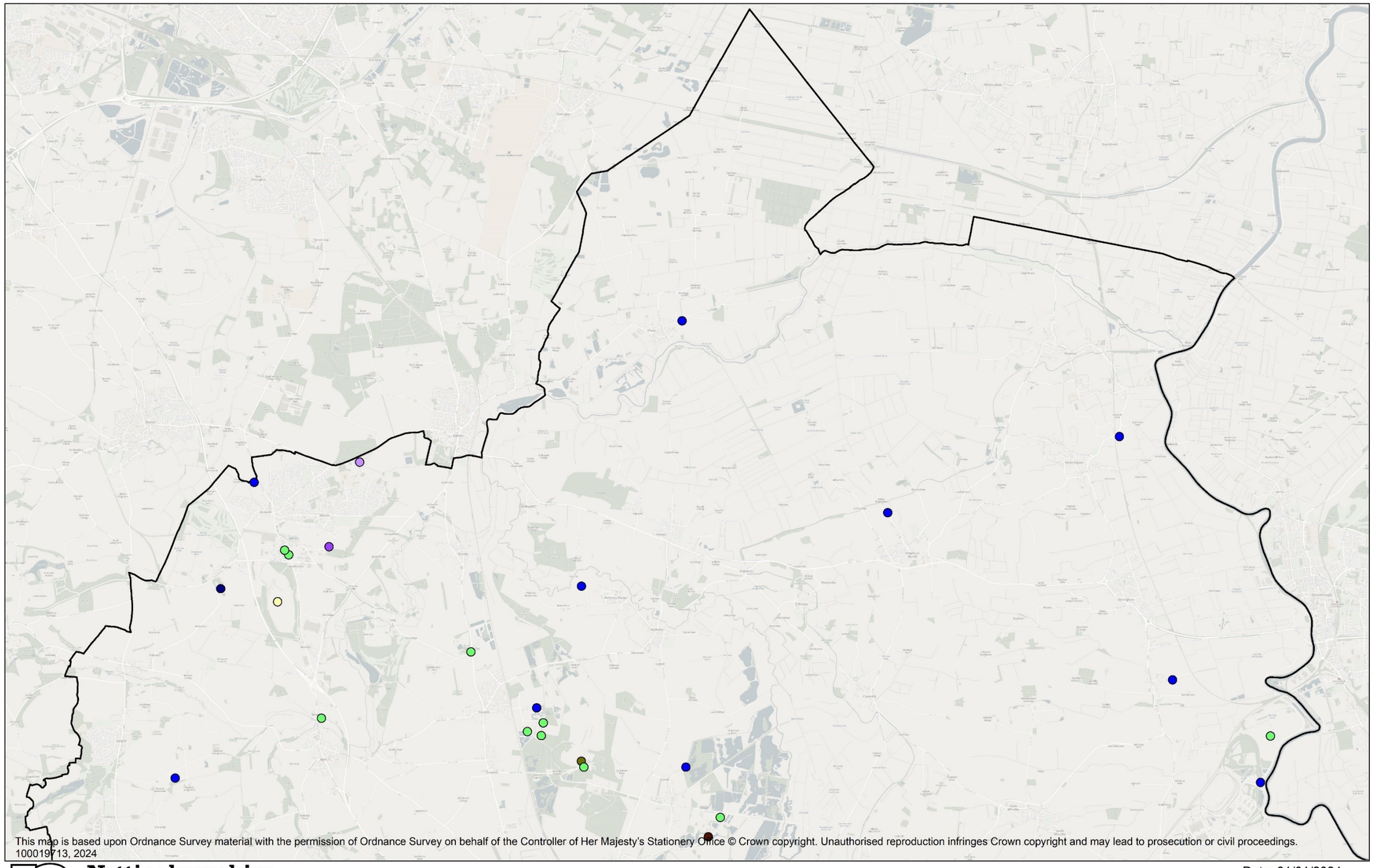
Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
A1 Recycling Metals	Alpine Industrial Estate, Jockey Lane, Elkesley	Recycling	19,961tpa	Operational
Askham and Headon cum Upton Sewage Treatment Works	Yew Tree Road, Headon cum Upton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Barnaby Moor Sewage Pumping Station	Great North Road, Barnaby Moor, Retford	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Bole Ings Ash Disposal Site*	West Burton Power Station	Landfill (restricted user)	1,553,790m3 remaining	Operational
Boynton Brothers	Access Road, Ranskill	Recycling	6,135tpa	Operational
Charcon Construction Solutions	Chainbridge Lane, Lound, Retford	Recycling	12,000tpa	Operational
Clumber Park Sewage Treatment Works	Clumber Park	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Cottam Ash Lagoons*	Cottam Power Station, Outgang Lane, Cottam	Landfill (restricted user)	1,559,955	Inactive
Cottam Sewage Treatment Works	Town Street, Cottam	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
CPS (Contractors Ltd)	Gamston Airfield Industrial Estate, Gamston, Retford	Recycling	3,102tpa	Operational
C.W. Waste Services	Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop	Transfer	-	Inactive
Daneshill (aggregate recycling)	Daneshill Road, Ranskill	Recycling	15,835tpa	Operational
Daneshill Landfill Site	Daneshill Road, Lound	Landfill	753,378m3 remaining	Operational
Dukeries House	Claylands Avenue, Worksop	Transfer	67,184tpa	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Elkesley Sewage Treatment Works	Dobdykes Lane, Elkesley	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
European Metal Recycling Workshop (EMR)	Sandy Lane, Worksop	Recycling	13,230tpa	Operational
G A & M Schuller & Sons	Unit 5 Brunel Park, Blyth Road, Harworth	Transfer	-	Operational
Gamston Sewage Treatment Works	Rectory Lane, Gamston	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Gringley on the Hill Sewage Treatment Works	Off Middlebridge Road, Gringley on the Hill	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Grove Sewage Treatment Works	Grove Road, Grove, Retford	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Habblethorpe Sewage Pumping Station	Habblesthorpe, North Leverton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Harworth Colliery	Harworth Colliery, Blyth Road, Harworth	Other recovery/ Disposal		Inactive
Harworth Sewage Treatment Works	Tickhill Road, Harworth	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Hodsock Sewage Treatment Works	Doncaster Road, Costhorpe, Worksop	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Hodthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Broad Lane, Hodthorpe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
JG Pears Power (O&M) Ltd*	Marnham Road, Low Marnham	Anaerobic Digestion	61,825tpa	Operational
JRN Aggregate depot	Brunel Close, Harworth	Recycling	36,068tpa	Operational
Langwith Sewage Treatment Works	Langwith Road, Nether Langwith	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Lincoln Road Sewage Pumping Station	Lincoln Road, Darlton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Low Marham Sewage Treatment Works	Holme Farm, Low Marnham	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Lound Sewage Treatment Works	Grange Farm Lane, Lound	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Mattersey Thorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Off Broomfield, Mattersey Thorpe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
MBA Polymers	Sandy Lane, Worksop	Recycling	70,729tpa	Operational
Merryfield Farm Bungalow	Merryfield Farm, Marnham Road, Tuxford	Transfer	-	Operational
Misson Sewage Treatment Works	Top Road, Misson	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Nether Langwith Sewage Treatment Works	Langwith Road, Nether Langwith	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Norton Sewage Treatment Works	Budby Road, Norton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Rampton Sewage Treatment Works	Goldenholme, Rampton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Ranskill Sewage Treatment Works	Common Lane, Ranskill	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Reclamations Ollerton Limited	Tuxford North Goods Yard, Lincoln Road, Tuxford	Recycling	-	Inactive
Retford Sewage Treatment Works	Hallcroft Road, Retford	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Retford Waste (Inert recycling facility)	Access Road, Ranskill, Retford	Recycling	22,606tpa	Operational
R Plevin & Sons Ltd	Crookford Hill, Elkesley, Retford	Recycling	98,450tpa	Operational
Sait Systems	Unit 6 Glassworks Way, Snape Lane, Harworth	Transfer	73,974tpa	Operational
Sandy Lane	Sandy Lane Industiral Estate, Worksop	Transfer	-	Inactive

