

New Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan 2045

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING OPINION

OCTOBER 2026



Dorket Head Quarry, taken by the County Council (2023)

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. As set out in our Notice of Intention of Commence Plan preparation, published on the 31st of July 2026, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are preparing a new joint Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.2. The Councils are now taking the first steps in the Plans preparation as identified in our [Local Plan timetable](#), which is to undertake a scoping consultation.
- 1.3. As set out in the regulations, the scoping consultation is inviting you to make representations on:
- Matters relevant to the preparation of the minerals plan as the Councils consider appropriate, including what the document should contain
 - How the authority should engage with stakeholders in the preparation of the minerals plan
- 1.4. The Councils are therefore seeking views on both points in this scoping consultation and have published the following documents for consultation, each of which address a key topic:



Scoping document on Plan matters

Seeks views on key matters for the Plan and outlines what the Plan is likely to contain



Engagement strategy

Outlines the Councils proposed approach and seeks views on how we intend to engage and consult you at the consultation stages



Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening report (this document)

This screening assessment considers whether the Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether a SEA is required.



Draft Local Aggregates Assessment (containing 2025 sales)

A key background document which will inform the future demand and need for minerals in Nottinghamshire



Draft site selection methodology

Outlines and seeks views on the proposed site selection methodology which will be used to assess sites for allocations.

- 1.5. We are keen to seek your views on the above documents and encourage you to respond to the questions asked within the scoping document, consultation strategy and draft site selection methodology.
- 1.6. For the SEA screening report and the Draft Local Aggregates Assessment, you are able to leave comments on the document.
- 1.7. To assist the Councils in analysing responses in a timely manner, the questions are within each document.
- 1.8. **Please note that the scoping consultation will run from the 12th of October 2026 until the 9th of November 2026.**

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report

- 1.9. The [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) (“the SEA Regulations”) require plans that could have significant effects on the environment to be considered through Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 1.10. As the new Minerals Local Plan falls within the scope of the SEA regulations, it is the Councils’ responsibility to determine whether the Plan is likely to have significant environment effects and whether a SEA is required.
- 1.11. As set out in regulation 9, to determine whether a SEA is required we must:
 - Consider the criteria specified in Schedule 1 to these regulations
 - Consult the consultation bodies
- 1.12. We have therefore undertaken a SEA Screening report at the beginning of the Plan’s preparation, which takes into account the criteria set out in Schedule 1 to determine whether the Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects. The assessment is set out in chapter 2 below.
- 1.13. Publishing the screening report as part of the scoping consultation also allows for consultation bodies, including Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency, to provide comment and feedback on our findings.

How to respond

1.14. We want to hear from you and gain your views. The best way to submit your responses to the questions is by responding via our online consultation portal. You will need to create an account but by using the portal, you will be able to directly respond to the questions. It will also reduce time taken to process responses and aid the Councils in analysing responses in a timely manner and move onto the next stages.

1.15. Alternatively, you can submit responses via



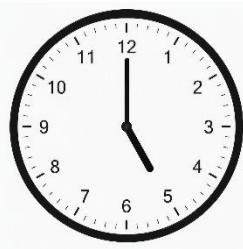
Email to: MineralsLocalPlan@nottscc.gov.uk



Post to: FAO Planning Policy Team, Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, NG2 7QP

1.16. If you choose to submit responses via email or post, you must include within your response:

- Your name, and if representing an organisation, the name of the organisation and your position
- Contact point (email or postal address)
- The document you are responding to
- The question number you are responding to



RESPONSES MUST BE RECEIVED BY 17:00 ON MONDAY THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER 2026.

RESPONSES RECEIVED AFTER THIS TIME MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED NOR TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

1.17. Please note that your comments and name will be publicly published on our website. Any personal information that you provide will be used by the Councils for the purpose of the Minerals Local Plan only. Please see our [privacy notice](#) on the County Councils website under Transport, environment and economy.

1.18. By submitting a representation or choosing the new Minerals Local Plan as a topic of interest on our consultation portal, you will be automatically added to our contact database. You will therefore be notified of when the Plans progress hits key milestones at the registered email or postal address provided to us.

- 1.19. If you wish to be removed from this database and no longer receive these notifications, this can be requested at any time by contacting us via emailing MineralsLocalPlan@nottsc.gov.uk.

Any questions?

- 1.20. If you have any questions regarding any of the documents, the consultation or the new Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan in general, please contact us via:



Email: MineralsLocalPlan@nottsc.gov.uk



Phone: 0300 500 8080

2. SEA Screening

Overview

- 2.1. The SEA Regulations set out when a SEA is required and the matters that need to be considered. Its overall purpose is to shape the plan – making process, helping to prevent or reduce adverse effects and the Plan to achieve positive outcomes and promote sustainable development.
- 2.2. Guidance issued by the Government¹ indicates that Local Planning Authorities will need to carry out a SEA if it meets certain criteria set out in regulation 5 of [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#). It is expected that all Plans will need to carry out a SEA.
- 2.3. The purpose of SEA screening report is to establish whether the new Minerals Local Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore whether an SEA is required. To do this, we have considered the Plan against the criteria specified in [Schedule 1 of the SEA regulations](#).

Assessment of likely significant environmental effects

- 2.4. Schedule 1 of the SEA regulations provides the criteria for deciding whether the environmental effects of a plan are likely to be significant. The criterion looks at:
- The characteristics of the Plan itself
 - The characteristics of the effects it could have and the area likely to be affected.
- 2.5. The development of new Minerals Local Plan is considered against these criteria in the two tables below.
- 2.6. Table 1 considers the characteristics of the Plan itself, including the framework it will provide for future minerals development and its relationship with other plans and programmes.
- 2.7. Table 2 considers the characteristics of the effects that could result from the Plan and the area likely to be affected.

¹ [30-month local plan process: an overview - GOV.UK](#)

Table 1: Schedule 1 – Characteristics of the Plan

Schedule 1 criterion	Assessment
The degree to which the Plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	The Minerals Local Plan will guide minerals development across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham up to 2045. It will set out how future mineral needs will be met and is expected to include policies and site allocations. It will therefore influence where mineral extraction takes place, the type and scale of development, and the environmental effects that may follow.
The degree to which the Plan influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	The Minerals Local Plan will form part of the development plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and will be used when decisions are made on minerals development. It will also sit alongside plans and strategies covering transport, biodiversity, landscape, flood risk and climate change, so there will be links between the Plan and these wider areas of work.
The relevance of the Plan for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	Minerals can only be worked where they are found, and extraction can have significant effects on the surrounding environment. The choice of sites and the policies in the Plan can help avoid or reduce these effects. Restoration and after-use can also create opportunities to improve habitats, biodiversity and landscape and, in some cases, provide new public access.
Environmental problems relevant to the Plan	Minerals development can affect biodiversity, landscape, soils and agricultural land, the historic environment and the water environment. Quarrying and mineral transport can also affect nearby communities through noise, dust, traffic and air quality. Climate change and flood risk are also relevant. Where mineral working is already concentrated, the combined effects of existing and future sites may be particularly important.
The relevance of the Plan for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment	A range of environmental legislation applies to minerals development, including requirements relating to habitats and species, water, flood risk, air quality and environmental assessment. These requirements will need to be reflected in the Plan's policies and when potential sites are considered.

Table 2: Schedule 1 – Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected

Schedule 1 criterion	Assessment
The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	Mineral sites can operate for many years, so some effects can last a long time. These may include noise, dust, traffic and changes to the landscape, habitats and water environment. Many will stop or reduce once working ends and the site is restored. Others, such as the loss of habitat, soil or archaeological remains, may be permanent. Good restoration can also bring lasting benefits, particularly by creating new habitats and improving biodiversity.
The cumulative nature of the effects	Minerals can only be worked where they occur, so mineral working tends to be concentrated in particular areas. New development could add to the traffic, noise, dust and other effects from sites that are already active or permitted. Several sites in the same area could also have a combined effect on landscape, biodiversity, water and nearby communities. This will be particularly important when possible site allocations are considered.
The transboundary nature of the effects	Effects across national boundaries are not expected. There could, however, be effects beyond the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham boundary. Mineral movements cross authority boundaries, as do river catchments, habitats and landscapes, and some minerals produced in Nottinghamshire are used outside the Plan area. Effects on neighbouring areas will therefore be considered where relevant.
The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)	Quarrying and related activities can affect people living nearby through noise, dust, vibration and HGV traffic. Mineral working can also affect groundwater and surface water. These are familiar issues in minerals planning and can often be managed through the choice of site, how it is worked and planning conditions. They will still need to be considered when policies and potential sites are assessed.
The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	The Plan covers the whole of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, although most effects from individual mineral sites are likely to be local. Some can extend further, particularly those linked to traffic, landscape and water. Mineral resources are concentrated in particular

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Schedule 1 criterion	Assessment
	parts of the county, so the effects of mineral working are not spread evenly across the Plan area. Much will depend on where future sites are located and the type of mineral being worked.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to special natural characteristics or cultural heritage	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham have a wide range of important natural and historic assets. There are 67 SSSIs, Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC, Sherwood Forest NNR, 70 Local Nature Reserves and over 1,400 Local Wildlife Sites across the Plan area. Mineral working could affect these sites directly, for example through land take, or indirectly through changes to water, noise, dust or traffic. There are also many important historic buildings, landscapes and archaeological sites across the area. Whether these are affected will depend largely on where future mineral development takes place.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values	There are already places within the Plan area where the environment is under pressure. Some water bodies do not achieve good ecological status, and air quality is an issue in some areas. Mineral development could add to these pressures, particularly through HGV traffic, dust or effects on the water environment. How significant this is will depend largely on where development takes place.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to intensive land use	Mineral working can take up large areas of land for a number of years. This can mean the temporary loss of farmland or other uses and can affect soils and the character of the surrounding area, particularly where better quality agricultural land is involved. Once working has finished, restoration can return land to its previous use or provide a different after-use with environmental or community benefits.
The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status	The Plan area includes nationally and internationally protected sites, as well as a much larger network of locally important habitats and wildlife sites. Mineral working could affect protected sites within the Plan area and, in some cases, sites further away, for example through changes to the water environment. These sites will need to be taken into account when potential mineral sites and policies are considered.

- 2.8. Overall, Table 1 shows that the Plan will provide a framework for future minerals development and has the potential to influence environmental outcomes.
- 2.9. Table 2 shows that the effects of the Plan will depend on the location and nature of future mineral development and the characteristics of the areas affected.
- 2.10. Taken together, the two tables show that the Plan could have significant environmental effects, depending largely on the location and nature of future mineral development.

3. Conclusion and next steps

SEA Screening conclusion

- 3.1. The screening shows that the new Minerals Local Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects.
- 3.2. The Councils' initial conclusion is therefore that SEA will be required as part of preparing the new Minerals Local Plan. The Plan therefore should be 'screened in' to the Strategic Environment Assessment process.

Next Steps

- 3.3. We will seek Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency opinion on this Screening opinion and consider any feedback.
- 3.4. The next step will be SEA Scoping. This will build on the baseline information already gathered, as shown in appendix 1, and identify the key environmental issues and opportunities that need to be considered as the Plan develops.
- 3.5. It will also set out the proposed SEA objectives and the approach that will be used to assess the environmental effects of the Plan, including its policies and potential site allocations.
- 3.6. This work will contribute to the Councils' progress towards the Gateway 1 self-assessment. The Gateway 1 readiness checker expects the SEA to be underway, including progress on baseline environmental information and the scope and approach to the environmental assessment. The screening and scoping work will therefore provide an important part of the evidence that the Councils are progressing towards these requirements.
- 3.7. As the Plan develops, the SEA will continue alongside the preparation of the Plan and its supporting evidence. In line with the Government's guidance for new-style local plans, the Councils will consult on the proposed Plan content and evidence and, at that stage, will also consult on the level of detail and scope of the Environmental Report. The Environmental Report will then be developed further as the Plan, evidence and assessment progress.

Appendix 1: Review of Baseline Data

Key

- indicator is on target/shows improvement where no target recorded
- indicator is slightly below target or is slightly below national/regional average
- indicator is significantly below target/has got worse
- insufficient data to assess/no issue identified
- * Estimated figure
- ** Provisional figure supplied by local authority – replace with final audited Defra figure when available

Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
Land Use								
Area	208,500 ha	7,461.16 ha	215,938.54ha	1,560,641 ha	13,027,842.85ha	24,249,500 ha	Nottinghamshire is 13% of East Midlands land area.	● No issue identified
Roads	2012: 3,010.9 miles 2013: 3,010.9 miles 2014: 2,998.0 miles 2015: 3,005.2 miles 2016: 3,014 miles 2017: 3,020.5 miles 2018: 3,012.5 miles 2025: 2,760 miles	2012: 495.9 miles 2013: 495.5miles 2014: 496.4 miles 2015: 497 miles 2016: 497.6 miles 2017:499.9miles 2018: 502.5miles 2025: 513 miles	2012: 3,506.8 miles 2013: 3,506.4 miles 2014: 3,494.4 miles 2025: 3,273 miles	2012: 19,487 miles 2013: 19, 527 miles 2014: 19,539 miles 2015: 19,563 miles 2016: 19,647 miles 2017: 19,961 miles 2018: 19, 702 miles 2024: 19,900 miles	2012: 187,483 miles 2013: 187,712 miles 2014: 187,838 miles 2015: 187,951 miles 2016: 188,542 miles 2017: 188,831 miles 2018: 188,829 miles 2024: 189,000 miles	2012: 245,373 miles 2013: 245,728 miles 2014: 245,827 miles 2015: 245,879 miles 2016: 246,510 miles 2017: 246,709 miles 2018: 246,697 miles 2024: 246,500 miles	Minor change locally (up and down) compared to slight regional and national increases.	● No issue identified
Rights of Way	- 2006: 2,611.2 km 2017: 2,788.1 km 2019: 3,025 km 2025: 2,865km**	- 2007: 63.8 km 2015: 87.5 km 2019: 82.8 km 2007: 63.8 km 2015: 87.5 km 2019: 82.8 km 2025: 90 km	- 2006-7: 2,685 km 2015-7 2,875.6 km 2019: 3,107.8 km 2025: 2,955 km	1992: 18,763 km 2026: 19,400 km	1992: 224,000 km 2008: 188,700 km 2019: 189,098 km		Nottinghamshire has 17% of Region's rights of way. No more recent data for comparison. City extent has increased.	● Protect rights of way. Seek mitigation where appropriate and promote increased extent of and accessibility to RoW where possible. **Recorded PROW length has decreased since 2019, although differences in reporting/recording may account for some of the change.
Urban Areas	1991: 16,940 ha (8%) 2001: 18,490 ha (9%) 2022: 25,925 ha (12.4%)	2022: 24.71 sq miles		1991: 92,300 ha (6%) 2001:100,900 ha (6%)	1991: 1,087,200 ha (5%) 2001: 1,158,900 ha (5%)		No change at national or regional level but figures suggest increasing urbanisation at local level. 2026: Current data show that around 12.4% of Nottinghamshire County is within built-up areas. Direct comparison with previous data is not	● Promote re-use of previously developed land and infrastructure. 2026: Continue to promote the re-use of previously developed land and existing infrastructure and limit unnecessary loss of undeveloped land.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
							possible due to changes in methodology.		
% of land area developed	2017: 14% ADC: 18% BBC: 19% BDC: 9% GBC: 14% MDC: 19% NSDC: 7% RBC: 9% 2022: 10.2% ADC: 18.5% BBC: 9.0% BDC: 20.0% GBC: 14.6% NSDC: 7.4% MDC: 21.1% RBC: 9.2%	2017: 44% 2022: 45.6%		2022: 8.0%	2017: 8% 2022: 8.7%		The Local area has a higher % of land area developed in comparison to the national percentage. However, in Nottinghamshire this varies from as low as 7% to as high as 19%. 2026: Nottinghamshire has a slightly higher proportion of developed land (10.2%) than the East Midlands (8.0%) and England (8.7%), with considerable variation between districts (7.4%-21.1%).		2026: Seek to limit further land take and prioritise the efficient use and redevelopment of previously developed land.
Agricultural Land National - UK-/ Utilised agricultural area (Land use on agricultural holdings on 1 June)	2024: 137,000 ha	2024: ~500 ha	2003: 151,000 ha (72%) 2024: 137,500 ha	2003: 1,125,000 ha (72%) 2023: 1,172,000 ha 2024: 1,165,000 ha	2011: 8,863,000 ha 2012: 8,925,000 ha 2013: 9,018,000 ha 2014: 8,963,000 ha 2015: 8,912,000 ha 2016: 9,006,000 ha 2017: 9,061,000 ha 2018: 9,034,000 ha 2019: 9,206,000 ha 2020: 9,080,349 ha 2021: 8,975,549 ha 2022: 9,098,253 ha 2023: 8,998,612 ha 2024: 8,877,000 ha	2010: 17,234,000 ha (71%) 2011: 17,172,000 ha (70%) 2012: 17,190,000 ha (70%) 2013: 17,259,000 ha (71%) 2014: 17,240,000 ha (71%) 2015: 17,147,000 ha (70%) 2016: 17,360,000 ha (71%) 2017: 17,476,000 ha (72%) 2018: 17,361,000 ha (71%) 2019: 17,652,000 ha 2020: 17,500,000 ha 2021: 17,957,000 ha 2022: 17,562,000 ha 2023: 17,140,000 ha 2024: 16,848,000 ha	Lack of recent regional and local data for direct comparison, although figures at all levels relatively comparable. 2026: Nottinghamshire has a slightly higher proportion of developed land (10.2%) than the East Midlands (8.0%) and England (8.7%), with considerable variation between districts (7.4%–21.1%).	●	No issue identified - protect high quality agricultural land.
Woodland	16,680 hectares (8%) 2022: 21,592.6 ha (~10%)	3.5%	16,680 ha (8%) 2014 Forestry Commission figures suggest 21,143ha of woodland in the county (9.8%)	1995-1999: 79,871 ha (5%) 2006: 5% 2017: 56,483 ha (8%) 2024: ~80,000 ha (~5% of land area)	2009: 1,128,000 ha (5%) 2010: 1,130,000 ha (5%) 2013: 1,300,000 ha (10%) 2017: 1,302,786 ha (10%)	2003: 2,665,125 (11.6%) - Great Britain 1947: 1,419,000ha (5.9%)	Nottinghamshire has a higher than average level of woodland coverage. No significant change at national and regional levels although no more recent local data is available.	●	Maintain woodland coverage. Seek mitigation for losses/enhancement where appropriate.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
			2022: ~21,850 ha (9.8%)		1947: 755,000 ha (5.8%) 1965: 886,000ha (6.8%) 1980: 948,000ha (7.3%) 1995-99: 1,097,000 ha (8.4%) 1998: 1,241,000ha (9.5%) 2019: 1,308,000ha (10.0%) 2026: 1,360,000 ha (10%)	1965: 1,784,000ha (7.4%) 1980: 2,175,000ha (9.0%) 1995-99: 2,746,000ha (11.3%) 1998: 2,920,000ha (12.0%) 2019: 3,187,000ha (13.1%) 2026: 3,310,000 ha (14%)	2026 County figure is NFI 2022 while the City component is an estimate based on the 2019 3.5% figure. The NFI 2017 figure of 56,483 ha (8%) is not directly comparable, as it relates to the smaller NFI East Midlands reporting area rather than the full standard East Midlands administrative region.		
Ancient Woodland	2025: 2,614.6 ha		2019: 4,794 ha 2025: 2,614.6 ha		2010: 341,000 ha 2014: 341,000ha 2019: 364,125 ha 2022: 364,900 ha	2026: 609,990 ha	No regional data available or trend for local data. Has been a slight increase in ancient woodland nationally		
Derelict land Now Vacant land	2022: 758 ha (0,36%)	2022: 37 ha (0.49%)	2008: 156 ha (0.07%) 2022: 795 ha (0,37%)	2008: 1,790 ha (0.11%) 2007: 1,888 ha (0.12%) 2022: 3,732 ha (0,24%)	2007: 16,790 ha (0.07%) 2008: 15,470 ha (0.06%) 2022: 25,076 ha (0,19%)		Limited local data would indicate that it is line with the national figure and better than the regional average. But lack of data over time means further data is needed for full analysis. 2026: Current data indicate a higher proportion of vacant land locally than the regional and national averages. Direct comparison with historic derelict-land figures is not possible following the discontinuation of NLUD and change in methodology.	- No issue identified. 2026: Encourage the reuse and redevelopment of vacant and previously developed land where appropriate.	
Brownfield land	2019: 455 ha 2026: 790.61 ha	2019: 171 ha 2026: 137.40 ha	2008: 196 ha (0.09%) 2026: 928.01 ha	2008: 1,090 ha (0.07%) 2018: 2,178 ha 2019: 2,146 ha 2026: 2,878.23 ha	2007: 12,710 ha (0.05%) 2008 12,960 ha (0.05%) 2018: 28,349 ha 2019: 25,500 ha 2008 12,960 ha (0.05%)		No data for comparison over time at local and regional level. Minor increase nationally.	- No issue identified. - This represents land on statutory Brownfield Land Registers, not all previously developed/brownfield land. Calculated from current Part 1 Brownfield Land Register records published through the national Planning Data service; obvious source-data error for Erewash BLR133 corrected. (latest available Brownfield Land Registers, extracted 2026)	