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Saundby Sewage Treatment Works	Marsh Lane, Saundby	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Schutz UK Limited	Claylands Avenue, Worksop	Recycling	8,699tpa	Operational
Scrooby Top Quarry		Recycling	6,609tpa	Operational
Styrrup Quarry	Oldcoates Road, Styrrup	Other recovery	69,951tpa	Operational
Sutton Grange Farm Anaerobic digester	Lound Low Road, Sutton Cum Lound, Retford	Anaerobic digestion	21,696tpa	Operational
Walkeringham Sewage Treatment Works	Stockwith Road, Walkeringham	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Warsop Household Waste Recycling Centre	Oakfield Lane, Warsop	Transfer	7,998tpa	Operational
Welbeck Anaerobic Digestion Facility	Former Welbeck Colliery, Budby Road, Cuckney	Biological treatment	8,005tpa	Operational
Welbeck Waste Facility	Former Welbeck Colliery, Budby Road, Cuckney	Recycling	419,637tpa	Operational
West Burton Sewage Treatment Works	River Road, West Burton Power Station, West Burton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Worksop Household Waste Recycling Centre	Shireoaks Road, Worksop	Transfer	11,024tpa	Operational
Worksop Sewage Treatment Works	Rayton Lane, Manton, Worksop	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational

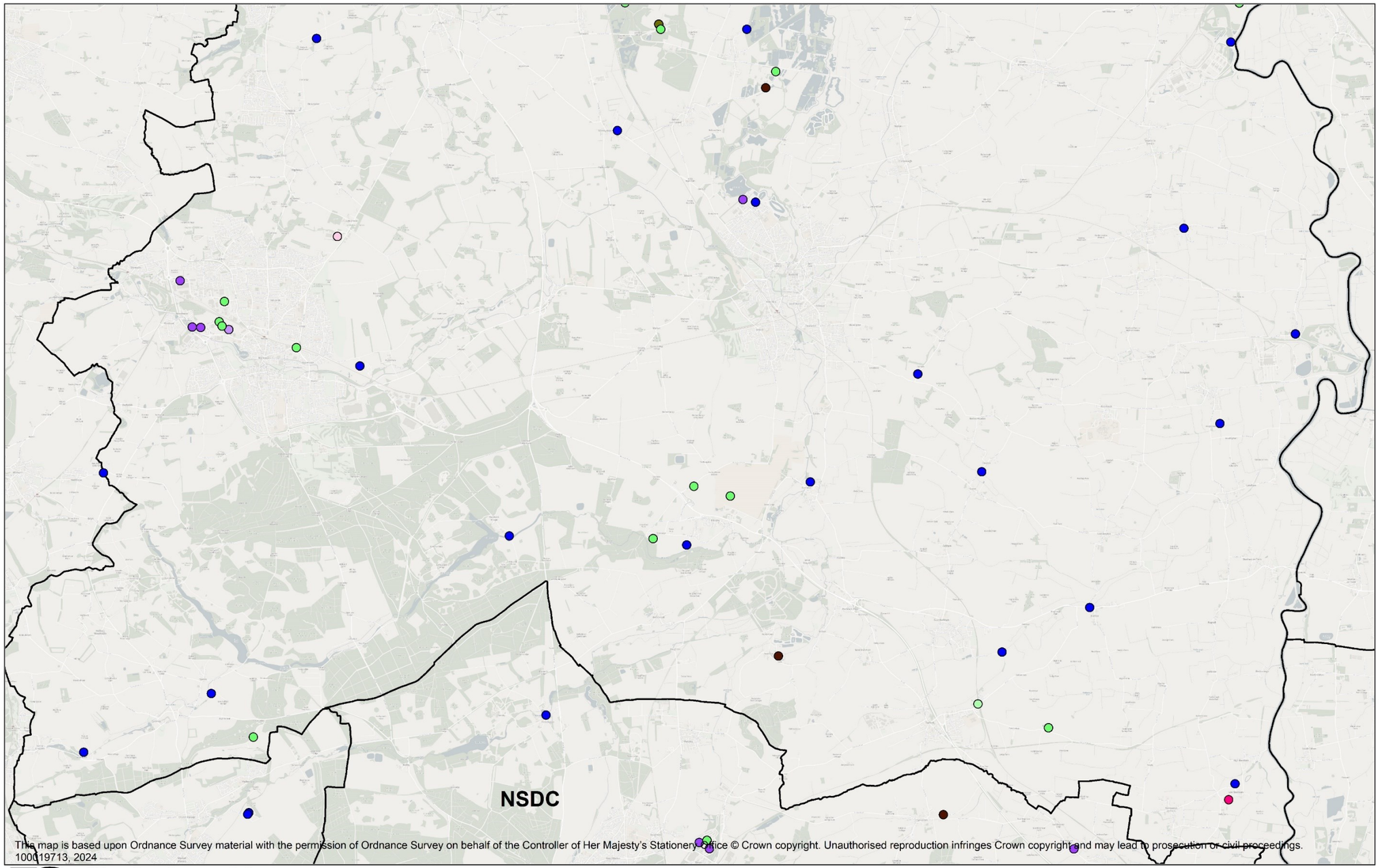
*excluded from operational capacity



Nottinghamshire County Council

Date: 31/01/2024

Waste facilities in Bassetlaw North



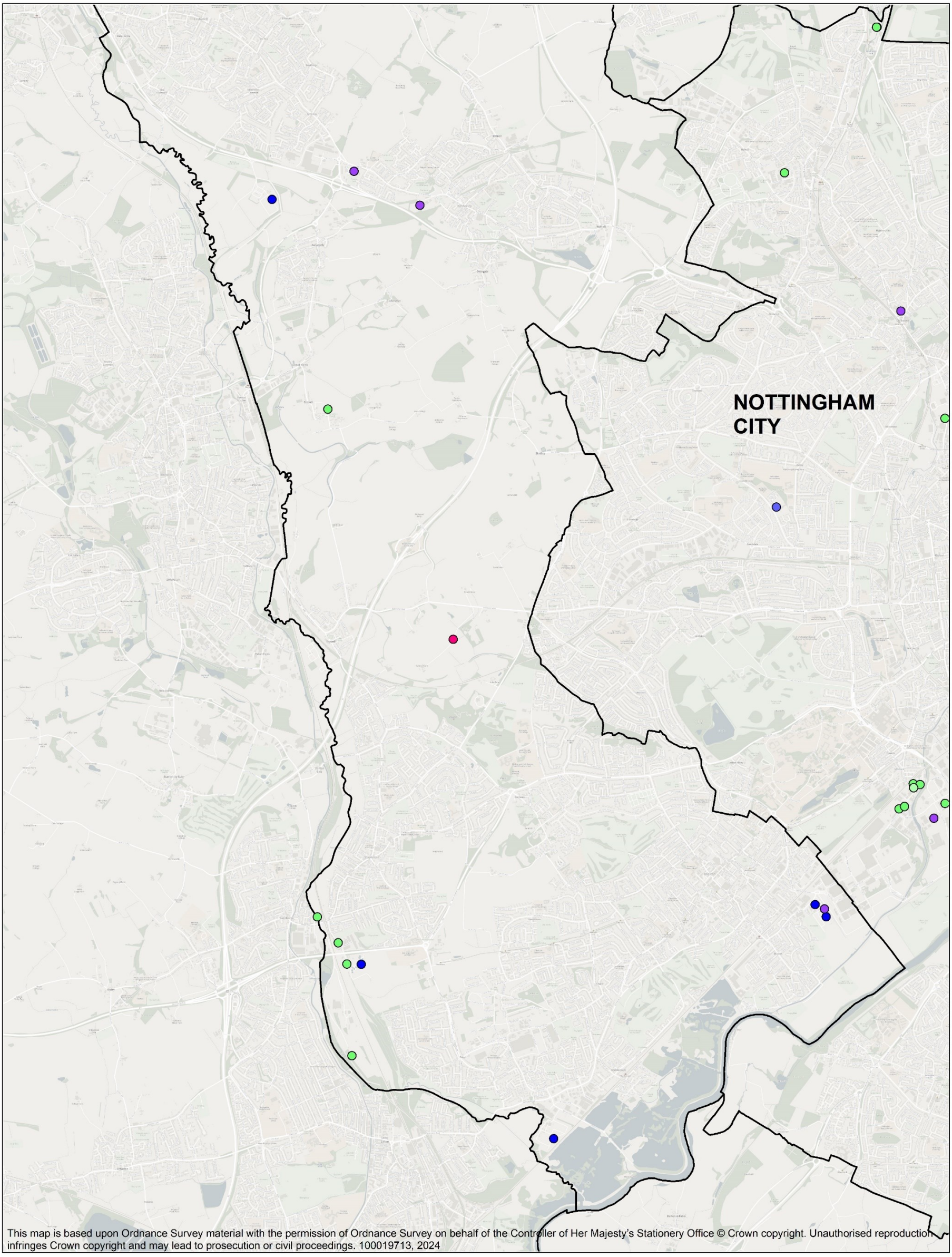
Nottinghamshire County Council

Date: 31/01/2024

Waste facilities in Bassetlaw South

BROXTOWE

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Auto Solutions	Phoenix Auto Salvage, Bessell Lane, Stapleford	Recycling	21,193tpa	Operational
Beeston Household Recycling Centre	Lilac Grove, Beeston	Transfer	8,657tpa	Operational
Beeston (Lilac Grove) Sewage Treatment Works	Lilac Grove, Beeston	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Giltbrook Household Recycling Centre	Gilt Hill, Giltbrook	Transfer	7,644tpa	Operational
Giltbrook Transfer Station	Gilt Hill, Kimberley	Transfer	8,953tpa	Operational
JMV Auto Salvage	20 Church Lane, Nottingham	Recycling	20tpa	Operational
Kimberley Depot	Eastwood Road, Kimberley	Transfer	8,880tpa	Operational
M A Salvage/ Euro Breakers	Scrapyard, Bessell Lane, Stapleford	Recycling	1,222tpa	Operational
Mega Vaux	Derby Road, Stapleford	Recycling	5,721tpa	Operational
Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Halls Lane, Newthorpe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Stapleford Sewage Treatment Works	Bessell Lane, Stapleford	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Swancar Farm Pet Crematorium	Swancar Farm, Nottingham Road, Trowell	Disposal	-	Operational
Toton Railway Sidings	Land at Toton Railway Sidings, Stapleford	Recycling	188,019tpa	Operational
Toton Sewage Treatment Works	Barton Lane, Toton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational



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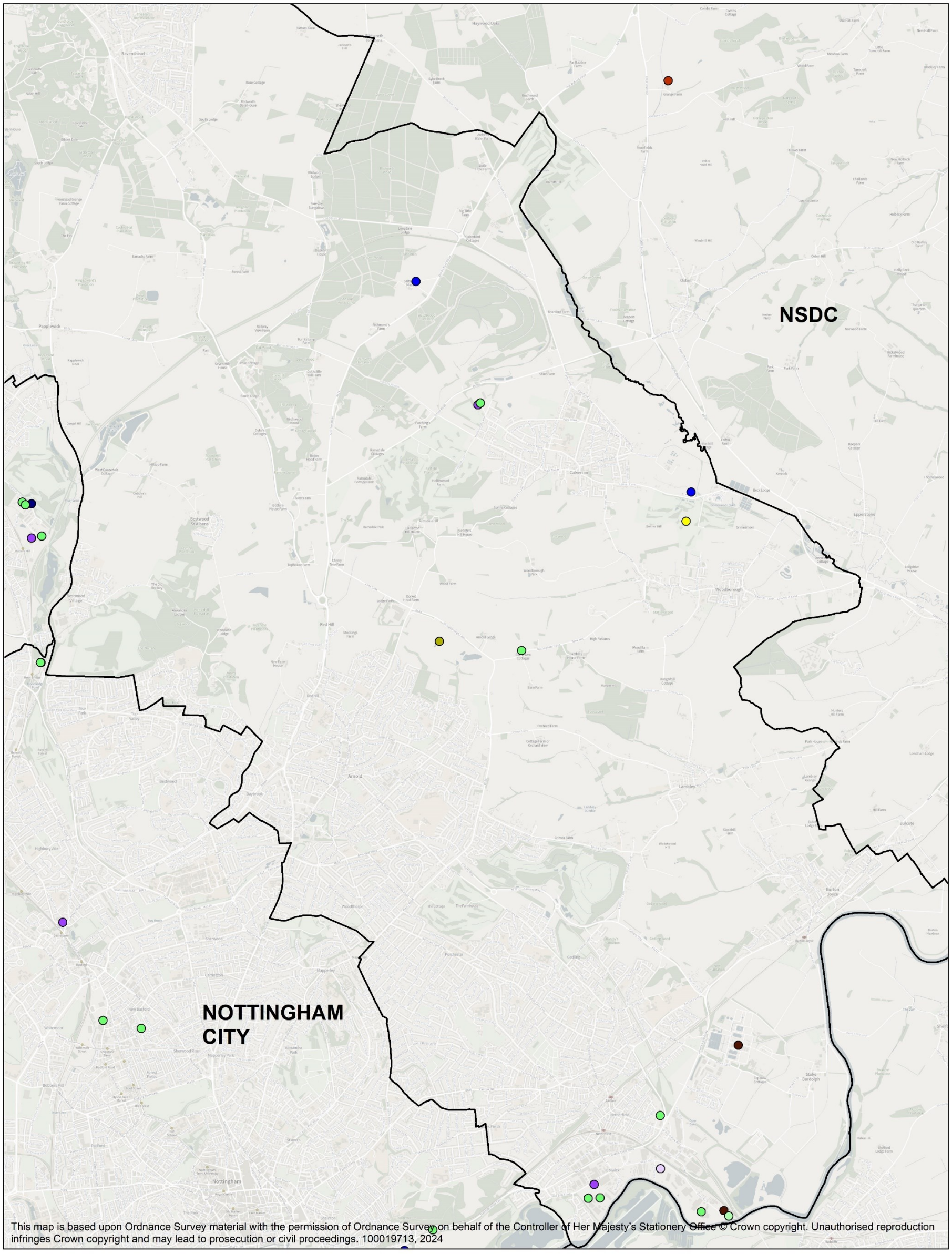
Waste Facilities in Broxtowe