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
% of Land used for landfill and waste disposal	2017: 0.03% ADC: 0.07% BBC: BDC: 0.00% GBC: 0.04% NSDC: 0.00% MDC: RBC: 0.03% 2022: 33.98 ha (0.018%) (Ashfield 0.116%, Bassetlaw 0.005%, Broxtowe 0%, Gedling 0.041%, Mansfield 0%, Newark & Sherwood 0.0002%, Rushcliffe 0.031%.)	2017: 0.06% of total area 2022: 0.30 ha (0.004%)	2022: 34.28 ha (0.017%)	2022: 221.99 ha (0.014%)	2017: 0.02% 2022: 1,959.06 ha (0.015%)		New data available through MHCLG Land use and therefore no past data to compare. Can see the local % is slightly higher than the national. 2026: Land used for landfill and waste disposal remains very low. The County proportion has decreased since 2017 and is now broadly comparable with regional and national levels.		
% of land used for minerals and mining	2017: 0.27% ADC: 0.00% BBC: 0.07% BDC: 1.52% GBC: 0.3% NSDC: 0.08% MDC: 0.16% RBC: 0.00% 2022: 0.47% Ashfield 0.002%, Bassetlaw 1.32%, Broxtowe 0.014%, Gedling 0.026%, Newark & Sherwood 0.17%, Mansfield 0.26%, Rushcliffe 0.004%.	2017: 0% 2022: 0%	2022: 0.47%	2022: 0.17%	2017: 0.07% 2022: 0.06%		New data available through MHCLG Land use and therefore no past data to compare. Local % is slightly higher than the national % of land used for mi 2026: The proportion of land used for minerals and mining has increased and remains substantially higher than regional and national levels, reflecting the significant role of mineral extraction in Nottinghamshire.		
International sites (Includes all submitted sites)	2010: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2014: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2019: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2026: 1 SAC, 270.5 ha (<1%)	2010: 0 SAC 2014: 0 SAC 2019: 0 SAC 2026: 0 SAC	2010: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2014: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2019: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2026: 1 SAC, 270.5 ha (<1%)	2010: 9 SAC / 3 SPA 2013: 11 SAC / 3 SPA 2019: 11 SAC / 3 SPA	2010: 241 SAC / 84 SPA 2013: 242 SAC / 85 SPA 2019: 256 SAC / 85 SPA 2020: 256 SAC/ 85 SPA		Minor increases at regional and national level. No change at local. 2026: no change, but the official current area has been refined slightly.	●	Maintain favourable status and seek opportunities for enhancement.
National sites	2010: 66 SSSI / 1 NNR 2014: 64 SSSI / 1 NNR 2019: 65 SSSI / 1 NNR	2019: 2 SSSI	2010: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR 2014: 66 SSSI / 1 NNR 2019: 67 SSSI / 1 NNR	2010: 393 SSSI / 16 NNR 2014: 405 SSSI / 15 NNR 2019: 411 SSSI / 15 NNR	2010: 4,117 SSSI / 224 NNR 2014: 4,129 SSSI / 224 NNR 2019: 4,126 SSSI / 224 NNR 2026: 4,128 SSSI / 224 NNR		Minor decrease at local level, with minor increases at regional and national level (with exception of loss of one NNR – although this may be down to incorrect data).	●	Poor performance locally leaves room for improvement. Seek to minimise future losses of SSSIs. 2026: Continued protection of SSSIs and NNRs remains important. Seek to avoid losses and support enhancement of designated sites.

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	2020: 65 SSSI/ 1 NNR			2026: SSSI – no updated regional aggregate available / 15 NNR			2026: Broadly stable at national level. No evidence of significant change in the number of designated sites	
Local sites	2019: 53 LNR (1014.8 ha) 2026: 49 LNR; >1,400 LWS (~7%)	2010: 2014: 21 LNR (215 ha) 2017: 19 LNR 2019: 14 LNR 2026: 14 LNR; >60 biological + 18 geological LWS	2010: 52 LNR / >1300 SINC (7%) 2014: 59 LNR 2019: 67 LNR (1175ha) 2026: 63 LNR	2010: 163 LNR 2014: 179 LNR 2019 – can't find data 2019 2026: no current published aggregate	2009: >1,400 LNR 2014: >1,500 LNR 2019 – can't find data 2019: 2,474 2021: 1,680 LNR		Natural England recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1000 head of population. This target has not yet been reached but there has been an increase in the number of LNR sites designated at all levels. 2026: The number of LNRs has increased locally over the longer term. However, available data are insufficient to establish a consistent regional or national trend.	- Maintain existing sites and seek opportunities for increasing number and status of sites. 2026: Maintain and protect existing local sites and seek opportunities to increase their extent, number, connectivity and ecological quality.
Condition of SSSIs: 'favourable or recovering' (new indicator below)	2019: 94.48%	2019: 33.33%	2010: 92.4% 2014: 93.81% 2019: 93.16%	2010: 98.08% 2014: 98.42% 2019: 97.44%	2010: 95.82% 2014: 96.2% 2019: 93.22%	2005: 67% 2014: 86% 2019: 85%	Nottinghamshire remains below the national and regional average but there has been minor improvement since 2010.	Maintain and enhance SSSI quality.
Condition of SSSI features: % in favourable condition	2025: 17.4%			2025: N/A	2025: 41%		Nottinghamshire is substantially below the national average (17.4% compared with 41% for England), indicating poor condition of SSSI features.	- New WFA baseline. The methodology has changed and the old trend isn't comparable. - Protect, restore and enhance SSSI condition, with particular focus on achieving favourable condition.
Status of key priority species (new indicator below)					2005: 10% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 25% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 11% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 22% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining	2016: Declining relative abundance by 40% of its value in 1970	No local or regional data for comparison, but national picture has seen a slight improvement.	No issue identified – avoid damage.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
					(continuing/accelerating) 2019: Relative abundance declined to 40% of base-line value in 1970			
Priority species relative abundance					2023: 17% increasing / 66% declining 2024: 17% increasing / 70% declining	2023: 24% increasing / 52% declining	No local or regional data are available for comparison. National data show a significant long-term decline in priority species abundance, with 70% of assessed species declining in England.	● Issue identified. Seek to protect and enhance priority species and their habitats and avoid further decline.
Status of key priority habitats (new indicator below)					2005: 24% Increasing 41% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 19% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 43% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)		No local or regional data for comparison, but the national picture has worsened.	● No issue identified – avoid damage.
Extent and condition of priority habitats	Priority Habitat Inventory available spatially, but no published overall condition %	no comparable overall condition %		No current published regional aggregate	1.86 million ha (~14% of England); 62% in “appropriate management”	No directly equivalent priority-habitat condition measure; JNCC now uses broader natural ecosystem indicators	No comparable local or regional condition data are available. Nationally, the extent of priority habitat under appropriate management has declined slightly, indicating a continuing negative trend.	● Issue identified. Protect, restore and enhance priority habitats and seek opportunities to improve their condition and connectivity

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
Heathland	1998: 250 ha (90% lost since 1992) 2011: 460 ha 2019: 993 ha		1998: 250 ha 2011: 460 ha 2015 data – 904ha combined figure for Heathland and acid grassland		2001: 41,000 ha 2006: 58,000 ha 2008: 57,000 ha 2014: 58,000 ha	2008: 95,000 ha	Improvement is being made following huge historic loss across the country. Local status is unsure, but LBAP outlines number of improvement schemes that illustrate an increase in cover over the next couple of years. National increase due in large part to better estimation of resources.	●	Continue improvements in reinstating heathland.
Green Belt	2010/11: 42,190 ha 2011/12: 42,190 ha 2012/13: 42,190 ha 2013/14: 42,190 ha 2014/15: 14,490 ha 2015/16: 41,490 ha 2016/17: 41,490 ha 2017/18: 41,490 ha 2018/19: 41,280 ha 2025: 41,280 ha	2010/11: 750 ha 2011/12: 750 ha 2012/13: 750 ha 2013/14: 750 ha 2014/15: 750 ha 2015/16: 750 ha 2016/17: 750 ha 2017/18: 750 ha 2018/19: 750 ha 2025: 680 ha	2009: 43,010 ha 2010/11: 42,940 2011/12: 42,940 ha 2012/13: 42,940 ha 2013/14: 42,940 ha 2014/15: 42,240 ha 2015/16: 42,240 ha 2016/17: 42,240 ja 2017/18: 42,240 ha 2018/19: 42,030 ha 2025: 41,960 ha	2009/10: 78,930 ha 2012/2013: 78,930 ha 2013/14: 61,400 ha 2014/15: 60,700 ha 2015/16: 60,700 ha 2016/17: 61,380 ha 2017/18: 60,700 ha 2018/19: 60,530 ha *Derby and Nottingham 2025: 77,410 ha (4.9%)	2009/10: 1,639,560 ha 2012/13: 1,639,090 ha 2013/14: 1,638,630 ha 2014/15: 1,636,500 ha 2015/16: 1,635,490 ha 2016/17: 1,634,580 ha 2017/18: 1,624,440 ha 2018/19: 1,621,150 ha 2025: 1,633,220 ha (12.5%)	N/A – not directly comparable	The % change between 13/14 and 18/19 is slightly higher in the east midlands (-1.4%) than the England change (-1.1%). Small decreases at local and national level and no change at regional level. Increase in Green Belt land would see greater protection of open countryside in Nottinghamshire. 2026: Green Belt extent in Nottinghamshire has remained broadly stable, with no significant recent change.	●	Seek protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development and loss. 2026: No significant issue identified in terms of overall extent; continue to protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development.
Grade I or II* Listed Buildings (% at risk)	2009:344 (5.8%) 2010: 344 (5.8%) 2017: 357 (10%) 2019: 310 (12.26%) 2025: 309 (14.56%)	2019: 49 (6.1%) 2025: 47 (10.64%)	2025: 356 (14.04%)	2009: 4.6% (I or II*) 2010: 4.6% (I or II*) 2013: 7.7% (I or II*) 2025: 2,857 (8.3%)	2009: 3.1% (I or II*) 2010: 3.1% (I or II*) 2013: 4.1% (I or II*) 2025: 31,465 (4.79%)	N/A	Worsening situation at all levels. 2026: The proportion of Grade I/II listed buildings at risk remains substantially higher in Nottinghamshire (14.6%) than in the East Midlands (8.3%) and England (4.8%). This indicates continued poor performance locally.	●	Avoid further damage to Listed Buildings within the county. Seek improvements where possible to remove buildings from the register. 2026: Seek to protect heritage assets and reduce the number of Grade I/II listed buildings at risk. 2025 figures use a revised methodology including all Grade I/II* listed entries, including places of worship, and are therefore not directly comparable with the previous series.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (at risk)	2010: 167 (8.4%) 2017: 158 (9%) 2019: 158 (7.6%) 2025: 157 (7.6%)	2019: 10 (0%) 2025: 10 (10%)	2012: 14 at risk 2013: 14 at risk 2025: 1,550 (5.5%)	2010: 1,510 (7.7%) 2013: 1,528 (8.2%) 2018: 1,542 (8.6%) 2019: 3,003 (9.8%)*Midlands	2010: 19,731 (17.2%) 2013: 19,792 (16.5%) 2018: 19,852 (12.2%) 2019: 19,861 (12.1%) 2025: 20,001 (10.6%)	N/A	No change at local level. Worsening situation regionally, but improvements locally. 2026: Broadly stable locally since 2019. Nottinghamshire's proportion of Scheduled	●	Maintain steady picture but seek improvements to those at risk where possible. 2026: Continue to protect Scheduled Monuments and seek to reduce the number at risk.