GEDLING

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Bentarka Richard Allsop RACycle	Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No.2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Recycling	-	Operational
Bio Dynamic (UK) Ltd	Private Road No.4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Anaerobic Digestion	18,432tpa	Operational
Calverton Household Waste Recycling Centre	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton	Transfer	11,524tpa	Operational
Calverton Sewage Treatment Works	Bonner Lane, Calverton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Carlton Metals	16 Great Northern Way, Netherfield	Recycling	1,437tpa	Operational
Chris Allsop Business Park	Private Road No.2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Recycling	69,064tpa	Operational
Dorket Head Quarry	Woodborough Road, Arnold	Other recovery	-	Operational
Gedling Access Road	Land off Arnold Road	Other recovery (restricted user)	79,000m3 remaining	Operational
Nottingham Recycling Limited	Private Road No.4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Recycling	-	Inactive
Oakfield Construction Civil Engineering Limited/ Colwick Transfer Station	Private Road No. 2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Transfer	61,581tpa	Operational
Podder Motor Spares	Bank Hill, Woodborough	Recycling	4,415tpa	Operational
Salterford Sewage Treatment Works	Ollerton Road, Calverton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Spring Water Farm Golf Club	Moor Road, Calverton	Other recovery	-	Inactive

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works	Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph	Anaerobic Digestion	355,807tpa	Operational
Tuxford Exports	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton	Recycling	-	Operational
Veolia Waste Transfer Station	Land off Private Road No.3, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Transfer	-	Permitted
Wastecycle Limited/ Enva Colwick Recycling and resource recovery	Private Road No.4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Recycling	365,422tpa	Operational



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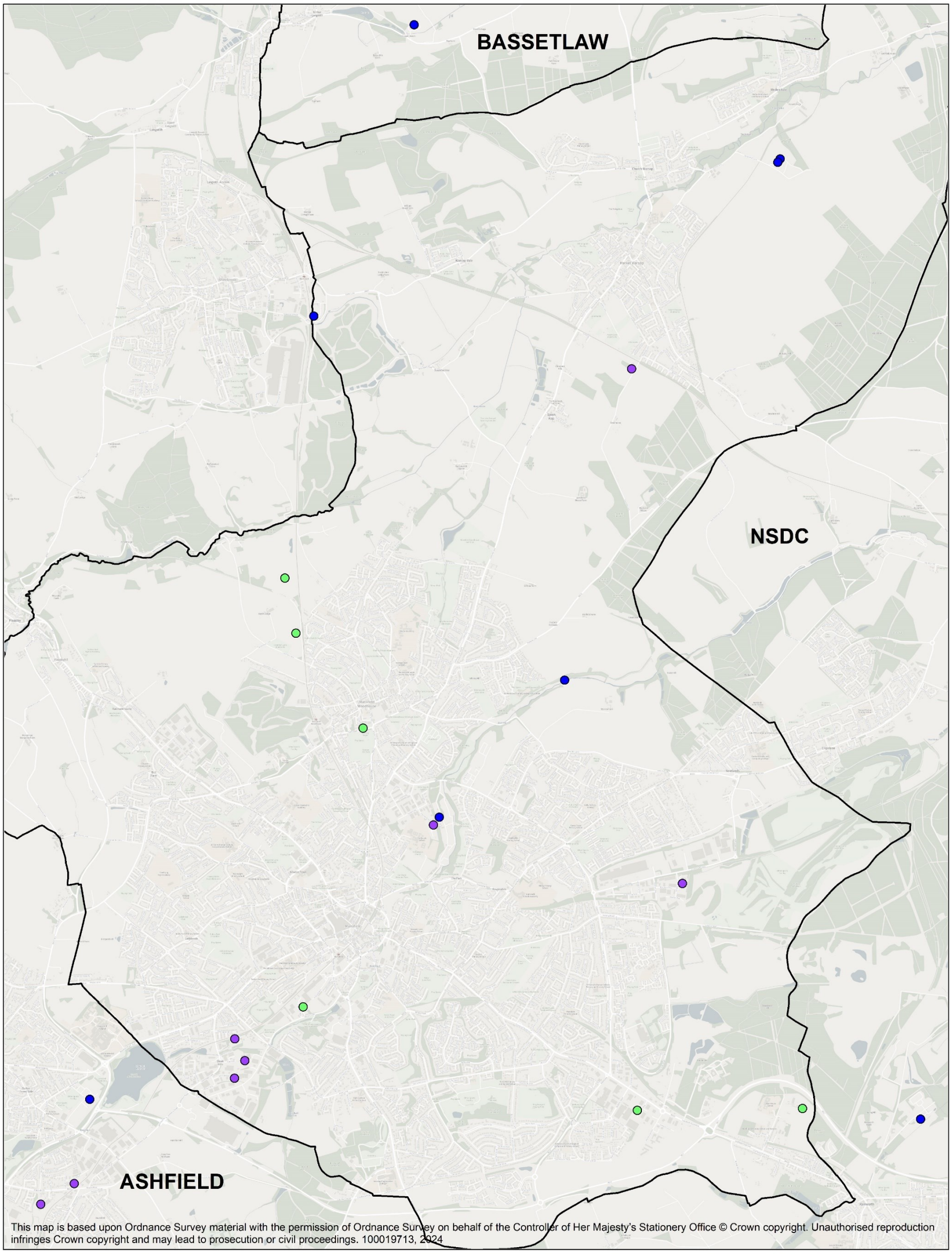
Waste Facilities in Gedling

MANSFIELD

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
AB Waste Disposal	Hallam Way, Old Mill Lane Industrial Estate, Mansfield Woodhouse	Transfer	25,724tpa	Operational
B&J Parr	Station Hill, Mansfield Woodhouse	Recycling	8,856tpa	Operational
Bleak Hill Waste Transfer Station ICS	Bleak Hill Sidings, Sheepbridge Lane, Mansfield	Transfer	24,970tpa	Operational
Briggs Metals Ltd	13 Anglia Way, Anglia Way Industrial Estate, Mansfield	Recycling	46,223tpa	Operational
Cast Quarry	Vale Road Quarry, Mansfield	Recycling	35,776tpa	Operational
Church Warsop Sewage Treatment Works	Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Mansfield D C Transfer Station	Maunside Hermitage Lane, Mansfield	Transfer	5,032tpa	Operational
Mansfield Household Waste Recycling Centre	Kestral Park Industrial Estate, Kestral Road, Mansfield	Transfer	9,726tpa	Operational
Mansfield MRF	Warren Way, Crown Farm Industrial Estate, Mansfield	Transfer	83,158tpa	Operational
Mansfield Sewage Treatment Works	Bath Lane, Mansfield	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Mansfield Woodhouse Dismantlers	Upper Yard, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Recycling	343tpa	Operational
Maun Valley Sewage Pumping Station	Mill Lane, Mansfield Woodhouse	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
S R Payne Scrapmetals Ltd	Units 8-10, Sibthorpe Street, Mansfield	Recycling	5,419tpa	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Shirebrook Sewage Treatment Works	Carter Lane, Shirebrook	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Vale Road Quarry	Vale Road Quarry, Mansfield Woodhouse	Landfill (inert)	1,875,518m3 remaining	Operational
Warsop Sewage Treatment Works	Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Woodside Vehicle Dismantlers/ Ray's	Hemsley Road, Rainworth	Recycling	441tpa	Operational



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Waste facilities in Mansfield