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							Monuments at risk (7.6%) is higher than the East Midlands (5.5%) but lower than England (10.6%).		
Conservation Areas (% at risk)	2009: (14.6%) 2010: 171 (9.9%) 2019: 177 (5.6%-10) 2025: 150 (4,7%)	2019: 31 (45%-14) 2025: 33 (30.3%)	2012: 9 at risk 2013: 11 at risk 2025: 183 (9.3%)	2010: 893 (6.2%) 2013:1,111 (6.8%) 2018: 78 at risk 2024: 75 at risk	2010: 9,468 (7.4%) 2013: 9,839 (6.2%) 2018: 502 at risk 2025: 10,000 (4,7%)	N/A	Improvements at national level, but worsening situation at regional and local level. 2026: Long-term improvement locally, with the proportion at risk falling since 2010. However, Conservation Areas remain at risk locally, regionally and nationally.	●	Avoid further worsening and seek improvements where possible. 2026: Continue to seek improvements and avoid deterioration or further Conservation Areas becoming at risk.
Parks and Gardens (% at risk)	2019: 17 (11.7%) 2025: 18 (11,1%)	2018: 9, 0 at risk (0%) 2019:12 (0 at risk) 2025: 10 (0%)	2012: 2 at risk 2013: 2 at risk 2025: 28 (7,6%)	2010: 136 (5.1%) 2013: 139 (6 at risk) 2018:145 (4.8%) 2019: 302 (5.3%)*Midlands 2025: 149 (4%)	2010: 1,606 (6.2%) 2013: 1,624 (6.2%) 2018: 1,664 (5.9%) 2019: 1,669 (6.1%) 2025: 1,721 (6,1%)	N/A	No change at national and local level. Regional data unclear as to change over time. 2026: Broadly stable locally, with the County proportion at risk remaining relatively high compared with the East Midlands and England. The City continues to have no registered Parks and Gardens at risk.	●	Maintain steady picture but seek improvements to those at risk where possible. 2026: Maintain protection and seek improvements to registered Parks and Gardens at risk.
Battlefields (% at risk)	2010: 1 (0%) 2013: 1 (0%) 2018: 1 (0%) 2019: 1 (0%) 2025: 1 (0%)	2010: 0 (0%) 2013: 0 (0%) 2018: 0 (0%) 2019: 0 (0%) 2025 0 (0%)	2010: 1 (0%) 2013: 1 (0%) 2018: 1 (0%) 2025: 1 (0%)	2010: 5 (0%) 2013: 5 (0%) 2018: 6 (0%) 2019: 12 (0%)*Midlands 2025: 6 (0%)	2010: 43 (14.0%) 2013: 43 (14.0%) 2018: 47 (8.5%) 2019: 47 (6.4%) 2025: 47 (6.4%)	N/A	No change at all levels. 2026: No registered battlefields are currently at risk locally or regionally	●	No issue identified. 2026: Maintain protection of registered battlefields and avoid deterioration or harm to their significance.
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2010: 8 2014: 8 2019:4 2026: 0	2010: 2 2014: 2 2019: 1 2026: 1	2010: 10 2014: 10 2015: 8 2019: 5 2026: 1	2026: 19	2014: 487 AQMAs 2026: 317 AQMAs		No comparable data for national or regional picture, no change to the local situation. <u>Note: this isn't a good thing Nottingham City now includes the entire administrative area</u> 2026: Significant improvement locally, with all AQMAs in Nottinghamshire County now revoked.	●	No issue identified. 2026: Maintain improvements in air quality and seek to avoid the need for future AQMA declarations. AQMAs have disappeared: Broxtowe's last AQMA was revoked in January 2024, Gedling's in November 2024, and Rushcliffe's final two in May 2025.
Co ² emissions per capita (t)	2005: 8.2 2006: 8.0 2007: 7.8	2005:7.0 2006: 6.8 2007: 6.5	2005: 8.4 2010: 7.5 2011: 6.8	2005: 9.6 2010: 8.1 2011: 7.4	2005: 8.5 2010: 7.2 2011: 6.5	2010: 7.4 2011: 6.7 2012: 7.0	Data shows some fluctuation but an overall	●	Minimise emissions from minerals and waste activities including transport.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2008: 7.7 2009: 7.0 2010: 7.3 2011: 6.7 2012: 6.9 2013: 6.8 2014: 6.3 2015: 6.2 2016: 5.9 2017: 5.8 2024: 4.06	2008: 6.3 2009: 5.7 2010: 5.8 2011: 5.1 2012: 5.3 2013: 5.0 2014: 4.2 2015: 4.0 2016: 3.8 2017: 3.6 2024: 3.06	2012: 7.2 2024: 3.78	2012: 7.6 2013: 7.5 2014: 6.9 2015: 6.7 2016: 6.3 2024: 3.93	2012: 6.8 2013: 6.6 2014: 5.9 2015: 5.7 2016: 5.3 2024: 3.28	2013: 6.8 2014: 6.1 2015: 5.9 2016: 5.4 2024: 3.39	reducing trend over the long term. 2026: Continued long-term reduction in CO ₂ emissions per capita, although Nottinghamshire remains above the England average.		2026: Continue to minimise emissions from minerals and waste activities, including transport.
Area within Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1-3	2026: 70,915 ha (34.0%)	2026: 4,268 ha (57.2%)	2009: 36% 2025: 75,184 ha (34.8%)	2026: 275,695 ha (17.6%)	2019: 4,444 zones 2026: 2,538,787 ha (19.5%)		No comparable or trend data available.	●	Insufficient data to assess. 2026: Nottinghamshire has a substantially greater proportion of land within groundwater Source Protection Zones than the East Midlands or England overall.
Surface water bodies at high/good ecological status	2022: 93 (3.2% high/good)	2022: 8 (0%)	2022: 94 (3.2%)	2022: 533 (7.1%)	2022: 4,048 (14.5%)	2009: 36% (high/good) 2010: 36% (high/good) 2011: 37% (high/good) 2012: 37% (high/good) 2013: 36% (high/good) 2014: 35% (high/good) 2015: 35% (high/good) 2016: 35% (high/good) 2017: 35% (high/good) 2018: 36% (high/good) 2022: 33% (high/good)	No comparable data available. On a national scale the status has remained stable though it is the aim of the WFD to improve water status. 2026: Surface water ecological status is particularly poor locally, with the proportion achieving high or good status substantially below the East Midlands and England averages.		2026: Seek to protect and improve surface water quality and ecological status and avoid further deterioration
Chemical river quality “Good chemical status excluding uPBT substances”	2022: 96.5% (82/85)	2022: 100% (7/7)	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 95% good or fair 2022: 96.5% (82/85)	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 94% good or fair 2022: 92.8% (453/488)	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good 2002: 75.3% good 2004: 72.2% good 2006: 74.4% good 2009: 80% good 2022: 94% (all surface waters) / 93% rivers		Slight improvement at local level compared to a significant fall at national level. No recent updates – indicator under review by central government. 2026: Direct comparison with the historic “good or fair chemical river quality” series is limited by changes in WFD chemical assessment methodology; current results excluding uPBT substances indicate generally good chemical quality locally.	●	Maintain chemical river quality/improve where possible. 2026: Excluding uPBT substances provides a more meaningful measure of local river quality, as ubiquitous persistent pollutants cause virtually all English water bodies to fail overall chemical status and mask local variation.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
Biological river quality Now using WFD rivers achieving High/Good Biological Quality Elements status:	2022: 15.7% (13/83)	2022: 0% (0/7)	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 92% good or fair 2022: 15.7% (13/83)	2009: 97% good or fair 2010: 97% good or fair 2022: 23.1% (108/467)	2009: 95% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good 2002: 69.8% good 2006: 72.1% good 2009: 72.5% 2022: 28.9% (1,010/3,500)		No change to figure at local and regional level, with great improvement at national level. Current situation is not bad, but potential for improvement. No recent updates – indicator under review by central government. 2026: Historic and current figures are not directly comparable due to the replacement of the GQA river-quality classification with the more comprehensive WFD assessment methodology. Biological river quality is substantially poorer locally than the regional and national averages.	● Maintain biological river quality/improve where possible. 2026: Seek to protect and improve biological river quality and prevent deterioration.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	2021: 99.7%	2021: 66.2%	NVZ ID G40 (2017): 1176.51KM2 (change: -0.13KM2) 100% 2021: 98.5%	2021: 84.2%	55% 2021: 55%		All of Nottinghamshire lies within a NVZ. Nitrate levels in groundwater exceed 50mg/1 over a significant area of north Nottinghamshire. 2026: Most of Nottinghamshire County lies within NVZs.	● Minimise nitrate impacts (where linked to minerals/ waste development).
Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (ALC Grades 1, 2 and 3a)	2026: 116,928 ha (56,1%)	2026: 506 ha (6,8%)	2026: 117,433 ha (54,4%)	2026: 797,244 ha (51%)	2009: 42% 2012: 42% 2026: 5,315,407 ha (40,7%)		National data shows no change in the proportion of high quality agricultural land. 2026: Current predictive data provide a more detailed baseline for BMV agricultural land; direct comparison with previous national data is limited by the change in methodology.	● Insufficient data to assess - protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. 2026: Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) and minimise its loss to development.
Contaminated land / potentially contaminated land and remediation	4 sites	0 sites	4 sites		2005: 300,000ha (2%) – England & Wales 2007: 781 sites identified 2013: 511 sites		Only national data available, with no trend comparisons possible due to lack of recent data. 2026: formally determined contaminated land under Part 2A Limited current	● Insufficient data to assess. 2026: Encourage remediation and beneficial reuse of contaminated land and prevent further land contamination. Last confirmed data fr England is from 2013.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
							comparable data are available due to fragmented reporting; at least four sites in Nottinghamshire have been formally determined as contaminated land.	
Average temperature (Regional – Midlands)				2008: 9.71 °C 2009: 9.81 °C 2012: 9.4 °C 2013: 9.3 °C 2016: 2026: 9.84°C	2008: 9.84 °C 2009: 9.96 °C 2012: 9.6 °C 2013: 9.5 °C 2018: 9.5c 2026: 10.31°C		Regional and national increases at same rate, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of temperature changes. 2026: Long-term average temperatures are increasing.	- No issue identified. 2026: Plan for and adapt to increasing temperatures and associated climate-change impacts.
Annual rainfall (Regional – Midlands)				2008: 937 mm 2009: 780 mm 2012: 1085 mm 2013: 758 mm Average 1991-2020 827 mm/year 2023: 962 mm 2024: 1,004 mm 2025: 735 mm	2008: 982 mm 2009: 875 mm 2012: 1126 mm 2013: 813 mm 2018: 1064mm Average 1991-2020: 869.55 mm/year 2023: 1,045 mm 2024: 1,004 mm 2025: 789 mm		Regional and national changes (decrease) are similar, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of rainfall changes. 2026: Significant year-to-year variation in rainfall, with recent years demonstrating both unusually wet and dry conditions.	No issue identified.
New homes built within areas of high flood risk	2021-2022 4.9% (Ashfield 0.3%, Bassetlaw 1.5%, Broxtowe 12.0%, Gedling 4.6%, Mansfield 4.4%, Newark & Sherwood 1.9%, Rushcliffe 9.5%.)	2021-2022 9.7%	2021-2022 5.6%	2008: 10% 2009: 9% 2021-2022: 14.0%	2008: 9% 2009: 11% 2010: 9% 2011: 7% 2016: 11% 2017: 9% 2021-2022: 7.6%		Fluctuating, but improving overall national performance. Decrease at regional level is an improvement, but no recent data for comparison. No local data. Still considerable improvements to be made. 2026: The proportion varies considerably locally, with Nottingham City above the England average but the estimated County figure below it.	- Minimise level of incompatible development in the flood plain. 2026: Minimise new development in areas of high flood risk and apply the sequential approach to direct development towards areas at lowest risk.
Total population (mid-year estimates) *projections	2012: 790,173 2013: 796,423 2014: 801,616 2015: 806,217	2012: 308,500 2013: 310,657 2014: 314,385 2015: 318,936	2012: 1,098,673 2013: 1,107,080 2014: 1,116,001 2015: 1,125,153	2012: 4,567,731 2013: 4,598,548 2014: 4,637,369 2015: 4,677,425	2012: 53,493, 729 2013: 53,865,817 2014: 54,316,618 2015: 54,786,327	2012: 63,705,000 2013: 64,105,700 2014: 64,596,800 2015: 65,110,000	Local population growth is very slightly less than that seen at the regional and national level.	No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing population.

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	2016: 811,483 2017: 817,851 Mid year estimates 2011: 786,796 2012: 790,167 2013: 796,423 2014: 801,616 2015: 806,217 2016: 811,483 2017: 817,851 2018: 823,126 Suzanne data: 2007/08: 769,100 2008/09: 776,100 2009/10: 780,100 2010/11: 783, 600 2011/12: 786, 600 2012/13: 790,200 2013/14: 796, 400 2014/15: 801,600 2015/16: 806,200 2016/17: 811,500 2017/18: 817,900 2018/19: 817,851 2019: 833,377 2020: 838,155 2021: 824,822 2022: 832,700 2023: 843,000 2024: 854,000	2016: 324,779 2017: 329,209 Mid year estimates 2011: 303,899 2012: 308,463 2013: 310,657 2014: 314,385 2015: 318,936 2016: 324,779 2017: 329,209 2018: 331,069 Suzanne Data 2007/08: 286,400 2008/09: 294,800 2009/10: 299,800 2010/11: 303,900 2011/12: 308,500 2012/13: 310,700 2013/14: 314,400 2014/15: 318,900 2015/16: 324,800 2016/17: 329,200 2017/18: 331,100 2018/2019: 329,209 2019: 332,900 2020: 337,100 2021: 323,700 2022: 328,800 2023: 337,100 2024: 346,300	2016: 1,136,262 2017: 1,147,060 2019: 1,166,277 2020: 1,175,255 2021: 1,148,522 2022: 1,161,500 2023: 1,180,100 2024: 1,200,300	2016: 4,725,390 2017: 4,771,666 2018: 4,804,100 Mid-year estimates 2011: 4,537,400 2012: 4,567,700 2013: 4,598,700 2014: 4,637,400 2015: 4,677,000 2016: 4,724,400 2017: 4,771,666 2018: 4,804,149 2019: 4,835,928 2020: 4,865,583 2021: 4,880,094 2022: 4,934,900 2023: 5,004,000 2024: 5,066,000	2016: 55,268,067 2017: 55,619,430 Mid-year estimates 2011: 53,107,169 2012: 53,493,729 2013: 53,865,817 2014: 54,316,618 2015: 54,786,327 2016: 55,268,067 2017: 55,619,430 2018: 55,997,178 2019: 56,230,056 2020: 56,550,138 2021: 56,536,419 2022: 57,112,500 2023: 57,932,500 2024: 58,620,101	2016: 65,648,100 2017: 66,040,200 2011: 63,285,145 2012: 63,705,030 2013: 64,105,654 2014: 64,596,752 2015: 65,110,034 2016: 65,648,054 2017: 66,040,229 2018: 66,435,550 2019: 66,796,807 2020: 67,081,234 2021: 67,026,292 2022: 67,596,281 2023: 68,526,116 2024: 69,281,400	2026: Population has increased overall across Nottinghamshire, the East Midlands and England	
No. households	2004: 333,000 2005: 322,200 2006: 324,300 2007: 322,500 2008: 338,300 2009: 331,700 2010: 324,100 2011: 334,400 2012: 339,600 2013: 331,200 2014: 338,300 2015: 340,700 2016: 343,600 2007/08: 342, 185 2008/09: 344,344 2009/10: 346,231 2010/11: 348,170 2011/12: 350,090	2004: 122,200 2005: 123,400 2006: 126,700 2007: 126,300 2008: 128,700 2009: 126,200 2010: 125,700 2011: 131,200 2012: 135,400 2013: 133,600 2014: 132,500 2015: 138,000 2016: 138,500 2007/08: 129,791 2008/09: 130, 732 2009/10: 130, 732 2010/11: 129,160 2011/12: 132,620	2004: 455,200 2005: 445,600 2006: 451,000 2007: 448,800 2008: 467,000 2009: 457,900 2010: 449,800 2011: 465,600 2012: 475,000 2013: 464,800 2014: 470,800 2015: 478,700 2016: 482,100 2022: 492,600 Projection: 2023: 498,000 2024: 503,500	2001: 1,732,482 2011: 1,895,604 2022: 2,090,000 Projection: 2023: 2,111,000 2024: 2,133,000 2025: 2,155,000	2001: 20,451,427 2011: 22,063,368 2022: 24,840,000 Projection: 2023: 25,080,000 2024: 25,320,000 2025: 25,560,000	2006: 25,400,000 2016: 27,100,000 2022: 28.2 million Projection: 2023: 28.4 million 2024: 28.6 million 2025: 29.0 million	Regional growth is greatest, with local lower than both national and regional figures.	No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing numbers of households. 2026: *Projection. The 2022-based ONS projections start at 2022. ONS confirms the 2022-based series is now the most recent available.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
	2012/13: 351,840 2013/14: 353,670 2014/15: 353,670 2015/16: 355,740 2016/17: 357,960 2017/18: 360,790 2018/19: 363,250 2022: 356,700 Projection: 2023: 360,000 2024: 363,300 2025: 366,600	2012/13: 133,530 2013/14: 133,610 2014/15: 133,610 2015/16: 134,140 2016/17: 135,000 2017/18: 135,890 2018/19: 135,890 2022: 135,900 Projection: 2023: 138,000 2024: 140,200 2025: 142,300	2025: 508,900					
Population growth(predicted)	2016 Population Projections 2024: 849,900 2030: 873,700 2035: 890,500 2040: 905,600 2020: 831,100 2021: 836,100 2022: 840,800 2023: 845,400 2024: 849,900 2025: 854,200 2026: 858,400 2027: 862,400 2028: 866,300 2029: 870,100 2030: 873,700 2031: 877,100 2032: 880,600 2033: 883,900 2034: 887,300 2035: 890,500 2036: 893,600 2037: 896,700 2038: 899,700 2039: 902,600 2040: 905,600 2041: 908,500	2016-2026: 5.3% 2016 Population Projections 2024: 337,800 2030: 350,400 2035: 357,500 2040: 362,700 2020: 332,600 2021: 333,600 2022: 334,700 2023: 336,100 2024: 337,800 2025: 339,800 2026: 342,000 2027: 344,300 2028: 346,400 2029: 348,400 2030: 350,400 2031: 352,400 2032: 354,000 2033: 355,300 2034: 356,400 2035: 357,500 2036: 358,400 2037: 359,500 2038: 360,500 2039: 361,600 2040: 362,700 2041: 363,700	2001-2009: 3.6% 2008-2028: 16% predicted 2016 Population Projections 2024: 1,187,700 2030: 1,224,100 2035: 1,248,000 2040: 1,268,300	2001-2009: 6.2% (second highest rate of all English regions) 2008-2028: 17% predicted 2016-2026: 6% 2016 Population Projections 2024: 4,955,500 2030: 5,105,100 2035: 5,205,600 2040: 5,294,000 2020: 4,846,100 2021: 4,874,100 2022: 4,901,600 2023: 4,928,500 2024: 4,955,500 2025: 4,982,100 2026: 5,008,400 2027: 5,034,100 2028: 5,058,700 2029: 5,082,300 2030: 5,105,100 2031: 5,127,100 2032: 5,148,000 2033: 5,168,000 2034: 5,187,000 2035: 5,205,600 2036: 5,223,700 2037: 5,241,500 2038: 5,259,100 2039: 5,276,600 2040: 5,294,000 2041: 5,311,400	2001-2009: 4.8% 2008-2028: 15% predicted 2016 Population Projections 2024: 57,937,200 2030: 59,548,800 2035: 60,691,400 2040: 61,743,700 2020: 56,704,700 2021: 57,030,500 2022: 57,344,200 2023: 57,643,300 2024: 57,937,200 2025: 58,224,900 2026: 58,505,600 2027: 58,778,700 2028: 59,043,500 2029: 59,300,100 2030: 59,548,800 2031: 59,789,800 2032: 60,023,800 2033: 60,251,500 2034: 60,473,800 2035: 60,691,400 2036: 60,905,500 2037: 61,116,800 2038: 61,326,400 2039: 61,535,000 2040: 61,743,700 2041: 61,952,100	2020: 67,255,000 2021: 67,616,000 2022: 67,961,000 2023: 68,290,000 2024: 68,612,000 2025: 68,928,000 2026: 69,235,000 2027: 69,533,000 2028: 69,822,000 2029: 70,101,000 2030: 70,370,000 2031: 70,630,000 2032: 70,881,000 2033: 71,123,000 2034: 71,359,000 2035: 71,589,000 2036: 71,814,000 2037: 72,035,000 2038: 72,254,000 2039: 72,471,000 2040: 72,688,000 2041: 72,905,000	Local future predicted growth is slightly higher than the national and slightly lower than the regional figure. Past trends in the East Midlands show very high growth rates in comparison to the national picture.	No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing population.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
Net additional dwellings	2013: 1,723 2014: 1,919 2015: 2,066 2016: 2,443 2017: 2,826 2018: 2,816 2019: 3,043	2013: 799 2014: 463 2015: 1,023 2016: 947 2017: 974 2018: 1,393 2019: 1,456		2013: 11,205 2014: 12,705 2015: 15,613 2016: 17,652 2017: 19,473 2018: 21,410 2019: 22,326	2013: 124,722 2014: 136,605 2015: 170,693 2016: 189,645 2017: 217,345 2018: 222,194 2019: 241,133		Provision of housing has increased on all scales, reflecting the drive to increase housing supply.		
Percentage health 'good or fairly good' 2001 and 'Very good, good and fair' 2011, 2021	2001: 90.2% 2011: 94.0% 2021: 94.2%	2001: 90.2% 2011: 93.5% 2021: 92.0%	2021: 93.6%	2001: 91.0% 2011: 94.4% 2021: 94.6%	2001: 90.9% 2011: 94.5% 2021: 94.7%		Local situation is slightly worse than the national and regional average, but all have seen an improvement over time. 2026: Health has remained broadly stable since 2011, with Nottinghamshire close to regional and national levels, while Nottingham City has a lower proportion reporting very good, good or fair health.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health. 2026: Seek to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.
Average life expectancy at birth: Male	2003-2005: 77.7 years 2006-2008: 78.1 years 2007-2009: 78.4 years 2008-2010: 75.9 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years 2015-2017: 79.5 years 2017-2019: 79.6 years 2018-2020: 79.3 years 2019-2021: 78.9 years 2020-2022: 78.9 years 2021-2023: 79.1 years 2022-2024: 79.4 years	2006-2008: 75.3 years 2007-2009: 75.4 years 2008-2010: 75.9 years 2009-2011: 76.2 years 2010-2012: 76.9 years 2011-2013: 77.0 years 2012-2014: 77.1 years 2015-2017: 77.0 years 2016-2018: 77.9 years 2017-2019: 77.9 years 2018-2020: 77.5 years 2019-2021: 76.7 years 2020-2022: 76.8 years 2021-2023: 77.0 years 2022-2024: 77.2 years	2006-2008: 77.7 years 2007-2009: 78.1 years 2008-2010: 78.4 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years 2012-2014: 79.5 years 2015-2017: 78.25 years 2016-2018: ~79.1 years 2017-2019: ~79.2 years 2018-2020: ~78.8 years 2019-2021: ~78.3 years 2020-2022: ~78.4 years 2021-2023: ~78.6 years 2022-2024: ~78.9 years	2006-2008: 77.84 years 2007-2009: 78.1 years 2008-2010: 78.3 years 2009-2011: 78.7 years 2010-2012: 79.1 years 2011-2013: 79.3 years 2012-2014: 79.4 years 2015-2017: 79.4 years 2016-2018: 79.5 years 2017-2019: 79.5 years 2018-2020: 79.2 years 2019-2021: 78.8 years 2020-2022: 78.6 years 2021-2023: 78.8 years 2022-2024: 79.0 years	2006-2008: 77.87 years 2007-2009: 78.18 years 2008-2010: 78.50 years 2009-2011: 78.91 years 2010-2012: 79.21 years 2011-2013: 79.41 years 2012-2014: 79.55 years 2015-2017: 79.6 years 2016-2018: 79.6 years 2017-2019: 79.8 years 2018-2020: 79.3 years 2019-2021: 79.0 years 2020-2022: 78.9 years 2021-2023: 79.1 years 2022-2024: 79.5 years	2006-2008: 77.38 years 2007-2009: 77.68 years 2008-2010: 78.01 years 2009-2011: 78.41 years 2010-2012: 78.71 years 2011-2013: 78.91 years 2012-2014: 79.07 years 2013 – 2015: 79.09 years 2014 – 2016: 79.17 years 2015 – 2017: 79.18 years 2016-2018: 79.3 years 2016-2018: 79.3 years 2017-2019: 79.4 years 2018-2020: 79.0 years 2019-2021: 78.7 years 2020-2022: 78.6 years 2021-2023: 78.8 years 2022-2024: 79.2 years	Regional average slightly below national level, but both show general increase in expectancy. No local data for comparison.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
Average life expectancy at birth: Female	2003-2005: 81 years 2006-2008: 82 years 2007-2009: Not available 2008-2010: 82.3 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years 2015-2017: 82.6 years 2016-2018: 83.0 years 2017-2019: 83.1 years 2018-2020: 82.9 years 2019-2021: 82.6 years 2020-2022: 82.6 years 2021-2023: 82.8 years 2022-2024: 83.0 years	2006-2008 80.3 years 2007-2009 80.6 years 2008-2010 81.0 years 2009-2011 81.6 years 2010-2012 81.5 years 2011-2013 81.7 years 2012-2014 81.6 years 2015-2017: 81.1 years 2016-2018: 81.9 years 2017-2019: 81.9 years 2018-2020: 81.7 years 2019-2021: 81.2 years 2020-2022: 81.2 years 2021-2023: 81.3 years 2022-2024: 81.5 years	2006-2008: 82 years 2007-2009: Not available 2008-2010: 82.3 years 2009-2011: 82.6 years 2010-2012: 82.8 years 2011-2013: 83 years 2012- 2014: 83 years 2015-2017: 81.85 years 2016-2018: ~82.7 years 2017-2019: ~82.8 years 2018-2020: ~82.6 years 2019-2021: ~82.2 years 2020-2022: ~82.2 years 2021-2023: ~82.4 years 2022-2024: ~82.6 years	2006-2008: 81.81 years 2007-2009: 82.0 years 2008-2010: 82.3 years 2009-2011: 82.8 years 2010-2012: 82.9 years 2011-2013: 83.0 years 2012-2014: 83.0 years 2015-2017: 82.9 years 2016-2018: 82.9 years 2017-2019: 82.9 years 2018-2020: 82.7 years 2019-2021: 82.6 years 2020-2022: 82.4 years 2021-2023: 82.6 years 2022-2024: 82.8 years	2006-2008: 81.98 years 2007-2009: 82.26 years 2008-2010: 82.51 years 2009-2011: 82.89 years 2010-2012: 83.01 years 2011-2013: 83.12 years 2012-2014: 83.20 years 2015-2017: 83.1 years 2016-2018: 83.2 years 2017-2019: 83.4 years 2018-2020: 83.1 years 2019-2021: 82.9 years 2020-2022: 82.8 years 2021-2023: 83.1 years 2022-2024: 83.3 years	2006-2008: 81.61 years 2007-2009: 81.84 years 2008-2010: 82.08 years 2009-2011: 82.43 years 2010-2012 : 82.58 years 2011-2013: 82.71 years 2012-2014: 82.81 years 2013 – 2015: 82.82 years 2014 – 2016: 82.86 years 2015 – 2017: 82.86 years 2016-2018: 82.9 years 2016-2018: 83.0 years 2017-2019: 83.1 years 2018-2020: 82.8 years 2019-2021: 82.7 years 2020-2022: 82.6 years 2021-2023: 82.8 years 2022-2024: 83.0 years	Regional and local averages are in line with national figure (generally slightly below) with national and regional showing improvement over time (no comparison for local). 2026: The COVID-affected periods are 2018-2020 through 2022-2024	● Minimise negative impacts on human health.
In Employment (Jan-Dec)	2004: 73.7% 2005: 73.4% 2006: 73.1% 2007: 74.0% 2008: 73.5% 2009: 72.1% 2010: 72.5% 2011: 69.8% 2012: 72.0% 2013: 70.7% 2014: 72.0% 2015: 73.4% 2016: 76.6% 2017: 76.0% 2018: 73.0% 2019: 78.6% 2020: 77.4% 2021: 75.7% 2022: 76.9% 2023: 77.2% 2024: 76.8%	2004: 62.8% 2005: 64.2% 2006: 64.0% 2007: 62.5% 2008: 63.9% 2009: 57.1% 2010: 55.4% 2011: 59.0% 2012: 59.5% 2013: 58.2% 2014: 62.9% 2015: 64.3% 2016: 62.6% 2017: 57.4% 2018: 63.3% 2019: 63.9% 2020: 66.8% 2021: 67.2% 2022: 68.8% 2023: 69.6% 2024: 69.8%	2019: 74.4% 2020: 74.3% 2021: 73.3% 2022: 74.6% 2023: 75.0% 2024: 74.8%	2004: 73.5% 2005: 73.9% 2006: 74.3% 2007: 73.7% 2008: 73.6% 2009: 72.2% 2010: 70.8% 2011: 70.8% 2012: 71.4% 2013: 71.5% 2014: 73.5% 2015: 73.8% 2016: 74.7% 2017: 74.1% 2018: 74.7% 2019: 76.9% 2020: 75.8% 2021: 74.6% 2022: 75.5% 2023: 75.7% 2024: 75.6%	2011: 70.0% 2012: 70.8% 2013: 71.5% 2014: 72.5% 2015: % 2016: % 2017: % 2018: % 2019: 76.2% 2020: 75.4% 2021: 75.3% 2022: 75.8% 2023: 75.8% 2024: 75.7%	2004: 72.6% 2005: 72.7% 2006: 72.6% 2007: 72.5% 2008: 72.2% 2009: 70.7% 2010: 70.2% 2011: 69.9% 2012: 70.6% 2013: 71.3% 2014: 72.4% 2015: 73.6% 2016: 74.0% 2017: 74.9% 2018: 75.1% *Great Britain 2019: 75.6% 2020: 74.9% 2021: 74.7% 2022: 75.4% 2023: 75.7% 2024: 75.5%	2026: Employment remains relatively stable overall. The County generally performs around or above regional and national rates, while Nottingham City remains lower.	● 2026: No issue identified. Support sustainable economic growth and access to employment opportunities, particularly in areas with lower employment rates.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
Unemployed (Model based)	2011: 7.6% 2012: 8.7% 2013: 6.9% 2014: 6.4% 2015: 3.5% 2016: 2017: 2018: 5.2% 2004: 4.1% 2005: 4.3% 2006: 4.8% 2007: 4.9% 2008: 5.4% 2009: 6.5% 2010: 6.5% 2011: 7.6% 2012: 8.7% 2013: 6.9% 2014: 6.4% 2015: 3.5% 2016: 4.7% 2017: 3.9% 2018: 5.2% 2019: 3.1% 2020: 3.8% 2021: 4.1% 2022: 3.3% 2023: 3.4% 2024: 3.7%	2004: 8.1% 2005: 8.2% 2006: 9.4% 2007: 8.3% 2008: 9.2% 2009: 12.4% 2010: 13.9% 2011: 13.3% 2012: 13.6% 2013: 12.5% 2014: 10.7% 2015: 8.6% 2016: 7.5% 2017: 8.4% 2018: 7.0% 2019: 5.8% 2020: 6.0% 2021: 6.3% 2022: 5.1% 2023: 5.7% 2024: 6.3%	2011: N/A 2012: N/A 2013: N/A 2014: N/A 2015: N/A 2019: 3.8% 2020: 4.4% 2021: 4.7% 2022: 3.8% 2023: 4.0% 2024: 4.4%	2004: 4.3% 2005: 4.7% 2006: 5.2% 2007: 5.0% 2008: 5.8% 2009: 7.3% 2010: 7.4% 2011: 8.1% 2012: 7.9% 2013: 7.4% 2014: 5.6% 2015: 4.7% 2016: 4.3% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 4.5% 2019: 3.8% 2020: 4.3% 2021: 4.4% 2022: 3.5% 2023: 3.8% 2024: 4.1%	2019: 3.8% 2020: 4.6% 2021: 4.5% 2022: 3.6% 2023: 4.0% 2024: 4.4%	2004: 4.8% 2005: 4.9% 2006: 5.4% 2007: 5.2% 2008: 5.7% 2009: 7.7% 2010: 7.6% 2011: 8.0% 2012: 7.9% 2013: 7.5% 2014: 6.2% 2015: 5.2% 2016: 4.8% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 4.2% *Great Britain 2019: 3.8% 2020: 4.6% 2021: 4.5% 2022: 3.7% 2023: 4.0% 2024: 4.4%	2026: Unemployment increased during the pandemic, subsequently fell, but has risen again recently. Nottingham City consistently has a higher unemployment rate than the County, regional and national averages.		2026: Nomis confirms the model-based series is the preferred measure for local unemployment
Unemployment rate (Apr-March) (National – GB)	2011:13.5% 2012:13.5% 2013:13.7% 2014: 12.2% 2015: 10% 2016:7.9% 2017:7.7% 2018: 7.7% 2018-2019: 3.2% 2019-2020: 3.2% 2020-2021: 4.2% 2021-2022: 3.7% 2022-2023: 3.3% 2023-2024: 3.5% 2024-2025: 3.8% 2025-2026: 4.0%	2011:6.2% 2012:7.6% 2013:7.9% 2014: 7.6% 2015: 5.3% 2016:3.6% 2017:4.9% 2018: 2.8% 2018-2019: 5.6% 2019-2020: 5.7% 2020-2021: 6.5% 2021-2022: 5.8% 2022-2023: 5.2% 2023-2024: 5.8% 2024-2025: 6.4% 2025-2026: 7.4%	2011: 6.2% 2012: 7.6% 2013: 7.9% 2014: 7.6% 2015: 2018-2019: 3.9% 2019-2020: 3.9% 2020-2021: 4.8% 2021-2022: 4.3% 2022-2023: 3.8% 2023-2024: 4.1% 2024-2025: 4.5% 2025-2026: 4.9%	2011:7.4% 2012:8.0% 2013:7.7% 2014: 7.1% 2015: 5.3% 2016:4.4% 2017:4.3% 2018: 4.1% 2018-2019: 3.8% 2019-2020: 3.8% 2020-2021: 4.6% 2021-2022: 4.2% 2022-2023: 3.5% 2023-2024: 3.8% 2024-2025: 4.1% 2025-2026: 4.4%	2011: 7.6% 2012: 8.1% 2013: 7.8% 2014: 7.2% 2018-2019: 4.0% 2019-2020: 4.0% 2020-2021: 4.8% 2021-2022: 4.4% 2022-2023: 3.7% 2023-2024: 4.0% 2024-2025: 4.4% 2025-2026: 4.6%	2011:7.6% 2012:8.1% 2013: 7.8% 2014: 7.2% 2015: 6.0% 2016:5.1% 2017:4.7% 2018: 4.3% 2018-2019: 4.0% 2019-2020: 4.0% 2020-2021: 4.8% 2021-2022: 4.4% 2022-2023: 3.7% 2023-2024: 4.0% 2024-2025: 4.4% 2025-2026: 4.5%	Recent fluctuations reflecting wider economic circumstances. Following period where local averages remained consistently below regional and national figures, local figures now unfavourable in comparison to regional and national figures. Significant room for improvement. 2026: Unemployment fell after the pandemic but has increased again in recent years, with Nottingham City remaining above County, regional and national rates.		Seek provision of jobs and improvement to job market and employability where possible. 2026: Support access to employment and skills development, with particular focus on areas experiencing higher unemployment.
Employment in mining and quarrying	2001: 0.25% 2011: 1,722 (0.5%) 2015: 800 (0.3%)	2011: 90 (0.1%) 2015: 0 (0.0%) 2016: 0 (0.0%)	2001: 2011: 1,812 (0.4%) 2015:	2001: 0.42% 2011: 5,657 (0.3%) 2015: (0.3%)		2001: 0.77% 2011: 0.2% 2015: 0.2%	Proportion employed in this sector has declined over time although local		Seek to improve employment levels.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
	2016: 350 (0.1%) 2017: 400 (0.1%) 2018: 350 (0.1%) 2019: 400 2020: 250 2021: 350 2022: 500 2023: 400 2024: 450	2017: 0 (0.0%) 2018: 0 (0.0%) 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 0 2023: 0 2024: 0	2019: 400 2020: 250 2021: 350 2022: 500 2023: 400 2024: 450	2016: 0.2% 2017: 0.2% 2018: 0.2% 2019: 3,830 2020: 3,585 2021: 3,665 2022: 4,780 2023: 4,645 2024: 4,605		2016: 0.1% 2017: 0.2% 2018: 0.2% Great Britain	level remains marginally higher than national average. Significant drop in number employed in mining and quarrying locally since 2011. 2026: Mining and quarrying accounts for a small proportion of total employment, although its share is somewhat higher in Nottinghamshire than nationally.	2026: Support sustainable minerals-related employment while facilitating adaptation to changes in the minerals sector.
Employment in water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	2015: 2,000 (0.7%) 2016: 1,750 (0.6%) 2017: 2,250 (0.8%) 2018: 2,250 (0.8%) 2019: 2,250 2020: 1,500 2021: 1,750 2022: 2,000 2023: 2,250 2024: 2,000	2015: 600 (0.3%) 2016: 600 (0.3%) 2017: 600 (0.3%) 2018: 700 (0.4%) 2019: 700 2020: 500 2021: 600 2022: 500 2023: 500 2024: 500	2019: 2,950 2020: 2,000 2021: 2,350 2022: 2,500 2023: 2,750 2024: 2,500	2015: 0.7% 2016: 0.6% 2017: 0.7% 2018: 0.7% 2019: 15,000 2020: 12,000 2021: 14,000 2022: 14,000 2023: 14,000 2024: 15,000		2015: 0.7% 2016: 0.7% 2017: 0.7% 2018: 0.7% 2019: 170,000 2020: 174,000 2021: 181,000 2022: 196,000 2023: 192,000 2024: 195,000	2026: Employment fluctuates year-to-year, but the 2024 Nottinghamshire County figure remains below 2019 levels.	
Active Businesses (Total enterprises - Nomos)	2007: 24,945 2008: 25,170 2009: 25,150 2010: 22,215 2011: 21,690 2012: 22,000 2013: 21,955 2014: 22,635 2015: 24,600 2016: 25,715 2017: 26,800 2018: 26,720 2019: 26,840 2020: 26,920 2021: 27,160 2022: 27,905 2023: 27,995 2024: 27,530 2025: 27,335	2010: 6,795 2011: 6,660 2012: 6,830 2013: 6,895 2014: 7,300 2015: 8,480 2016: 8,480 2017: 8,890 2018: 9,035 2019: 9,285 2020: 9,295 2021: 9,415 2022: 9,620 2023: 9,690 2024: 9,805 2025: 9,580	2007: 24,945 2008: 25,170 2009: 25,150 2010: 29,010 2011: 28,350 2012: 28,830 2013: 28,850 2014: 29,935 2015: 33,080 2016: 34,195 2017: 35,690 2018: 35,755 2019: 36,120 2020: 36,215 2021: 36,575 2022: 37,525 2023: 37,685 2024: 37,335 2025: 36,915	2007: 157,270 2008: 158,000 2009: 158,000 2010: 143,130 2011: 140,945 2012: 144,150 2013: 145,295 2014: 151,770 2015: 164,690 2016: 172,700 2017: 177,385 2018: 178,745 2019: 180,455 2020: 183,985 2021: 188,935 2022: 189,045 2023: 183,505 2024: 182,040 2025: 181,040	2007: 1,987,590 2008: 2,024,900 2009: 2,040,150 2010: 2,046,310 2011: 2,040,980 2012: 2,070,085 2013: 2,140,770 2014: 2,235,050 2015: 2,347,740 2016: 2,498,605 2017: 2,580,505 2019: 2,360,785 2020: 2,390,970 2021: 2,405,965 2022: 2,408,040 2023: 2,370,120 2024: 2,368,350 2025: 2,376,620	2010: 2,351,425 2011: 2,342,595 2012: 2,372,645 2013: 2,448,530 2014: 2,550,595 2015: 2,671,700 2016: 2,833,510 2017: 2,925,600	General trend of increases at all levels post 2011 2026: Enterprise numbers increased to around 2022–23 locally, followed by a modest decline. County+City nevertheless remains slightly above its 2019 level.	● Promote opportunities for business prosperity.
Business Births (new enterprise)	2009: 2,375 2010: 2,250 2011: 2,405 2012: 2,390 2013: 3,180 2014: 3,155 2015: 3,840 2016: 3,475 2017: 3,480	2009: 855 2010: 805 2011: 935 2012: 980 2013: 1,335 2014: 1,285 2015: 1,400 2016: 1,420 2017: 1,300	2009: 3,230 2010: 3,055 2011: 3,340 2012: 3,370 2013: 4,515 2014: 4,440 2015: 5,240 2016: 4,895 2017: 4,780	2009: 2010: 14,325 2011: 16,055 2012: 16,625 2013: 22,035 2014: 22,035 2015: 25,345 2016: 24,630 2017: 22,565	2009: 2010: 207,520 2011: 232,460 2012: 239,975 2013: 308,770 2014: 313,200 2015: 344,385 2016: 373,580 2017: 339,345	2015: 382,755 2016: 413,900 2017: 381,885 2018: 380,580 2019: 363,825 2020: 333,020 2021: 363,995 2022: 336,925	Clear upward trend since 2010 at all levels	● Promote opportunities for business creation.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2018: 3,205 2019: 3,045 2020: 2,985 2021: 3,765 2022: 3,565 2023: 3,035 2024: 3,005	2018: 1,575 2019: 1,380 2020: 1,210 2021: 1,350 2022: 1,450 2023: 1,305 2024: 1,385	2019: 4,425 2020: 4,195 2021: 5,115 2022: 5,015 2023: 4,340 2024: 4,390	2018: 22,850 2019: 23,215 2020: 22,890 2021: 23,370 2022: 22,685 2023: 20,495 2024: 19,985	2018: 340,045 2019: 325,355 2020: 299,115 2021: 324,485 2022: 300,580 2023: 281,860 2024: 282,680	2023: 316,025 2024: 317,440			
Business Deaths (enterprises)	2009: 2,995 2010: 2,605 2011: 2,390 2012: 2,485 2013: 2,295 2014: 2,380 2015: 2,540 2016: 2,470 2017: 3,705 2018: 3,485 2019: 2,815 2020: 2,620 2021: 2,665 2022: 3,525 2023: 3,545 2024: 3,120	2009: 1,055 2010: 970 2011: 945 2012: 970 2013: 910 2014: 950 2015: 1,250 2016: 1,105 2017: 1,425 2018: 1,305 2019: 1,240 2020: 1,000 2021: 990 2022: 1,260 2023: 1,165 2024: 1,105	2009: 4,050 2010: 3,575 2011: 3,335 2012: 3,455 2013: 3,195 2014: 3,280 2015: 3,790 2016: 3,635 2017: 5,045 2018: 4,055 2019: 3,620 2020: 3,655 2021: 4,785 2022: 4,710 2023: 4,225	2009: 18,620 2010: 16,645 2011: 15,025 2012: 16,210 2013: 15,090 2014: 15,780 2015: 18,280 2016: 17,515 2017: 23,060 2018: 20,570 2019: 19,095 2020: 19,260 2021: 21,655 2022: 26,560 2023: 21,405 2024: 19,280	2009: 2010: 219,030 2011: 202,365 2012: 221,780 2013: 209,525 2014: 217,175 2015: 249,995 2016: 248,655 2017: 325,660 2018: 297,895 2019: 270,015 2020: 267,890 2021: 291,455 2022: 311,695 2023: 275,900 2024: 249,730	2012: 252,085 2013: 237,025 2014: 246,190 2015: 281,995 2016: 280,680 2017: 361,940 2018: 335,665 2019: 303,495 2020: 300,475 2021: 328,495 2022: 348,675 2023: 309,680 2024: 280,370	General downward trend in county but recent increases in city and at regional and national level 2026: County business deaths exceeded births in 2022–2024, whereas England returned to a substantial positive births-minus-deaths balance in 2024.	●	Minimise loss of businesses.
Aggregate mineral carried by road					2007: 200,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 180,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2019: 120,460,000 tonnes 2023: 116,570,000 tonnes		Decrease in tonnage carried by road brings benefits in terms of reduced emissions and disturbance to communities. However, when comparing these figures to those of rail and water transport, it would indicate that this reduction is not through use of alternative methods of transportation, but due to an overall reduction in tonnage to be transported.		Seek alternatives to road transport where possible.
Aggregate mineral carried by rail					2011: 9.6% 2012: 9.9% 2019: 17,040,000 tonnes 2023: 18,930,000 tonnes				2026: Continue to seek alternatives to road transport where practicable, particularly opportunities to increase the use of rail and water transport.
Aggregate mineral carried by inland waterway					2007: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2019: 310,000 tonnes 2023: 260,000 tonnes		2026: The decrease in aggregate tonnage carried by road brings benefits in terms of reduced emissions and disturbance to communities. However, rail transport increased between 2019 and 2023, while transport by water decreased. Although there has been some shift towards rail, road transport remains the	●	