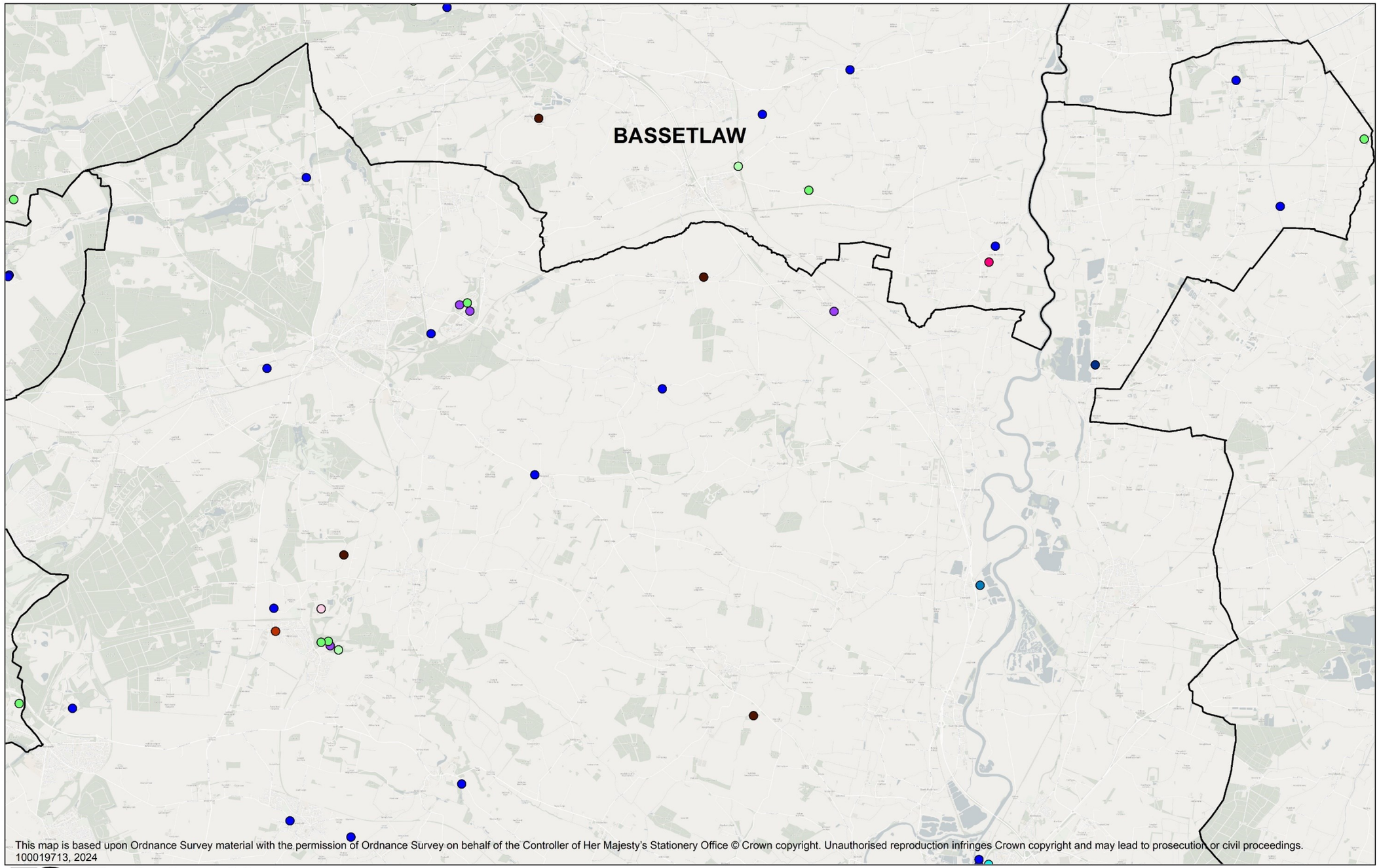
NEWARK AND SHERWOOD

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
A & V Squires	Vivienne House, Racecourse Road Crew Lane Industrial Estate	Recycling	-	Operational
Alverton Sewage Treatment Works	Land to Northwest of Alverton, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
B D Motor Spares	Harrow Lane, Boughton	Recycling	306tpa	Operational
Balderton Sewage Treatment Works	Lowfield Lane, Baldeton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Barnby (in Willows) Sewage Treatment Works	Back Lane, Barnaby in the Willows	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Bilsthorpe Energy centre	Bilsthorpe Business Park, Off Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe	Energy Recovery	-	Permitted
Bilsthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Borrow Pits Landfill	British Sugar Factory, Great North Road, Newark	Landfill (inert restricted user)	383,603m3 reamining	Operational
Boughton Sewage Treatment Works	Kirton Road, Boughton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Bowbridge Road (Bilton)	Bowbridge Road, Balderton	Transfer	-	Inactive
Briggs Metals Ltd	Great North Road, Newark	Recycling	46,223tpa	Operational
CA Strawson Farming Ltd	Featherstone House Farm, Mickledale Lane, Bilsthorpe	Storage	4,890tpa	Operational
Coneygre Farm	Hoveringham Lane, Hoveringham	Recycling	24,577tpa	Operational
Coneygre Farm	Hoveringham Lane, Hoveringham	Other recovery	50,466tpa	Operational
Cotham Composting	Hawton Lane, Cotham	Composting	-	Inactive
Crankley Point Sewage Treatment Works	Quibell's Lane, Newark on Trent	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Cromwell Quarry	North Road, Cromwell	Other recovery	-	Inactive

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Cupit Plant Hire	Bluebell Farm, Great North Road, Newark	Transfer	31,566tpa	Operational
Dean Hall A D	Dean Hall Farm, Ollerton Road, Caunton	Anaerobic Digestion	59,643tpa	Operational
East Markham Sewage Treatment Works	Quakerfield Road, East Markham, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Edwinstowe Sewage Treatment Works	Ollerton Road, Edwinstowe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Elston Sewage Treatment Works	Off Carrgate Lane, Elston, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Enva England Specialist Waste Limited	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe	Recycling	40,195tpa	Operational
Eurotech - Global Environmental Services	Northern Road, Newark	Recycling	-	Operational
Farndon Sewage Treatment Works	Hawton Lane, Balderton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Farnsfield Sewage Treatment Works	Edingley Road, Farnsfield	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Flintham Sewage Treatment Works	Main Street, Flintham, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Girton Fishing Lake	Gainsborough Road, Girton, Newark	Other recovery	-	Inactive
Grange Farm, Oxton Composting Site	Grange Farm, Ollerton Road, Oxton	Composting	75,972tpa	Operational
Harby Sewage Treatment Works	Wigsley Road, Harby, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
HBC Vehicles	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire	Recycling	-	Inactive
Jessop Way/ Conica	Jessop Way, Newark on Trent	Recycling	19,340tpa	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
John Brooks Metals Ltd	Unit 198a, Boughton Industrial Estate	Recycling	5,663	Operational
Jordan Surfacing	Units 91-94, Boughton Industrial Estate, Boughton	Transfer	-	Operational
Kirklington Sewage Treatment Works	Corkshill Lane, Kirklington, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Kneesall Sewage Treatment Works	Wellow Road, Kneesall	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Laxton Sewage Treatment Works	Green Lane, Laxton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Newark (Crankley Point) Sewage Treatment Works	Quibells Lane, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Newark HWRC	Brunel Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark	Transfer	12,357tpa	Operational
Newark Mini Skips	Unit 3, Quarry Farm Industrial Estate, Bowbridge Lane, Newark	Transfer	163tpa	Operational
Oakwood Fuels Ltd, Brailwood Road	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe	Transfer	45,738tpa	Operational
PHS	Brunel Drive, Newark	Transfer	736tpa	Operational
Quarry Farm 2	Bowbridge Lane, Hawton	Transfer	-	Inactive
Rainworth Sewage Treatment Works	Rufford Colliery, Rainworth	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Recycling Ollerton and Boughton	Units 183- 184 Road E, Boughton Industrial Estate, Newark	Recycling	-	Operational
Skip It Riverside Scrap Yard	Unit 1 Maltkiln Lane, Newark	Recycling	-	Inactive
Skipit Quarry Farm	Bowbridge Lane, Newark	Transfer	13,648tpa	Operational
Southwell Sewage Treatment Works	Fiskerton Road, Southwell	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Staunton Sewage Treatment Works	Rear of Riverside Cottages, Staunton in the Vale	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Stud Farm AD Facility	Stud Farm, Rufford	Anaerobic Digestion	4,763tpa	Operational
Quibell Lane Sewage Treatment Works	Quibells Lane, Newark	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
T W Crowden & Daughter Ltd	The Car Breakers Yard, Tolney Lane, Northern Road, Industrial Estate	Recycling	1,714tpa	Operational
Thorney Sewage Treatment Works	Roadwood Lane, Thorney	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Tuxford Anaerobic Digester	Bunmoor Lane, Egmanton	Anaerobic Digestion	1,039tpa	Operational
Ventillation stack	Lion Public House Car Park, Main Street, Farnsfield	-	-	Operational
Veolia Brunel Drive	Cleanaway Brunel Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark	Transfer	48,407tpa	Operational
Wallrudding Farm	Saxilby Road, Doddington, Lincoln	Recycling	-	Inactive