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
							dominant mode for aggregate movements.	
Average aggregate road delivery distance					2011: 43.3km 2012: 44.2km 2019, 2023 No comparable data published		Data shows negative trend over time, with increased road distances and reduced rail and water distances. However, data does not show total distance travelled by each method. The lesser distances for rail and water may be a reflection of an increased number of journeys, but over shorter distances.	Seek alternative to road transport where possible.
Average aggregate rail delivery distance					2007: 144 km (GB) 2008: 126 km (GB) 2019, 2023 No comparable data published			
Average aggregate barge delivery distance					2007: 49 km (GB) 2008: 37 km (GB) 2019, 2023 No comparable data published		2026: No updated comparable data is available to establish the current trend in average aggregate delivery distances by road, rail or water. Historic data indicated increasing average road delivery distances and decreasing rail and water distances, but this evidence is now dated and should be treated with caution.	
Derelict land			2008: 156 ha (0.07%)	2008: 1,790 ha (0.11%) 2007: 1,888 ha (0.12%)	2007: 16,790 ha (0.07%) 2008: 15,470 ha (0.06%)		Limited local data would indicate that it is line with the national figure and better than the regional average. But lack of data over time means further data is needed for full analysis.	● No issue identified.
Brownfield land			2008: 196 ha (0.09%)	2008: 1,090 ha (0.07%)	2007: 12,710 ha (0.05%) 2008 12,960 ha (0.05%)		No data for comparison over time at local and regional level. Minor increase nationally.	● No issue identified.
Electricity consumption: domestic	2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh 2010: 1,398 GWh 2011: 1,375 GWh 2005: 1,478 GWh 2006: 1,457 GWh 2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh 2009: 1,381 GWh	2005: 529 GWh 2006: 523 GWh 2007: 511 GWh 2008: 489 GWh 2009: 485 GWh 2010: 490 GWh 2011: 479 GWh 2012: 471 GWh	2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh 2010: 1,398 GWh 2011: 1,375 GWh 2018: 1,736.1 GWh 2019: 1,729.8 GWh 2020: 1,830.1 GWh 2021: 1,730.1 GWh 2022: 1,582.0 GWh	2007: 8,518 GWh 2008: 8,095 GWh 2010: 8,109 GWh 2011: 7,985 GWh 2005: 8,644 2006: 8,510 GWh 2007: 8,518 GWh 2008: 8,095 GWh 2009: 8,027 GWh	2007: 117,126 GWh 2008: 112,531 GWh 2010: 95,863 GWh 2011: 94,648 GWh 2005: 101,267 GWh 2006: 100,012 GWh 2007: 99,598 GWh 2008: 95,417 GWh 2009: 95,267 GWh	2008: 120,498 GWh 2009: 119,149 GWh 2010: 116,172 GWh 2011: 114,032 GWh 2012: 114,800 GWh 2013: 112,497 GWh 2014: 110,799 GWh 2015: 109,496 GWh 2016: 108,915r GWh 2017: 107,263 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements. 2026: Domestic electricity consumption has decreased overall since	● Maintain consumption reductions. 2026: Support further reductions in domestic electricity consumption and improvements in energy efficiency.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2010: 1,398 GWh 2011: 1,375 GWh 2012: 1,354 GWh 2013: 1,342 GWh 2014: 1,342 GWh 2015: 1,349 GWh 2016: 1,320 GWh 2017: 1,317 GWh 2018: 1,298.0 GWh 2019: 1,295.0 GWh 2020: 1,376.3 GWh 2021: 1,297.1 GWh 2022: 1,178.3 GWh 2023: 1,217.3 GWh 2024: 1,232.9 GWh	2013: 463 GWh 2014: 462 GWh 2015: 460 GWh 2016: 450 GWh 2017: 448 GWh 2018: 438.1 GWh 2019: 434.9 GWh 2020: 453.7 GWh 2021: 433.1 GWh 2022: 403.7 GWh 2023: 412.9 GWh 2024: 415.8 GWh	2023: 1,630.1 GWh 2024: 1,648.7 GWh	2010: 8,109 GWh 2011: 7,985 GWh 2012: 7,878 GWh 2013: 7,770 GWh 2014: 7,790 GWh 2015: 7,819 GWh 2016: 7,693 GWh 2017: 7,693 GWh 2018: 7,573.8 GWh 2019: 7,542.7 GWh 2020: 8,014.9 GWh 2021: 7,558.6 GWh 2022: 6,922.2 GWh 2023: 7,089.7 GWh 2024: 7,222.0 GWh	2010: 95,863 GWh 2011: 94,648 GWh 2012: 93,687 GWh 2013: 92,408 GWh 2014: 92,961 GWh 2015: 92,359 GWh 2016: 90,856 GWh 2017: 90,174 GWh 2018: 75,914.4 GWh 2019: 75,802.5 GWh 2020: 80,264.2 GWh 2021: 75,793.5 GWh 2022: 69,467.5 GWh 2023: 71,227.6 GWh 2024: 72,013.8 GWh	2018: 105,880 GWh (GB) 2019: 89,566.8 GWh 2020: 94,709.9 GWh 2021: 89,859.0 GWh 2022: 82,481.4 GWh 2023: 84,366.4 GWh 2024: 85,376.8 GWh	2018 at county, regional and national levels, although consumption increased slightly between 2022 and 2024. Overall consumption remains below pre-pandemic levels, indicating a long-term reduction but some recent upward movement.		
Gas consumption: domestic	2007 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh 2010: 5,032 GWh 2011: 4,761 GWh 2005: 6,025 GWh 2006: 5,834 GWh 2007: 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh 2009: 5,043 GWh 2010: 5,032 GWh 2011: 4,761 GWh 2012: 4,757 GWh 2013: 4,629 GWh 2014: 4,539 GWh 2015: 4,546 GWh 2016: 4,558 GWh 2017: 4,696 GWh 2018: 3,528.1 GWh 2019: 3,464.8 GWh 2020: 3,539.6 GWh 2021: 3,617.5 GWh 2022: 3,038.8 GWh 2023: 2,797.4 GWh 2024: 2,727.0 GWh	2005: 2,019 GWh 2006: 1,919 GWh 2007: 1,874 GWh 2008: 1,791 GWh 2009: 1,637 GWh 2010: 1,622 GWh 2011: 1,525 GWh 2012: 1,493 GWh 2013: 1,456 GWh 2014: 1,414 GWh 2015: 1,418 GWh 2016: 1,424 GWh 2017: 1,464 GWh 2018: 1,066.6 GWh 2019: 1,040.7 GWh 2020: 1,074.8 GWh 2021: 1,107.0 GWh 2022: 906.7 GWh 2023: 827.7 GWh 2024: 802.9 GWh	2007 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh 2010: 5,032 GWh 2011: 4,761 GWh 2018: 4,594.7 GWh 2019: 4,505.5 GWh 2020: 4,614.4 GWh 2021: 4,724.5 GWh 2022: 3,945.5 GWh 2023: 3,625.1 GWh 2024: 3,529.9 GWh	2007: 29,878 GWh 2008: 28,750 GWh 2010: 26,449 GWh 2011: 25,007 GWh 2005: 31,469 GWh 2006: 30,484 GWh 2007: 29, 878 GWh 2008: 28, 750 GWh 2009: 26,490 GWh 2010: 26,449 GWh 2011: 25,007 GWh 2012: 24,870 GWh 2013: 24,292 GWh 2014: 23,722 GWh 2015: 23,831 GWh 2016: 24,059 GWh 2017: 24,874 GWh 2018: 20,391.0 GWh 2019: 19,955.4 GWh 2020: 20,389.7 GWh 2021: 20,785.2 GWh 2022: 17,312.8 GWh 2023: 15,900.7 GWh 2024: 15,452.6 GWh	2007: 391,441 GWh 2008: 377,473 GWh 2010: 297,407 GWh 2011: 280,025 GWh 2005: 355,379 GWh 2006: 345,227 GWh 2007: 337,775 GWh 2008: 325, 847 GWh 2009: 299,804 GWh 2010: 297,407 GWh 2011: 280,025 GWh 2012: 278,715 GWh 2013: 272,429 GWh 2014: 264,551 GWh 2015: 266,872 GWh 2016: 267,503 GWh 2017: 276,315 GWh 2018: 200,568.0 GWh 2019: 196,022.2 GWh 2020: 200,896.5 GWh 2021: 205,503.4 GWh 2022: 170,338.1 GWh 2023: 156,207.9 GWh 2024: 151,725.0 GWh	2008: 369,218 GWh 2009: 353,343 GWh 2010: 347,749 GWh 2011: 342,585 GWh 2012: 344,143 GWh 2013: 329,199 GWh 2014: 324,407 GWh 2015: 318,662 GWh 2016: 319,197 GWh 2017: 323,302 GWh 2018: 325,268 GWh (GB) 2018: 230,127.3 GWh 2019: 224,842.5 GWh 2020: 230,672.6 GWh 2021: 236,294.8 GWh 2022: 195,788.8 GWh 2023: 179,553.0 GWh 2024: 174,243.2 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements. 2026: Domestic gas consumption has fallen substantially since 2018 across Nottinghamshire, Nottingham City, the East Midlands and nationally. Following an increase in 2020-21, consumption fell sharply from 2022 onwards and continued to decline in 2024.		Maintain consumption reductions. 2026: Maintain reductions in domestic gas consumption and support improved energy efficiency and transition towards lower-carbon sources of domestic heating.
Water consumption: average domestic	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day 23/24: 126.2 l/person/day 24/25: 134.8 l/person/day		2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 145 l/person/day 2008/09: 143 l/person/day 2018/19: 143.1 l/person/day 2019/20: 140.0 l/person/day 2020/21: 152.0 l/person/day 2021/22: 143.7 l/person/day 2022/23: 140.9		Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements. Government 25 year Environment Plan (2018) wants to reduce individual water use on average by 140 litres per person per day		Maintain consumption reductions.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
					l/person/day 2023/24: 136.8 l/person/day 2024/25: 136.5 l/person/day		2026: Household water consumption has decreased overall, despite some annual fluctuations. Consumption remains above the Government's long-term reduction target, indicating potential for further improvement.	
Electricity generation from renewable sources	2014: 287.4 GWh 2015: 478.7 GWh 2016: 689.4 GWh 2017: 785.4 GWh 2018: 780.7 GWh 2019: 556.0 GWh 2020: 555.1 GWh 2021: 519.9 GWh 2022: 576.0 GWh 2023: 582.8 GWh 2024: 587.1 GWh	2014: 18.3 GWh 2015: 20.9 GWh 2016: 24 GWh 2017: 28 GWh 2018: 29 GWh 2019: 22.9 GWh 2020: 23.0 GWh 2021: 22.3 GWh 2022: 27.9 GWh 2023: 29.2 GWh 2024: 26.8 GWh	2019: 578.9 GWh 2020: 578.1 GWh 2021: 542.2 GWh 2022: 603.9 GWh 2023: 612.0 GWh 2024: 613.9 GWh	2014: 1,207.4 GWh 2015: 4,341.8 GWh 2016: 4,896.9 GWh 2017: 5,390.9 GWh 2018: 5,315.3 GWh 2019: 5,656.4 GWh 2020: 5,977.9 GWh 2021: 6,167.1 GWh 2022: 7,956.3 GWh 2023: 8,943.2 GWh 2024: 5,887.7 GWh	2014: 37,334.3 GWh 2015: 50,329.6 GWh 2016: 47,090.4 GWh 2017: 53,160.9 GWh 2018: 56,224.6 GWh 2019: 77,518.2 GWh 2020: 88,747.4 GWh 2021: 82,790.2 GWh 2022: 87,106.1 GWh 2023: 90,118.1 GWh 2024: 94,109.0 GWh	2014: 64,509 GWh 2015: 83,357.7 GWh 2016: 83,012.3 GWh 2017: 98,792.5 GWh 2018: 110,018.8 GWh 2019: 115,501.5 GWh 2020: 129,728.9 GWh 2021: 118,118.0 GWh 2022: 130,494.0 GWh 2023: 132,493.7 GWh 2024: 139,698.7 GWh	Increased production at regional and national level. No local data for comparison. 2026: Renewable electricity generation has increased overall at local, regional and national level since 2019, although there are annual fluctuations. Nottinghamshire generation has remained relatively stable compared with stronger growth nationally.	● No issue identified – support continued increase in renewable energy production. 2026: Support and encourage further increases in renewable electricity generation.
CO ₂ produced per tonne of sand and gravel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2008: 4.28 kg/tonne (GB) 2011: 5.2 kg/tonne 2012: 3.7 kg/tonne		National fluctuations, although with an overall downward trend. No comparable local data. 2026: 2018 onwards: No comparable data available	● Seek continued improvement in reduction of CO ₂ production.
Production	2007: 2.96 million tonnes 2008: 2.37 million tonnes 2009: 1.27 million tonnes 2010: 1.56 million tonnes 2011: 1.71 million tonnes 2012: 1.55 million tonnes 2013: 1.39 million tonnes 2014: 1.43 million tonnes 2015: 1.52 million tonnes	N/A	2007: 2.96 million tonnes 2008: 2.37 million tonnes 2009: 1.58 million tonnes 2010: 1.56 million tonnes 2011: 1.71 million tonnes 2012: 1.55 million tonnes 2013: 1.39 million tonnes 2014: 1.43 million tonnes 2015: 1.52 million tonnes	2007: 8.9 million tonnes 2008: 7.5 million tonnes 2009: 5.5 million tonnes 2010: 5.8 million tonnes 2011: 6.2 million tonnes 2012: 5.9 million tonnes 2015: 6.5 million tonnes 2016: 6.7 million tonnes 2017: 6.0 million tonnes 2019: 7.06 million tonnes 2023: 4.97 million tonnes	2007: 67.1 million tonnes 2008: 61.7 million tonnes 2009: 46.5 million tonnes 2010: 45.3 million tonnes 2011: 47.0 million tonnes 2012: 42.9 million tonnes 2013: 45.7 million tonnes 2015: 49.4 million tonnes 2016: 54.7 million tonnes	2011: 63.08 million tonnes 2012: 56.64 million tonnes 2013: 58.1 million tonnes 2014: 61.12 million tonnes 2015: 66.44 million tonnes 2016: 68.07 million tonnes 2017: 67.4 million tonnes	Production has continued to decrease at all levels. Local production is below 10 year average. Local landbank has risen slightly above minimum 7 year requirement. 2026: Sand and gravel production has decreased overall locally, regionally and nationally. Local production remains below both the 10-year and 3-year averages. Permitted reserves have increased compared with the earlier baseline and the local	● Additional reserves are needed to maintain adequate landbank.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2016: 1.27 million tonnes 2017: 1.30 million tonnes 2018: 1.56 million tonnes 2019: 1.47 million tonnes 2020: 0.91 million tonnes 2021: 1.28 million tonnes 2022: 1.34 million tonnes 2023: 0.87 million tonnes 2024: 0.89 million tonnes		2016: 1.27 million tonnes 2017: 1.30 million tonnes 2018: 1.56 million tonnes 2019: 1.47 million tonnes 2020: 0.91 million tonnes 2021: 1.28 million tonnes 2022: 1.34 million tonnes 2023: 0.87 million tonnes 2024: 0.89 million tonnes		2017: 54.3 million tonnes 2019: 39.71 million tonnes 2023: 35.76 million tonnes		landbank remains well above the minimum 7-year requirement, at 15.47 years in 2024.		
Landbank (permitted reserves)	2011: 2012: 17.8 million tonnes 2013: 17.8 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 20.1 million tonnes 2019: 15.11 million tonnes 2020: 14.67 million tonnes 2021: 21.86 million tonnes 2022: 20.52 million tonnes 2023: 20.66 million tonnes 2024: 19.19 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 2012: 17.8 million tonnes 2013: 17.8 million tonnes 2014: 16.46 million tonnes 2015: 17.96 million tonnes 2016: 17.5 million tonnes 2017: 16.63 million tonnes 2018: 15.56 million tonnes 2019: 15.11 million tonnes 2020: 14.67 million tonnes 2021: 21.86 million tonnes 2022: 20.52 million tonnes 2023: 20.66 million tonnes 2024: 19.19 million tonnes	2014: 60 million tonnes 2019: 68 million tonnes 2023: 61 million tonnes	2014: 438 million tonnes 2019: 442 million tonnes 2023: 424 million tonnes				
Landbank (years)	2011: 7.3 years 2012: 6.7 years 2013: 7.9 years 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 13.76 years	N/A	2011: 7.3 years 2012: 6.7 years 2013: 7.9 years 2014: 7.8 years 2015: 9.0 years 2016: 9.4 years 2017: 9.5 years 2018: 8.4 years 2019: 9.0 years	N/A	N/A				