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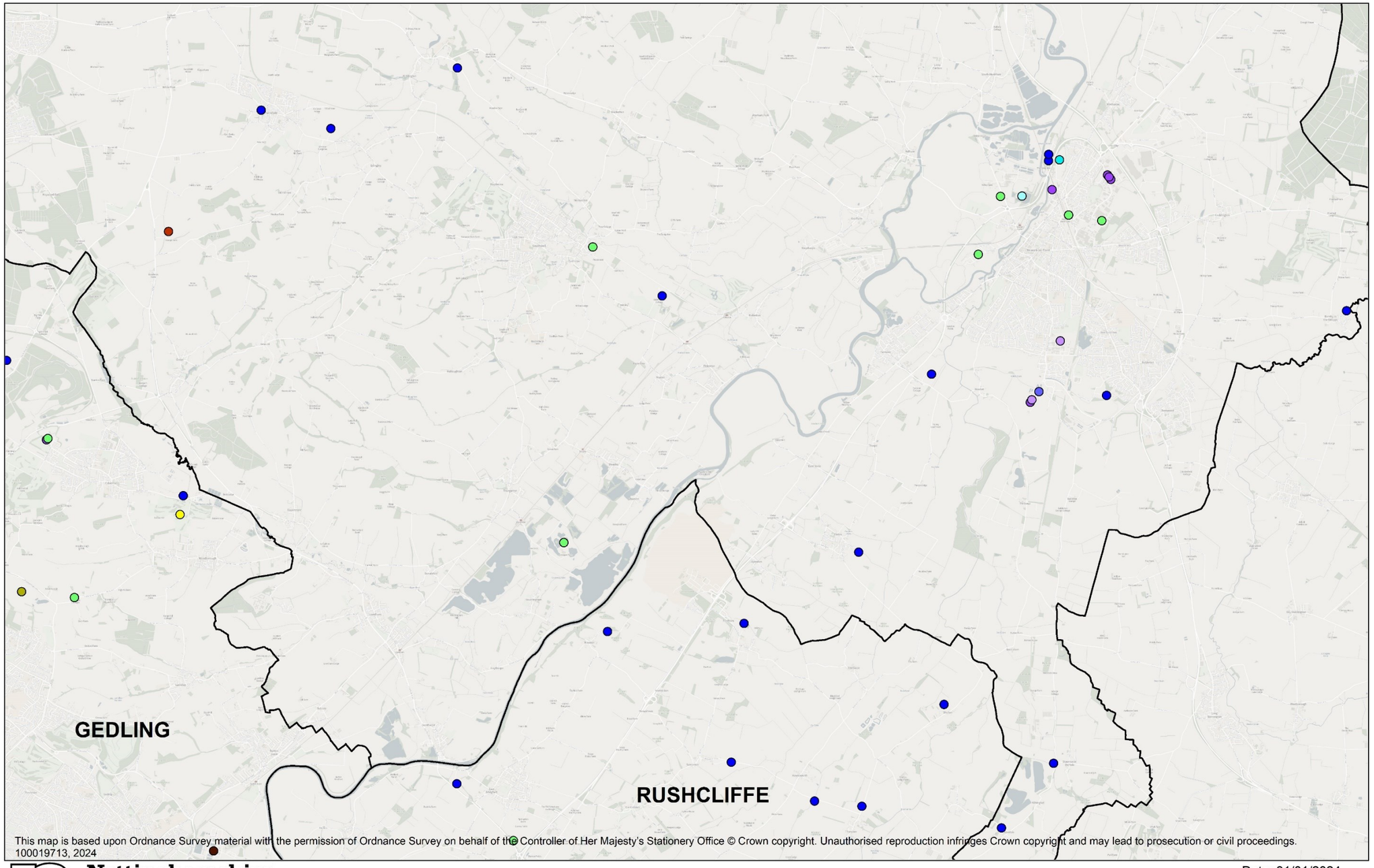
Waste facilities in Newark and Sherwood North



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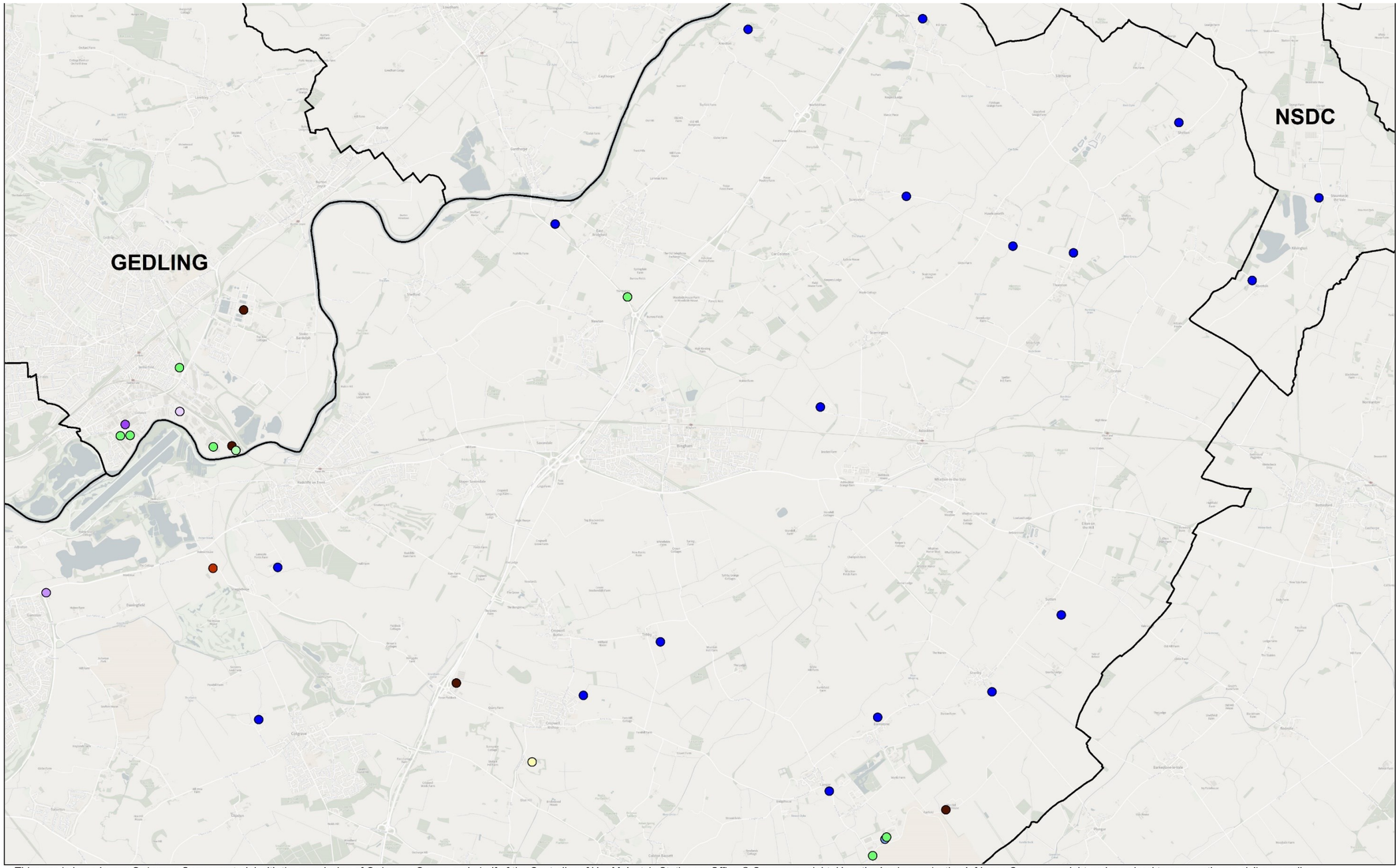
Waste facilities in Newark and Sherwood south

RUSHCLIFFE

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Aslockton Sewage Treatment Works	Moor Lane, Aslockton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
B Allsops and Sons/ Gl;en Barry Metals	The Recycling Centre, Langar North Trading Estate, Harby Road, Langar	Recycling	12,254tpa	Operational
Barnstone (Main Road) Sewage Treatment Works	Land off Main Road, Barnstone	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Booth Metals/ The Stables	Brunts Lane, East Bridgford	Recycling	-	Operational
Bunny Hill Pet Crematorium	Bunny Hill, Costock	Disposal	-	Operational
Bunny Materials Recycling Facility/ Johnsons Aggregates	Bunny Brickworks, Bunny	Transfer	253,202tpa	Operational
Canalside Industrial Park	Kinoulton Road, Cropwell Bishop	Landfill	-	Permitted
Cotgrave Sewage Treatment Work	Woodgate Lane, Cotgrave	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Cropwell Bishop Sewage Treatment Works	Cropwell Butler Road, Cropwell Bishop	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
East Bridgford Sewage Treatment Works	Trent Lane, East Bridgford	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
East Leake Sewage Treatment Works	West Leake Road/Gotham Road, East Leake	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
EMERGE Facility	Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station, Nottingham	Energy Recovery	-	Permitted
Gamston Depot	Gamston Lings Bar Road, Gamston	Transfer	-	Inactive
Gotham Sewage Treatment Works	Moor Lane, Gotham	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Granby Sewage Treatment Works	Plungar Road, Granby	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Hawksworth Sewage Treatment Works	Thoroton Road, Hawksworth	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Biomass Plant	The Sawmill, Fosse Way, Windmerpool	Energy Recovery	52,060tpa	Operational
John Brooks Sawmills (composting)	The Fosseway, Windmerpool	Recycling	57,574tpa	Operational
Keyworth Sewage Treatment Works	Bunny Lane, Keyworth	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Kingstone Brook Farm	Thorpe in the Glebe, Wysall	Recycling	21,382tpa	Operational
Kinoulton Sewage Treatment Works	Off Hickling Road, Kinoulton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Kneeton Sewage Treatment Works	Slacks Lane, Kneeton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Langar ATF	Langar North Trading Estate, Harby Road, Langar	Recycling	7,358tpa	Operational
Langar Sewage Treatment Works	The Limes, Muster Road, Langar	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Lodge On the Wolds Farm	A46 Fosse Way, Cotgrave	Recycling	46,261tpa	Operational
Mass Skip Hire Ltd	Langar North Trading Estate, Harby Road, Langar	Transfer	-	Inactive
Merrivale Farms	Merrivale Farms, Works Lane, Barnstone	Anaerobic Digestion	2,082tpa	Operational
Owthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Kinoulton Lane, Owthorpe	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Radcliffe on Trent Sewage Treatment Works	Lees Barn Road, Radcliffe on Trent	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Samworth Farms/ Stragglethorpe AD Plant	Stragglethorpe Grain Store, Cropwell Bishop	Anaerobic Digestion		Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Screveton Sewage Treatment Works	Hawksworth Road, Screveton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Shelton Sewage Treatment Works	Land north of Main Road, Shelton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Sherwood Farms	Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont	Composting	4,374tpa	Operational
Sutton Bonnington Sewage Treatment Works	Station Road, Kingston upon Soar	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Sutton cum Granby Sewage Treatment Works	Sutton Lane, Sutton Cum Granby	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Thoroton Sewage Treatment Works	Main Street, Thoroton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Thrumpton Sewage Treatment Works	Church Lane, Thrumpton	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Tithby Sewage Treatment Works	Cropwell Road, Tithby	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
West Bridgford Household Waste Recycling Centre	Rugby Road , West Bridgford	Transfer	10,458tpa	Operational
Winking Hill	Ratcliffe on Soar Ash Disposal, Ratcliffe on Soar, Nottingham	Landfill (restricted user)	760,387m3 remaining	Operational



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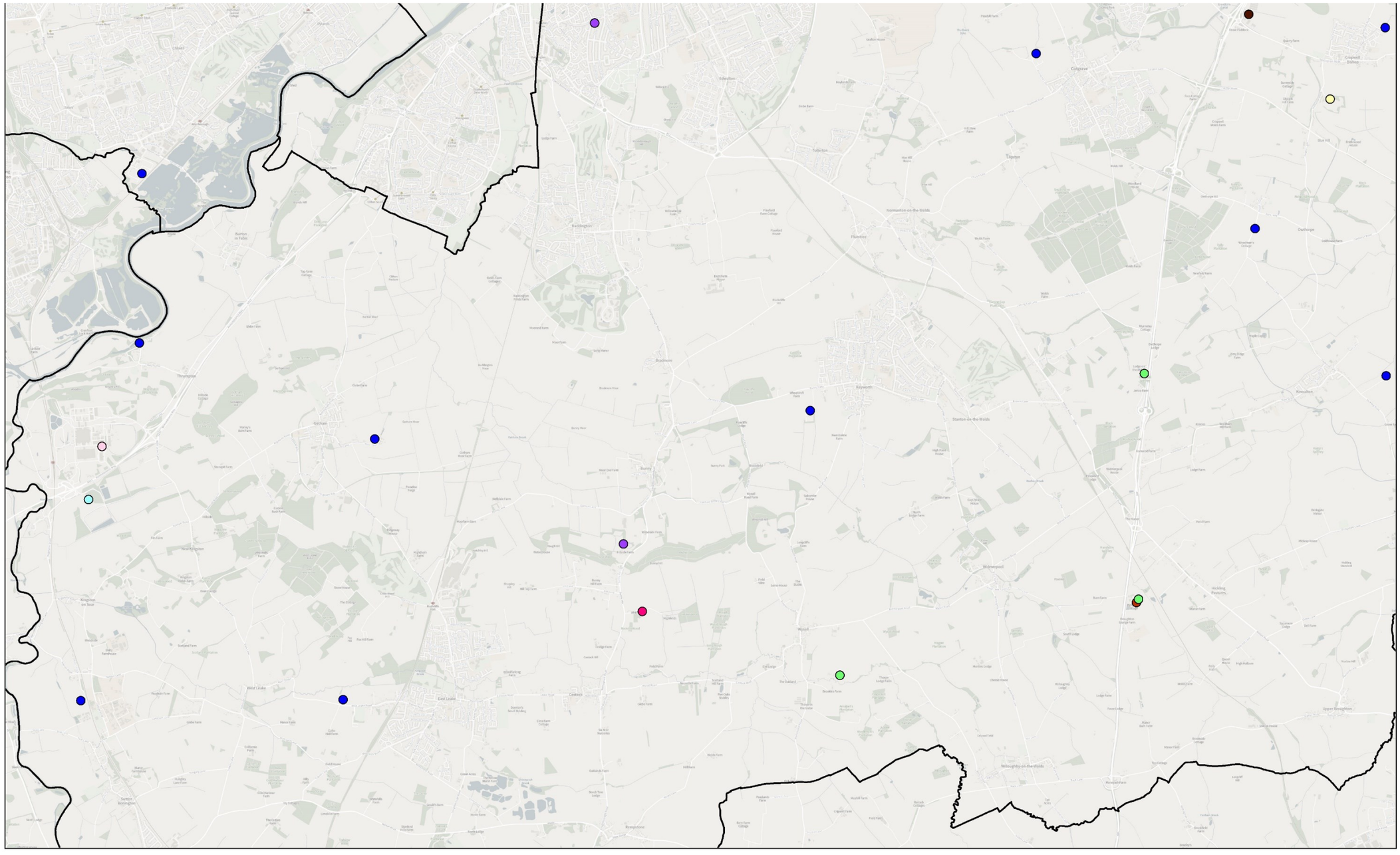
Waste Facilities in Rushcliffe North