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2019: 9.0 years 2020: 9.4 years 2021: 14.0 years 2022: 14.5 years 2023: 16.0 years 2024: 15.5 years		2020: 9.4 years 2021: 14.0 years 2022: 14.5 years 2023: 16.0 years 2024: 15.5 years						
Previous Plan apportionment	2.65 million tonnes	N/A	2.65 million tonnes	N/A	N/A				
Demand forecast /10 year average	2011: 2.58 million tonnes 2012: 2.43 million tonnes 2013: 2.24 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 1.45 million tonnes 2019: 1.47 million tonnes 2020: 1.41 million tonnes 2021: 1.37 million tonnes 2022: 1.35 million tonnes 2023: 1.29 million tonnes 2024: 1.24 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 2.58 million tonnes 2012: 2.43 million tonnes 2013: 2.24 million tonnes 2014: 2.05 million tonnes 2015: 1.89 million tonnes 2016: 1.70 million tonnes 2017: 1.53 million tonnes 2018: 1.45 million tonnes 2019: 1.47 million tonnes 2020: 1.41 million tonnes 2021: 1.37 million tonnes 2022: 1.35 million tonnes 2023: 1.29 million tonnes 2024: 1.24 million tonnes	N/A					
3 year average production	2011: 1.51 million tonnes 2012: 1.61 million tonnes 2013: 1.55 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 1.38 million tonnes 2019: 1.44 million tonnes 2020: 1.31 million tonnes 2021: 1.22 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 1.51 million tonnes 2012: 1.61 million tonnes 2013: 1.55 million tonnes 2014: 1.46 million tonnes 2015: 1.45 million tonnes 2016: 1.40 million tonnes 2017: 1.36 million tonnes 2018: 1.38 million tonnes 2019: 1.44 million tonnes	N/A	N/A				

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2022: 1.18 million tonnes 2023: 1.16 million tonnes 2024: 1.03 million tonnes		2020: 1.31 million tonnes 2021: 1.22 million tonnes 2022: 1.18 million tonnes 2023: 1.16 million tonnes 2024: 1.03 million tonnes						
Production	2007: 0.55 million tonnes 2008: 0.45 million tonnes 2009: 0.32 million tonnes 2010: 0.32 million tonnes 2011: 0.35 million tonnes 2012: 0.36 million tonnes 2013: 0.34 million tonnes 2014: 0.34 million tonnes 2015: 0.38 million tonnes 2016: 0.32 million tonnes 2017: 0.38 million tonnes 2018: 0.46 million tonnes 2019: 0.40 million tonnes 2020: 0.15 million tonnes 2021: 0.19 million tonnes 2022: 0.18 million tonnes 2023: 0.23 million tonnes 2024: 0.64 million tonnes	N/A	2007: 0.55 million tonnes 2008: 0.45 million tonnes 2009: 0.32 million tonnes 2010: 0.32 million tonnes 2011: 0.35 million tonnes 2012: 0.36 million tonnes 2013: 0.34 million tonnes 2014: 0.34 million tonnes 2015: 0.38 million tonnes 2016: 0.32 million tonnes 2017: 0.38 million tonnes 2018: 0.46 million tonnes 2019: 0.40 million tonnes 2020: 0.15 million tonnes 2021: 0.19 million tonnes 2022: 0.18 million tonnes 2023: 0.23 million tonnes 2024: 0.64 million tonnes			2011: 12.3 million tonnes 2012: 11.5 million tonnes 2013: 11.5 million tonnes 2014: 12.5 million tonnes Sandstone data, collated with other minerals in BGS survey post 2014	Landbank shows slight reduction but is well above 7 year minimum requirement. Local production remains well below the apportionment level. Increased landbank due to lower average/demand forecast not new permitted reserves. 2026: The landbank remains well above the 7-year minimum requirement	●	Current reserves are adequate but longer term replacements will be needed during life of next plan. Production levels are low but this is likely to reflect recession.
Landbank (permitted reserves)	2012: 6.29 million tonnes 2013: 6.0 million tonnes 2015: 5.43 million tonnes 2016: 2017:		2012: 6.29 million tonnes 2013: 6.0 million tonnes 2015: 5.43 million tonnes 2016: 3.85 million tonnes						

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
	2018: 8.39 million tonnes 2019: 8.10 million tonnes 2021: 7.79 million tonnes 2022: 8.00 million tonnes 2023: 6.53 million tonnes 2024: 6.33 million tonnes		2019: 8.10 million tonnes 2021: 7.79 million tonnes 2022: 8.00 million tonnes 2023: 6.53 million tonnes 2024: 6.33 million tonnes					
Landbank (years)	2011: 9.8 years 2012: 9.0 years 2013: 14.3 years 2015: 13.92 years 2016: 2017: 2018: 23.3 years 2019: 21.9 years 2020: 22.8 years 2021: 23.6 years 2022: 25.8 years 2023: 23.33 years 2024: 19.18 years	N/A	2011: 9.8 years 2012: 9.0 years 2013: 14.3 years 2015: 13.92 years 2016: 10.0 years 2017: 12.6 years 2018: 22.0 years 2019: 21.9 years 2020: 22.8 years 2021: 23.6 years 2022: 25.8 years 2023: 23.33 years 2024: 19.18 years					
Previous Plan Apportionment	0.7 million tonnes	N/A	0.7 million tonnes					
Demand forecast /10 year average	2011: 0.46 million tonnes 2012: 0.44 million tonnes 2013: 0.42 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 0.36 million tonnes 2024: 0.33 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 0.46 million tonnes 2012: 0.44 million tonnes 2013: 0.42 million tonnes 2024: 0.33 million tonnes					
3 year average production	2011: 0.33 million tonnes 2012: 0.34 million tonnes 2013: 0.35 million tonnes 2015: 0.35 million tonnes 2016: 2017: 2018: 0.39 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 0.33 million tonnes 2012: 0.34 million tonnes 2013: 0.35 million tonnes 2015: 0.35 million tonnes 2024: 0.35 million tonnes					

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
	2024: 0.35 million tonnes							
Production	2007: 0.14 million tonnes 2008: 0.024 million tonnes 2009: 0.015 million tonnes 2010: 0.001 million tonnes 2011: 0.001 million tonnes 2012: 0.001 million tonnes 2013: 0.001 million tonnes 2014: 0.00 million tonnes 2015: 0.00 million tonnes 2016: 0.00 million tonnes 2017: 0.00 million tonnes 2018: 0.00 million tonnes 2019: 0.00 million tonnes 2020: 0.00 million tonnes 2021: 0.00 million tonnes 2022: 0.00 million tonnes 2023: 0.00 million tonnes 2024: 0.00 million tonnes	N/A	2007: 0.14 million tonnes 2008: 0.024 million tonnes 2009: 0.015 million tonnes 2010: 0.001 million tonnes 2011: 0.001 million tonnes 2012: 0.001 million tonnes 2013: 0.001 million tonnes 2014: 0.00 million tonnes 2015: 0.00 million tonnes 2016: 0.00 million tonnes 2017: 0.00 million tonnes 2018: 0.00 million tonnes 2019: 0.00 million tonnes 2020: 0.00 million tonnes 2021: 0.00 million tonnes 2022: 0.00 million tonnes 2023: 0.00 million tonnes 2024: 0.00 million tonnes	2007: 22.0 million tonnes 2008: 19.0 million tonnes 2009: 15.0 million tonnes 2010: 15.7 million tonnes 2011: 18.1 million tonnes 2012: 16.3 million tonnes 2013: 2014: 21.900 million tonnes 2015: 23.000 million tonnes 2016: 28.120 million tonnes 2017: 28.410 million tonnes 2018: 27.830 million tonnes 2019: 29.211 million tonnes 2020: 23.226 million tonnes 2021: 28.246 million tonnes 2022: 28.284 million tonnes 2023: 26.677 million tonnes	2007: 67.4 million tonnes 2008: 60.7 million tonnes 2009: 48.8 million tonnes 2010: 47.6 million tonnes 2011: 49.8 million tonnes 2012: 47.0 million tonnes 2014: 63.835 million tonnes 2019: 83.015 million tonnes 2023: 79.6 million tonnes	2011: 58.1 million tonnes 2012: 54.8 million tonnes 2013: 56.9 million tonnes 2014: 66.3 million tonnes Merged with other minerals post 2014 in bgs yearbook	Reduction in landbank and production decreasing at all levels, consistent with national trend. Local production is below the local apportionment.	Landbank is getting close to 10 year minimum requirement but low production makes it unclear whether additional reserves will be needed
Landbank (permitted reserves)	2011: 3.3 million tonnes 2012: 3.3 million tonnes 2013: 3.3 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 3.34 million tonnes 2019: 3.34 million tonnes	N/A	2014: 3.34 million tonnes 2015: 3.34 million tonnes 2016: 3.34 million tonnes 2017: 3.34 million tonnes 2018: 3.34 million tonnes 2019: 3.34 million tonnes 2020: 3.34 million tonnes					

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2020: 3.34 million tonnes 2021: 3.34 million tonnes 2022: 3.34 million tonnes 2023: 3.34 million tonnes 2024: 3.34 million tonnes		2021: 3.34 million tonnes 2022: 3.34 million tonnes 2023: 3.34 million tonnes 2024: 3.34 million tonnes						
Landbank (years)	2011: 12.7 years 2012: 12.5 years 2013: 66.0 years 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: N/A	N/A	2011: 12.7 years 2012: 12.5 years 2013: 66.0 years 2015: 111 years 2016: 668 years 2017 onwards: N/A						
Previous Plan Apportionment	0.267 million tonnes	N/A	0.267 million tonnes						
Demand forecast /10 year average	2011: 0.08 million tonnes 2012: 0.06 million tonnes 2013: 0.05 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 0.00 million tonnes 2026: 0.00 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 0.08 million tonnes 2012: 0.06 million tonnes 2013: 0.05 million tonnes 2026: 0.00 million tonnes						
3 year average production	2011: 0.00 million tonnes 2012: 0.00 million tonnes 2013: 0.00 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 0.00 million tonnes 2026: 0.00 million tonnes	N/A	2011: 0.00 million tonnes 2012: 0.00 million tonnes 2013: 0.00 million tonnes 2026: 0.00 million tonnes						
Production (National – UK)					2008: 1.1 million tonnes 2009: 1.4 million tonnes 2010: 2.1 million tonnes 2011: 0.7 million tonnes 2012: 1.0 million tonnes	2015: 0.50 million tonnes 2016: 0.90 million tonnes 2017: 1.10 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Fluctuations at national level. Nottinghamshire is a small producer of building stone.	●	No issue identified - future requirements uncertain.

New Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan
Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Opinion - October 2026

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments		
						2018: 0.90 million tonnes 2019: 1.10 million tonnes	2026: No clear recent national trend can be identified			
Production	2013: 0.50 million tonnes 2014: 0.49 million tonnes 2015: 0.46 million tonnes 2016: 0.46 million tonnes 2017: 0.44 million tonnes 2018: 0.47 million tonnes 2019: 0.47 million tonnes 2020: 0.39 million tonnes 2021: 0.46 million tonnes 2022: 0.49 million tonnes 2023: 0.48 million tonnes 2024: 0.49 million tonnes		2013: 0.50 million tonnes 2014: 0.49 million tonnes 2015: 0.46 million tonnes 2016: 0.46 million tonnes 2017: 0.44 million tonnes 2018: 0.47 million tonnes 2019: 0.47 million tonnes 2020: 0.39 million tonnes 2021: 0.46 million tonnes 2022: 0.49 million tonnes 2023: 0.48 million tonnes 2024: 0.49 million tonnes			2011: 3.9 million tonnes 2012: 3.8 million tonnes 2013: 3.9 million tonnes 2014: 3.9 million tonnes 2015: 3.8 million tonnes 2016: 4.2 million tonnes 2017: 4.4 million tonnes		●	Additional reserves will be required 2026: Current permitted reserves are sufficient to maintain an adequate supply over the Plan period	
					2008: 4.2 million tonnes 2009: 3.3 million tonnes 2010: 3.6 million tonnes 2011: 3.5 million tonnes 2012: 3.4 million tonnes 2018: 4.235 million tonnes 2023: 4.027 million tonnes		No data at local and regional level due to confidentiality. Landbank well below 10 year requirement. 2026: Local production data are now available. Production has remained relatively stable in recent years. The silica sand landbank is well above the minimum 10-year requirement, with substantial permitted reserves at Two Oaks Farm.			
Landbank	2011: 2.7 years 2012: 2.7 years 2013: ~40 years 2014: ~40 years 2015: ~40 years 2016: ~40 years 2017: ~40 years 2018: ~40 years 2019: ~40 years 2020: ~40 years 2021: ~40 years 2022: ~40 years 2023: ~40 years 2024: ~35 years*		2011: 2.7 years 2012: 2.7 years 2013: ~40 years 2014: ~40 years 2015: ~40 years 2016: ~40 years 2017: ~40 years 2018: ~40 years 2019: ~40 years 2020: ~40 years 2021: ~40 years 2022: ~40 years 2023: ~40 years 2024: ~35 years*							
Production (Clay and shale)			2007 - 2011: withheld to avoid disclosure 2012: 0.2 million tonnes		2007: 1.8 million tonnes 2008: 1.6 million tonnes 2009: 0.9 million tonnes 2010: 1.2 million tonnes 2011: 0.9 million tonnes 2012: 0.8 million tonnes	2007: 9.3 million tonnes 2008: 7.7 million tonnes 2009: 4.7 million tonnes 2010: 5.4 million tonnes 2011: 5.9 million tonnes 2012: 5.3 million tonnes 2022: ~3.3 million tonnes 2023: ~3.0 million tonnes 2024: 2.769 million tonnes	2011: 6.15 million tonnes 2012: 5.49 million tonnes 2013: 6.46 million tonnes 2014: 6.8 million tonnes 2015: 4.55 million tonnes 2016: 4.69 million tonnes	Limited local data for comparison. Fluctuations at regional and national production, but overall decrease in production. Landbank well below recommended 25yrs. 2026: permitted reserves do not provide the recommended 25-year	●	Additional reserves will be required.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
						2017: 5.54 million tonnes	supply throughout the new Plan period.		
Landbank	2013: Kirton 12 years; Dorket Head 21 years 2015: Kirton 8 years; Dorket Head 14 years 2026: Kirton – reserves to approximately 2044 (red-firing clay); Dorket Head – reserves to approximately 2033		2011: 12 years per brickworks 2012: 12 years per brickworks 2013: Kirton 12 years; Dorket Head 21 years 2015: Kirton 8 years; Dorket Head 14 years 2026: Kirton – reserves to approximately 2044 (red-firing clay); Dorket Head – reserves to approximately 2033						
Coal production			2008: 1.8 million tonnes 2009: 1.8 million tonnes 2010: 1.7 million tonnes 2011: 1.3 million tonnes 2012: 1.2 million tonnes 2013: 1.4 million tonnes 2015: production ceased during year 2016: 0 tonnes 2017: 0 tonnes 2018: 0 tonnes 2019: 0 tonnes 2020: 0 tonnes 2021: 0 tonnes 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 2.3 million tonnes 2009: 2.6 million tonnes 2010: 2.4 million tonnes 2011: 1.7 million tonnes 2012: 1.4 million tonnes 2013: 2.2 million tonnes	2008: 10.0 million tonnes 2009: 9.5 million tonnes 2010: 10.0 million tonnes 2011: 10.2 million tonnes 2012: 9.0 million tonnes 2013: 7.4 million tonnes 2014: 2015: 2016:	2011: 18.55 million tonnes 2012: 16.96 million tonnes 2013: 12.67 million tonnes 2014: 11.64 million tonnes 2015: 8.59 million tonnes 2016: 4.17 million tonnes 2017: 3.04 million tonnes 2018: 2.61 million tonnes 2019: 2.20 million tonnes 2020: 1.73 million tonnes 2021: 1.13 million tonnes 2022: 0.73 million tonnes 2023: 0.91 million tonnes 2024: 0.44 million tonnes 2025: 0.14 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Fluctuations in production at all levels. Local and regional decreases until 2013, which saw an increase. Greater fluctuations at national level, but with overall decrease over longer term.	Continue contribution to national production.	
Oil production (National – UK)					2010: 58.0 million tonnes 2011: 48.6 million tonnes	2017: 45.6 million tonnes	No target/landbank. General decrease at national level.	No issue identified.	