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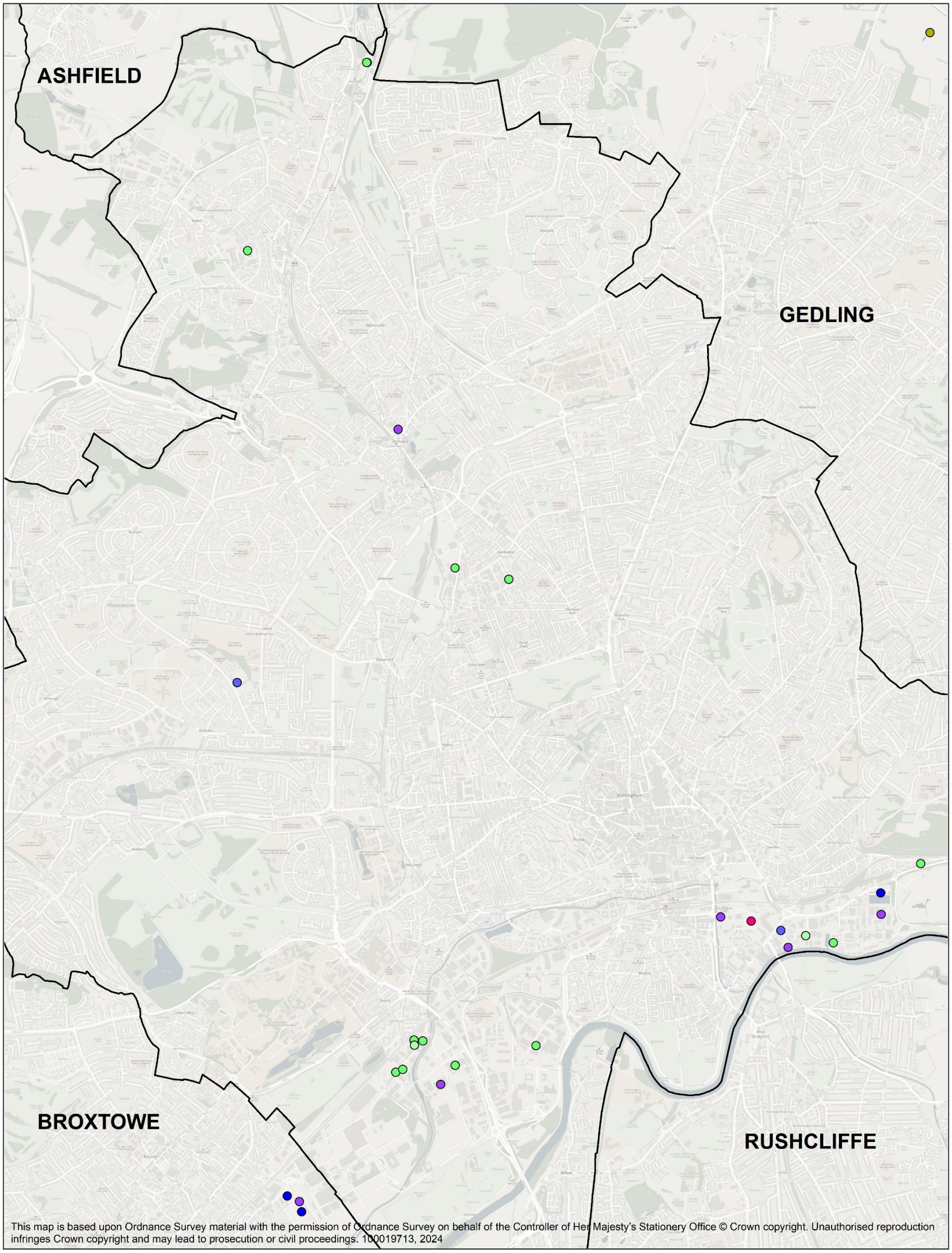
Waste Facilities in Rushcliffe South

NOTTINGHAM CITY

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Bits at Micks	Newton Street, Dunkirk	Recycling	11,901tpa	Operational
Bulwell Metal Recycling & E L V Facility	Storage area north of Units 1&2, First Avenue, Greasley Street, Bulwell	Recycling	17,649tpa	Operational
Cavendish Works Waste Treatment Facility	Cavendish Street, Nottingham	Recycling	-	Inactive
CMEC Demolition	2-4 Gibbons Street, Nottingham	Recycling	1,029tpa	Operational
Colsons Transport Limited	2 Bulwell Lane, Basford	Transfer	57,075tpa	Operational
Crossgate Drive Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	Unit 1 Crossgate Drive, Queens Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Recycling	4,346tpa	Operational
Daleside Road Sewage Treatment Works	Daleside Road, Nottingham	Sewage Treatment Works	-	Operational
Eastcroft Depot	London Road, Nottingham	Transfer	24,748tpa	Operational
Eastcroft Incinerator	London Road, Nottingham	Energy Recovery	191,102tpa	Operational
EMR Nottingham (metal recycling)	Mountstar House, Alcester Street, Dunkirk	Recycling	36,719tpa	Operational
EMR Nottingham (vehicle depollution)	Mountstar House, Alcester Street, Dunkirk	Recycling	5,018tpa	Operational
Freeth Street	Freeth Street, Sneinton, Nottingham	Transfer	32,757tpa	Operational
Harrimans Lane	Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk	Recycling	212,478tpa	Operational
JustToyota	Victoria Works, High Church Street,Nottingham	Recycling	268tpa	Operational
Lady Bay Spares	Colwick Road, Nottingham	Recycling	-	Operational
Lenton Household Waste Recycling Centre	Redfield Road, Lenton Industrial Estate, Lenton	Transfer	10,093tpa	Operational
Meadow Lane Scrap Metal	Freeth Street, Snienton	Recycling	-	Operational

Site Name	Location	Site Category	Estimated operational capacity	Status
Moorbridge Works	Unit 1 Moorbridge Works, Bestwood Road, Bulwell	Transfer	945tpa	Operational
Moreland Street	Moreland Street Nottingham	Recycling	-	Inactive
Nottingham Recycling Ltd	Abbeyfield Road, Nottingham	Recycling	-	Operational
Nottingham Scrap Metal Ltd	Radford Road, New Basford, Nottingham	Recycling	9,684tpa	Operational
Sadlers Waste	Staffordshire House, Beechdale Road, Aspley	Transfer	60,882tpa	Operational
Tarmac/Asphalt2go	Little Tennis Street, Nottingham	Transfer	-	Operational
Unit 1, Moorbridge Works	Bestwood Road, Bulwell, Nottingham	Recycling	34,809tpa	Operational
Vale Skip Hire	Meadow Lane Scrap Co. Unit 1, Grainger Street, Nottingham	Transfer	7,530tpa	Operational



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Waste Facilities in Nottingham City