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
					2012: 42.1 million tonnes 2013: 40.6 million tonnes 2014: 39.8 million tonnes 2015: 43.7 million tonnes 2016: 47.5 million tonnes 2017: 47.4 million tonnes 2018: 51.7 million tonnes 2019: 52.8 million tonnes 2020: 48.7 million tonnes 2021: 40.4 million tonnes 2022: 38.2 million tonnes 2023: 36.5 million tonnes 2024: 32.0 million tonnes			
Gas production (National – UK)					2010: 57.2 million tonnes 2011: 45.3 million tonnes 2013: 36.5 million tonnes oil equivalent (Mtoe) 2014: 36.6 Mtoe 2015: 39.7 Mtoe 2016: 41.0 Mtoe 2017: 41.9 Mtoe 2018: 40.6 Mtoe 2019: 39.6 Mtoe 2020: 39.5 Mtoe 2021: 32.7 Mtoe 2022: 34.5 Mtoe 2023: 32.5 Mtoe 2024: 29.3 Mtoe 2012: 39.0 million tonnes	2017: 40.01 million tonnes		
Recycled/ secondary aggregates in GB market					2008: 25% 2013: 29% 2014: 29% 2015: 28% 2016: 28% 2017: 29% 2018: 28% 2019: 29%		National market share has been slowly increasing over the past 20 years.	● Support continued increase in use of recycled/secondary aggregates.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
					2020: 28% 2021: 28% 2022: 30% 2023: 31%				
Gypsum production (National – UK)					2008: 1.2 million tonnes 2009: 1.2 million tonnes 2010: 1.2 million tonnes 2011: 1.2 million tonnes 2012: 1.2 million tonnes 2013: 0.70 million tonnes 2014: 1.10 million tonnes 2015: 1.80 million tonnes 2016: 1.60 million tonnes 2017: 1.30 million tonnes 2018: 1.40 million tonnes 2019: 1.60 million tonnes 2020: 1.30 million tonnes 2021: 2.40 million tonnes 2022: 2.40 million tonnes 2023: 2.40 million tonnes 2024: 1.60 million tonnes	2011: 1.4 million tonnes 2012: 0.8 million tonnes 2013: 0.7 million tonnes 2014: 1.1 million tonnes 2015: 1.8 million tonnes 2016: 1.6 million tonnes 2017: 1.3 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Steady production at national level. No local data for reasons of disclosure.	No issue identified - additional reserves likely to be required locally in longer term.	
MSW (tonnes) Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	2008/09: 420,407 2009/10: 408,272 2010/11: 407,386 2011/12: 396,997 2012/13: 390,925 2013/14: 394,933 2014/15: 399,352 2015/16: 416,591 2016/17: 413,681 2017/18: 405,581 2018/19: 416,968 tonnes 2019/20: 412,988 tonnes 2020/21: 414,583 tonnes 2021/22: 431,889 tonnes 2022/23: 397,754 tonnes 2023/24: 405,418	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 143,144 2012/13: 147,956 2013/14: 152,731 2014/15: 156,533 2015/16: 162,700 2016/17: 157,967 2018/19: 166,634 tonnes 2019/20: 163,858 2020/21: 160,237 2021/22: 160,815 2022/23: 151,737 2023/24: 153,652	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 540,141 tonnes 2012/13: 538,881 tonnes 2013/14: 547,664 tonnes 2014/15: 555,885 tonnes 2015/16: 579,291 tonnes 2016/17: 571,684 tonnes 2018/19: 583,602 tonnes 2019/20: 576,846 tonnes 2020/21: 574,820 tonnes	2008/09: 2.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 2.3 million tonnes 2010/11: 2.3 million tonnes 2011/12: 2.2 million tonnes 2012/13: 2.2 million tonnes 2013/14: 2.2 million tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 2016/17: 2018/19: 2,281,000 tonnes 2019/20: 2,257,000 tonnes 2020/21: 2,329,000 tonnes	2008/09: 27.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 26.6 million tonnes 2010/11: 26.3 million tonnes 2011/12: 25.6 million tonnes 2012/13: 25.1 million tonnes 2013/14: 25.5 million tonnes 2014/15: 25.8 million tonnes 2015/16: 26.1 million tonnes 2016/17: 26.3 million tonnes 2018/19: 25,607,000 tonnes		Increase in waste arisings at all levels since 2012/13. 2026: Waste arisings have fluctuated since 2018/19, with a peak in 2021/22 followed by a decrease. Recent arisings have increased slightly, but remain below 2018/19 levels locally, regionally and nationally.	2026 Consider whether additional provision for municipal waste required. Continue to minimise waste arisings and ensure sufficient capacity for management of municipal/local authority collected waste.	

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
	tonnes 2024/25: 408,236 tonnes		2021/22: 592,704 tonnes 2022/23: 549,491 tonnes 2023/24: 559,070 tonnes 2024/25: 562,947 tonnes	2021/22: 2,357,000 tonnes 2022/23: 2,207,000 tonnes 2023/24: 2,268,000 tonnes 2024/25: 2,290,000 tonnes	2019/20: 25,566,000 tonnes 2020/21: 25,903,000 tonnes 2021/22: 26,128,000 tonnes 2022/23: 24,548,000 tonnes 2023/24: 25,053,000 tonnes 2024/25: 25,153,000 tonnes			
C&I (tonnes)	2013: 1,238,000 tonnes 2014: 1,113,000 tonnes 2015: 663,000 tonnes 2016: 402,000 tonnes 2017: 621,000 tonnes 2018: 579,000 tonnes 2019: 609,000 tonnes 2020: 852,000 tonnes 2021: 927,000 tonnes	2013: 141,000 tonnes 2014: 128,000 tonnes 2015: 106,000 tonnes 2016: 88,000 tonnes 2017: 148,000 tonnes 2018: 172,000 tonnes 2019: 339,000 tonnes 2020: 298,000 tonnes 2021: 320,000 tonnes	2002/03: 1,287,450 tonnes 2006: 970,864 tonnes* 2009: 0.9 – 1 million tonnes* 2013: 1,379,000 tonnes 2014: 1,241,000 tonnes 2015: 768,000 tonnes 2016: 490,000 tonnes 2017: 768,000 tonnes 2018: 751,000 tonnes 2019: 947,000 tonnes 2020: 1,149,000 tonnes 2021: 1,247,000 tonnes	2002/03: 8.1 million tonnes 2006: 6.2 million tonnes * 2009: 6.3 million tonnes*	2002/03: 67.9 million tonnes 2006: 58.5 million tonnes * 2009: 48.0 million tonnes * 2012: 39.0 million tonnes* 2013: 32.8 million tonnes 2014: 31.7 million tonnes 2015: 31.9 million tonnes 2016: 33.1 million tonnes 2017: 36.1 million tonnes 2018: 37.2 million tonnes 2019: 37.2 million tonnes 2020: 33.7 million tonnes 2021: 33.8 million tonnes 2022: 33.6 million tonnes 2023: 32.6 million tonnes		Limited data available shows reduction at national level but stable/minor increase at regional and local level. The UK's EU Waste Statistics Regulation return for 2012 recorded 39 million tonnes (dry weight) generated in England compared to the Reconcile Project estimate of 44 million tonnes (wet weight). Suggests a further fall in commercial and industrial waste	- Consider whether additional provision for commercial and industrial waste is required. 2026: C&I waste arisings have fluctuated considerably
C&D	N/A	N/A	2003: 2.4 million tonnes 2005: 2008: 1.1 million tonnes* 2019: 1,186,024 tonnes 2020: 1,098,783 tonnes 2021: 1,397,196 tonnes	2003: 9.9 million tonnes 2005: 9.8 million tonnes	2003: 90.9 million tonnes 2005: 89.6 million tonnes 2008: 94.5 million tonnes 2009: 77.0 million tonnes 2010: 77.4 million tonnes 2012: 85.2 million tonnes		No new local data available. National update shows significant increase from 2010. 2026: CD&E waste arisings have increased overall locally	- Consider whether additional provision for construction and demolition waste required. 2026: Ensure sufficient capacity for CD&E waste, while maximising prevention, reuse and recycling.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
					2018: 119.4 million tonnes 2020: 102.6 million tonnes 2022: 132.1 million tonnes			
Hazardous			2008: 53,805 tonnes 2009: 40,204 tonnes 2010: 46,589 tonnes 2011: 45,712 tonnes 2012: 44,521 tonnes 2019: 48,000 tonnes 2020: ~75,000 tonnes 2021: 74,714 tonnes	2008: 352,975 tonnes 2009: 226,280 tonnes 2010: 277,879 tonnes 2011: 306,682 tonnes 2012: 371,248 tonnes	2008: 6.2 million tonnes 2009: 4.1 million tonnes 2010: 3.4 million tonnes 2011: 3.9 million tonnes 2012: 4.0 million tonnes 2018: 5,159,243 tonnes 2019: 5,550,564 tonnes 2020: 4,994,229 tonnes 2021: 5,447,157 tonnes 2022: 6,019,115 tonnes 2023: ~6.1 million tonnes		Trend data shows significant fluctuations in arisings at all levels. Slight reduction locally. Minor increase at national level but significant increase at regional level. 2026: Hazardous waste arisings continue to fluctuate.	● Consider whether additional provision for hazardous waste required. 2026: Ensure sufficient appropriate capacity is available to manage hazardous waste safely.
MSW (tonnes)	2008/09: 174,004 tonnes 2009/10: 174,216 tonnes 2010/11: 178,882 tonnes 2011/12: 171,005 tonnes 2012/13: 169,167 tonnes 2013/14: 176,113 tonnes 2014/15: 175,148 tonnes 2015/16: 178,409 tonnes 2016/17: 186,793 tonnes	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 51,405 tonnes 2013/14: 54,553 tonnes 2014/15: 49,217 tonnes 2015/16: 50,349 tonnes 2016/17: 48,763 tonnes	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 220,572 tonnes 2013/14: 230,666 tonnes 2014/15: 224,365 tonnes 2015/16: 228,758 tonnes 2016/17: 235,556 tonnes	2008/09: 1.01 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.02 million tonnes 2010/11: 1.03 million tonnes 2011/12: 1.01 million tonnes 2012/13: 1.01 million tonnes 2013/14: 1.03 million tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 2016/17: 2024/25: 959,000 tonnes	2008/09: 10.1 million tonnes 2009/10: 10.3 million tonnes 2010/11: 10.5 million tonnes 2011/12: 10.7 million tonnes 2012/13: 10.6 million tonnes 2013/14: 10.9 million tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 11.1 million tonnes 2016/17: 11.3 million tonnes 2020/21: 10,696,000 tonnes 2021/22: 10,649,000 tonnes 2022/23: 10,182,000 tonnes 2023/24: 10,376,000 tonnes 2024/25: 10,362,000 tonnes		Local rates have fallen slightly compared to previous year.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for MSW.
MSW (%)	2008/09: 41.38% 2009/10: 42.67% 2010/11: 43.90% 2011/12: 43.07% 2012/13: 43.27% 2013/14: 44.59% 2014/15: 43.86%	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 34.74% 2013/14: 35.72% 2014/15: 31.44%	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 40.93% 2013/14: 42.12% 2014/15: 40.36%	2008/09: 42.9% 2009/10: 44.2% 2010/11: 44.8% 2011/12: 45.3% 2012/13: 45.6% 2013/14: 45.3% 2014/15:	2008/09: 36.8% 2009/10: 38.6% 2010/11: 40.2% 2011/12: 41.8% 2012/13: 42.1% 2013/14: 42.6% 2014/15: 42.9%		Waste Core Strategy has interim target (non-statutory) of 50% recycling of all waste by 2015. This interim target has been missed. Rates have generally slowed at	●

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
	2015/16: 42.83% 2016/17: 2017/18: 45.7% 2018/19: 42.1%	2015/16: 30.95% 2016/17: 34.23%** 2017/18: 28.0% 2018/19: 30.6%	2017/18: 40.6% 2018/19: 38.8%	2015/16: 2021/22: 41.9% 2024/25: 41.9%	2015/16: 42.5% 2020/21: 41.3% 2021/22: 41.5% 2022/23: 40.7% 2023/24: 41.4% 2024/25: 41.2%		all levels and local rates have fallen compared to previous year.	
C&I			2019: 70.1% 2021: ~75%	2009: 2.9 million tonnes (46%)	2002/03: 22.6 million tonnes (42%) 2009: 25.0 million tonnes (52%) 2016: ~40% Later years: No comparable data available		Recycling rate has increased nationally but no local data for comparison. 2026: Available local evidence indicates C&I recycling has increased and is above the former 70% target.	- Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for commercial and industrial waste. 2026: Support further increases in C&I recycling towards 80% by 2038.
C&D				2003: 4.9 million tonnes (49%) 2005: 5.6 million tonnes	2003: 45.5 million tonnes (50%) 2005: 46.4 million tonnes 2008: 52.7 million tonnes (55%) 2009: 42.2 million tonnes (55%) 2010: 42.2 million tonnes (55%) 2013: 92.0% 2014: 92.4% 2015: 92.3% 2016: 92.1% 2017: 93.1% 2018: 93.8% 2019: 93.6% 2020: 93.2% 2021: 93.6% 2022: 94.3%		70% of C&D waste to be subject to material recovery (recycling & re-use) by 2020. National rate already surpasses this target but no local data to assess. 2026: The 70% recovery target has been exceeded nationally and locally.	- Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for construction and demolition waste. 2026: Maintain and increase high levels of recovery, recycling and reuse of C&D waste
MSW (tonnes)	2008/09: 59,524 tonnes 2009/10: 50,923 tonnes 2010/11: 66,148 tonnes 2011/12: 67,194 tonnes 2012/13: 63,418 tonnes 2013/14: 65,663 tonnes 2014/15: 66,716 tonnes 2015/16: 193,689 tonnes	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 76,704 2013/14: 83,157 2014/15: 92,985 2015/16: 100,893 2016/17: 89,969** 2018/19: 101,849 2019/20: 102,873 2020/21: 102,959 2021/22: 106,548 2022/23: 104,839 2023/24: 107,685 2024/25: 109,437	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 140,122 2013/14: 148,820 2014/15: 159,701 2015/16: 294,582 2018/19: 279,032 tonnes 2019/20: 285,929 tonnes 2020/21: 293,982 tonnes 2021/22: 311,222 tonnes 2022/23: 308,504	2008/09: 161,290 tonnes 2009/10: 151,767 tonnes 2010/11: 207,929 tonnes 2011/12: 280,837 tonnes 2012/13: 305,824 tonnes 2013/14: 399,506 tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 1.08 million tonnes	2008/09: 3.3 million tonnes 2009/10: 3.6 million tonnes 2010/11: 4.0 million tonnes 2011/12: 4.9 million tonnes 2012/13: 5.5 million tonnes 2013/14: 6.2 million tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 9.3 million tonnes 2018/19: 11.02 million tonnes		Significant increases regionally and nationally but local fluctuation due to contractual arrangements/ plant maintenance. 2026: Energy recovery has increased significantly locally, regionally and nationally. In England, around 50% of LACW is now incinerated, indicating a substantial shift away from landfill towards energy recovery.	- Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for MSW. 2026: Ensure adequate provision for energy recovery, where this does not prejudice recycling or movement up the waste hierarchy.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2018/19: 177,183 tonnes 2019/20: 183,056 tonnes 2020/21: 191,023 tonnes 2021/22: 204,674 tonnes 2022/23: 203,665 tonnes 2023/24: 214,122 tonnes 2024/25: 218,386 tonnes		tonnes 2023/24: 321,807 tonnes 2024/25: 327,823 tonnes	2019/20: 1.10 million tonnes 2020/21: 1.13 million tonnes 2021/22: 1.17 million tonnes 2022/23: 1.16 million tonnes 2023/24: 1.24 million tonnes 2024/25: 1.26 million tonnes	2019/20: 11.78 million tonnes 2020/21: 12.34 million tonnes 2021/22: 12.29 million tonnes 2022/23: 11.96 million tonnes 2023/24: 12.51 million tonnes 2024/25: 12.53 million tonnes				
MSW (%)	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 16.22% 2013/14: 16.63% 2014/15: 16.71% 2015/16: 2018/19: 42.5% 2019/20: 44.3% 2020/21: 46.1% 2021/22: 47.4% 2022/23: 51.2% 2023/24: 52.8% 2024/25: 53.5%	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 51.84% 2013/14: 54.45% 2014/15: 59.40% 2015/16: 2016/17: 56.95%** 2018/19: 61.1% 2019/20: 62.8% 2020/21: 64.3% 2021/22: 66.3% 2022/23: 69.1% 2023/24: 70.1% 2024/25: 70.7%	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 26.0% 2013/14: 27.17% 2014/15: 28.73% 2015/16: 2018/19: 47.8% 2019/20: 49.6% 2020/21: 51.1% 2021/22: 52.5% 2022/23: 56.1% 2023/24: 57.6% 2024/25: 58.2%	2008/09: 6.9% 2009/10: 6.5% 2010/11: 9.0% 2011/12: 12.6% 2012/13: 13.8% 2013/14: 19.3% 2014/15: 27.7% 2015/16: 37.5% 2024/25: 52.4%	2008/09: 6.9% 2009/10: 6.5% 2010/11: 15.1% 2011/12: 19.1% 2012/13: 21.9% 2013/14: 24.2% 2014/15: 30.1% 2015/16: 34.7% 2020/21: 47.6% 2021/22: 47.4% 2022/23: 48.7% 2023/24: 49.9% 2024/25: 49.8%		2026: Energy recovery has increased substantially locally and nationally, particularly in Nottingham City.		
C&I			2019: ~99,000 tonnes Energy Recovery 2021: ~116,000 tonnes Energy Recovery	2002/03: 127,370 tonnes	2002/03: 2.5 million tonnes 2009: 2.7 million tonnes		Insufficient data to assess.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for commercial and industrial waste.
C&D				2003: 3.9 million tonnes (39%) 2005: 1.7 million tonnes (17%)	2003: 36.3 million tonnes 2005: 35.2 million tonnes 2008: 18.0 million tonnes 2009: 16.6 million tonnes 2010: 15.4 million tonnes		70% of C&D waste to be subject to material recovery (recycling & re-use) by 2020. National rate already surpasses this target although there has been some fluctuation in rates of re-use at national level.	●	Support re-use of construction and demolition waste.
MSW (tonnes)	2008/09: 186,879 tonnes 2009/10: 183,051 tonnes 2010/11: 162,329 tonnes 2011/12: 150,987 tonnes 2012/13: 152,795 tonnes	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 21,216 2012/13: 19,847 2013/14: 15,021 2014/15: 14,632 2015/16: 10,441 2016/17: 13,921	2008/09: 2009/10: 2010/11: 2011/12: 2012/13: 172,642 2013/14: 164,062 2014/15: 129,973 2015/16: 44,824 2016/17: 50,834	2008/09: 1.2 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.1 million tonnes 2010/11: 1.0 million tonnes 2011/12: 0.9 million tonnes 2012/13: 0.8 million tonnes	2008/09: 13.8 million tonnes 2009/10: 12.5 million tonnes 2010/11: 11.4 million tonnes 2011/12: 9.6 million tonnes 2012/13: 8.5 million tonnes		EU target to reduce biodegradable landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020. Continued reductions at national, regional and local level. Overall trend is downwards and ahead of EU target.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2013/14: 149,041 tonnes 2014/15: 115,341 tonnes 2015/16: 34,383 tonnes 2016/17: 36,913 tonnes 2017/18: 24,361 tonnes 2018/19: 25,525 t 2019/20: 25,038 t 2020/21: 26,219 t 2021/22: 24,745 t 2022/23: 21,795 t 2023/24: 4,152 t 2024/25: 5,394 t			2013/14: 0.8 million tonnes 2014/15: 0.6 million tonnes 2015/16: 0.4 million tonnes 2016/17 2024/25: 134,000 t	2013/14: 7.9 million tonnes 2014/15: 6.4 million tonnes 2015/16: 5.1 million tonnes 2017/18: 3,213,000 t 2018/19: 2,756,000 t 2019/20: 2,169,000 t 2020/21: 2,016,000 t 2021/22: 2,109,000 t		2026: Long-term substantial reduction in local authority waste sent to landfill at local, regional and national level. Landfill now accounts for only a small proportion of local authority collected waste.		
MSW (%)	2012/13: 39.09% 2013/14: 37.74% 2014/15: 28.88% 2015/16: 8.43% 2016/17: 8.92% 2017/18: 6.01% 2017/18: 6.01% 2022/23: 5.4% 2024/25: about 1.2%	2012/13: 13.41% 2013/14: 9.83% 2014/15: 9.35% 2015/16: 6.42% 2016/17: 8.81%	2012/13: 32.04% 2013/14: 29.96% 2014/15: 23.38% 2015/16: 7.85% 2016/17: 8.89%	2012/13: 38.4% 2013/14: 32.9% 2014/15: 25.2% 2015/16: 15.8% 2016/17: 2024/25: 5.9%	2012/13: 33.9% 2013/14: 30.9% 2014/15: 24.6% 2015/16: 19.6% 2024/25: 5.5%		Significant reduction in landfill disposal at local level compared to previous years. 2026: Significant long-term reduction in waste sent to landfill at local, regional and national level. Landfill rates are now low, although recent figures show some year-to-year fluctuation rather than continuous decline.	●	
C&I				2002/03: 3.7 million tonnes 2009: 1.9 million tonnes	2002/03: 30.0 million tonnes 2009: 11.3 million tonnes		Landfill rates declined nationally and regionally between 2002 and 2009. No local or more recent data for comparison. 2026: No comparable recent data available	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
C&D			2021: ~83.4% recovered/recycled/reused	2003: 1.2 million tonnes (12%) 2005: 2.5 million tonnes 2008: 1.9 million tonnes 2009: 1.4 million tonnes	2003: 9.2 million tonnes 2005: 18.1 million tonnes 2008: 23.8 million tonnes 2009: 18.2 million tonnes 2010: 19.8 million tonnes 2013: 47.6 million tonnes 2014: 51.7 million tonnes		Landfill rate has increased nationally. No regional update available. No local data for comparison. 2026: Recovery rates remain consistently high and have increased slightly.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered. 2026: Maintain high recovery and reuse rates and minimise disposal of C&D waste to landfill.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments
					tonnes 2015: 53.3 million tonnes 2016: 55.0 million tonnes 2017: 57.9 million tonnes 2018: 57.5 million tonnes 2019: 58.3 million tonnes 2020: 50.3 million tonnes 2021: 57.2 million tonnes 2022: 59.4 million tonnes			
Hazardous	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014 onwards: 0 tonnes / no dedicated hazardous-waste landfill		2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014 onwards: 0 tonnes / no dedicated hazardous-waste landfill	2008: 232,000 tonnes 2009: 135,000 tonnes 2010: 126,000 tonnes 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 1,126,000 tonnes 2009: 698,000 tonnes 2010: 618,000 tonnes 2011: 1,144,000 tonnes 2012: 904,000 tonnes		No local disposal facilities for this waste. Overall downward trend since 2008 at national and regional level but considerable fluctuation nationally.	● Nottinghamshire does not have any dedicated hazardous waste disposal capacity. Waste is currently sent to nearest regional facilities.
Household/ Industrial / Commercial	2008: 1,276,000 tonnes 2009: 1,192,000 tonnes 2010: 981,000 tonnes 2011: 904,000 tonnes 2012: 1,205,000 tonnes 2013: 1,127,000 tonnes 2014: 2022: 243,305 tonnes 2023: 187,346 tonnes 2024: 74,244 tonnes	2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 1,276,000 tonnes 2009: 1,192,000 tonnes 2010: 981,000 tonnes 2011: 904,000 tonnes 2012: 1,205,000 tonnes 2013: 1,127,000 tonnes 2014: 2022: 243,305 tonnes 2023: 187,346 tonnes 2024: 74,244 tonnes	2008: 2,976,000 tonnes 2009: 2,803,000 tonnes 2010: 2,494,000 tonnes 2011: 2,209,000 tonnes 2012: 2,415,000 tonnes 2013: 2,514,000 tonnes 2022: 1,314,442 tonnes 2023: 1,458,911 tonnes 2024: 837,169 tonnes	2008: 31,926,000 tonnes 2009: 27,004,000 tonnes 2010: 24,858,000 tonnes 2011: 23,296,000 tonnes 2012: 21,438,000 tonnes 2013: 19,171,000 tonnes 2022: 13,549,271 tonnes 2023: 12,512,434 tonnes 2024: 11,196,812 tonnes		National trend continues to decrease. Slight increase at regional level and decrease at local level. N.B. this figure includes waste deposited at restricted-user sites. 2026 Strong overall reduction in HIC waste sent to landfill	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Inert/Constructio n and Demolition	2008: 281,000 tonnes 2009: 228,000 tonnes 2010: 233,000 tonnes	2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 281,000 tonnes 2009: 228,000 tonnes 2010: 233,000 tonnes 2011: 260,000 tonnes 2012: 338,000 tonnes 2013: 392,000 tonnes	2008: 2,334,000 tonnes 2009: 1,796,000 tonnes 2010: 1,694,000 tonnes 2011: 1,792,000 tonnes 2012: 2,058,000 tonnes 2013: 2,033,000 tonnes	2008: 20,786,000 tonnes 2009: 16,262,000 tonnes 2010: 18,086,000 tonnes		Continuing increase at local and national levels. Slight decrease at regional level.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2011: 260,000 tonnes 2012: 338,000 tonnes 2013: 392,000 tonnes 2014: 2022: 330,211 tonnes 2023: 204,937 tonnes 2024: 248,606 tonnes		2014: 2022: 330,211 tonnes 2023: 204,937 tonnes 2024: 248,606 tonnes	2022: 2,322,660 tonnes 2023: 1,922,155 tonnes 2024: 1,837,276 tonnes	2011: 20,258,000 tonnes 2012: 19,455,000 tonnes 2013: 20,659,000 tonnes 2022: 24,343,017 tonnes 2023: 22,687,466 tonnes 2024: 22,552,089 tonnes		2026: Overall decline in inert/C&D waste sent to landfill regionally and nationally		
Hazardous	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 208,000 tonnes 2009: 111,000 tonnes 2010: 100,000 tonnes 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0 2022: 166,557 tonnes 2023: 154,820 tonnes 2024: 220,245 tonnes	2008: 888,000 tonnes 2009: 424,000 tonnes 2010: 479,000 tonnes 2011: 440,000 tonnes 2012: 580,000 tonnes 2013: 504,000 tonnes 2014: 2022: 1,012,278 tonnes 2023: 867,838 tonnes 2024: 832,247 tonnes		No recent local or regional inputs. Decreasing regional inputs. National trend has fluctuated with significant decline in latest monitoring period. 2026 No hazardous landfill capacity locally. Inputs have fluctuated regionally but decreased nationally	●	Nottinghamshire does not have any dedicated hazardous waste disposal capacity. Waste is currently sent to nearest regional facilities.
Inert only	2008: 180,000 tonnes 2009: 137,000 tonnes 2010: 229,000 tonnes 2011: 217,000 tonnes 2012: 297,000 tonnes 2013: 376,000 tonnes 2014: 367,000 tonnes 2022: 330,211 tonnes 2023: 204,937 tonnes 2024: 248,606 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 180,000 tonnes 2009: 137,000 tonnes 2010: 229,000 tonnes 2011: 217,000 tonnes 2012: 297,000 tonnes 2013: 376,000 tonnes 2014: 367,000 tonnes 2022: 330,211 tonnes 2023: 204,937 tonnes 2024: 248,606 tonnes	2008: 1,919,000 tonnes 2009: 1,387,000 tonnes 2010: 1,407,000 tonnes 2011: 1,309,000 tonnes 2012: 1,778,000 tonnes 2013: 1,793,000 tonnes 2014: 1,873,000 tonnes 2022: 2,322,660 tonnes 2023: 1,922,155 tonnes 2024: 1,837,276 tonnes	2008: 10,800,000 tonnes 2009: 8,116,000 tonnes 2010: 9,448,000 tonnes 2011: 10,059,000 tonnes 2012: 10,413,000 tonnes 2013: 10,826,000 tonnes 2014: 12,236,000 tonnes 2022: 24,343,017 tonnes 2023: 22,687,466 tonnes 2024: 22,552,089 tonnes		Continuing increase at all levels but major increase locally, possibly reflecting major construction/civil engineering projects 2026 Inert landfill inputs fluctuate locally but have decreased overall at regional and national level since 2022.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Non-inert	2008: 668,000 tonnes 2009: 568,000 tonnes 2010: 404,000 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 668,000 tonnes 2009: 568,000 tonnes 2010: 404,000 tonnes 2011: 360,000 tonnes 2012: 333,000 tonnes 2013: 387,000 tonnes	2008: 2,697,000 tonnes 2009: 2,510,000 tonnes 2010: 2,214,000 tonnes 2011: 2,110,000 tonnes 2012: 1,784,000 tonnes 2013: 2,007,000 tonnes	2008: 39,435,000 tonnes 2009: 32,841,000 tonnes 2010: 31,986,000 tonnes		Overall downward trend at national level. Noticeable recent increase at regional and local level.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.

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Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2011: 360,000 tonnes 2012: 333,000 tonnes 2013: 387,000 tonnes 2014: 409,000 tonnes 2022: 297,119 tonnes 2023: 182,635 tonnes 2024: 67,599 tonnes	2014: 0 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2014: 409,000 tonnes 2022: 297,119 tonnes 2023: 182,635 tonnes 2024: 67,599 tonnes	2014: 2,088,000 tonnes 2022: 1,898,081 tonnes 2023: 1,753,720 tonnes 2024: 1,185,790 tonnes	2011: 31,655,000 tonnes 2012: 27,836,000 tonnes 2013: 27,256,000 tonnes 2014: 26,520,000 tonnes 2022: 18,384,108 tonnes 2023: 17,091,994 tonnes 2024: 15,401,211 tonnes		2026 Clear downward trend locally, regionally and nationally		
Restricted user	2008: 710,000 tonnes 2009: 715,000 tonnes 2010: 581,000 tonnes 2011: 588,000 tonnes 2012: 913,000 tonnes 2013: 756,000 tonnes 2014: 428,000 tonnes 2022: 6,962 tonnes 2023: 8,301 tonnes 2024: 9,654 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0 2022: 0 tonnes 2023: 0 tonnes 2024: 0 tonnes	2008: 710,000 tonnes 2009: 715,000 tonnes 2010: 581,000 tonnes 2011: 588,000 tonnes 2012: 913,000 tonnes 2013: 756,000 tonnes 2014: 428,000 tonnes 2022: 6,962 tonnes 2023: 8,301 tonnes 2024: 9,654 tonnes	2008: 718,000 tonnes 2009: 727,000 tonnes 2010: 592,000 tonnes 2011: 706,000 tonnes 2012: 1,037,000 tonnes 2013: 934,000 tonnes 2014: 574,000 tonnes 2022: No comparable figure available 2023: No comparable figure available 2024: No comparable figure available	2008: 2,715,000 tonnes 2009: 2,583,000 tonnes 2010: 1,650,000 tonnes 2011: 2,546,000 tonnes 2012: 2,969,000 tonnes 2013: 2,481,000 tonnes 2014: 1,703,000 tonnes 2022: No comparable figure available 2023: No comparable figure available 2024: No comparable figure available		Trend shows fluctuations over last 7 years with recent decline at all levels. N.B. this may reflect an increase in PFA/FBA sales rather than necessarily suggest lower production.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered. 2026 No directly comparable regional/national data available under the historic restricted-user classification
Non-hazardous (Non-inert by EA category)	2008: 4.9 million m ³ 2009: 2.9 million m ³ 2010: 4.7 million m ³ 2011: 4.6 million m ³ 2012: 4.3 million m ³ 2013: 3.1 million m ³ 2014: 2.5 million m ³ 2022: 3,923,091 m ³ 2023: 4,080,864 m ³ 2024: 4,175,188 m ³	2022: 0 m ³ 2023: 0 m ³ 2024: 0 m ³	2008: 4.9 million m ³ 2009: 2.9 million m ³ 2010: 4.7 million m ³ 2011: 4.6 million m ³ 2012: 4.3 million m ³ 2013: 3.1 million m ³ 2014: 2.5 million m ³ 2022: 3,923,091 m ³ 2023: 4,080,864 m ³ 2024: 4,175,188 m ³	2008: 46.1 million m ³ 2009: 39.8 million m ³ 2010: 41.2 million m ³ 2011: 37.1 million m ³ 2012: 36.0 million m ³ 2013: 43.6 million m ³ 2014: 38.8 million m ³ 2022: 31,838,168 m ³ 2023: 30,768,955 m ³ 2024: 30,621,912 m ³	2008: 473.1 million m ³ 2009: 410.6 million m ³ 2010: 404.7 million m ³ 2011: 390.0 million m ³ 2012: 368.3 million m ³ 2013: 350.7 million m ³ 2014: 329.5 million m ³ 2022: 205,996,305 m ³ 2023: 193,275,182 m ³ 2024: 182,658,968 m ³		Capacity continues to decline at all levels. N.B. latest data does not reflect two further site closures. 2026: Capacity has increased slightly locally but continues to decline regionally and nationally.	●	There is a serious shortage of disposal capacity to meet expected needs.
Inert	2008: 1.7 million m ³ 2009: 2.2 million m ³ 2010: 2.1 million m ³ 2011: 2.0 million m ³ 2012: 1.8 million m ³ 2013: 1.6 million m ³ 2014: 2.0 million m ³	2022: 0 m ³ 2023: 0 m ³ 2024: 0 m ³	2008: 1.7 million m ³ 2009: 2.2 million m ³ 2010: 2.1 million m ³ 2011: 2.0 million m ³ 2012: 1.8 million m ³ 2013: 1.6 million m ³ 2014: 2.0 million m ³	2008: 19.5 million m ³ 2009: 24.3 million m ³ 2010: 22.7 million m ³ 2011: 22.8 million m ³ 2012: 21.2 million m ³ 2013: 26.7 million m ³ 2014: 23.9 million m ³ 2022: 20,318,704 m ³	2008: 109.1 million m ³ 2009: 123.7 million m ³ 2010: 117.8 million m ³ 2011: 121.3 million m ³ 2012: 111.4 million m ³ 2013: 131.1 million m ³ 2014: 126.7 million m ³		Continued local decline in capacity but recent increases at regional and national level. 2026: Inert landfill capacity is declining locally, regionally and nationally.	●	Overall local capacity is adequate in terms of volume but this is almost all concentrated at one site meaning poor distribution of disposal capacity.

Indicator	County	City	Nottinghamshire (City plus County)	East Midlands	England	UK	Target / Trend	Status and Comments	
	2022: 5,586,523 m³ 2023: 5,072,187 m³ 2024: 4,987,736 m³		2022: 5,586,523 m³ 2023: 5,072,187 m³ 2024: 4,987,736 m³	2023: 19,684,223 m³ 2024: 19,197,842 m³	2022: 127,263,914 m³ 2023: 122,248,722 m³ 2024: 117,414,776 m³				
Restricted user	2008: 3.4 million m³ 2009: 3.2 million m³ 2010: 4.7 million m³ 2011: 4.7 million m³ 2012: 4.4 million m³ 2013: 3.8 million m³ 2014: 3.2 million m³ 2022: 3,534,961 m³ 2023: 3,668,038 m³ 2024: 3,746,056 m³		2008: 3.4 million m3 2009: 3.2 million m3 2010: 4.7 million m3 2011: 4.7 million m3 2012: 4.4 million m3 2013: 3.8 million m3 2014: 3.2 million m3 2022: 3,534,961 m³ 2023: 3,668,038 m³ 2024: 3,746,056 m³	2008: 3.9 million m³ 2009: 3.5 million m³ 2010: 5.0 million m³ 2011: 5.0 million m³ 2012: 3.8 million m³ 2013: 4.1 million m³ 2014: 3.5 million m³ 2022: No comparable data available 2023: No comparable data available 2024: No comparable data available	2008: 31.1 million m³ 2009: 41.3 million m³ 2010: 41.8 million m³ 2011: 35.4 million m³ 2012: 25.7 million m³ 2013: 29.4 million m³ 2014: 28.2 million m³ 2022: No comparable data available 2023: No comparable data available 2024: No comparable data available		Recent fluctuations at national and regional level. Local capacity has declined since 2011.	●	Recent permissions mean there is adequate local capacity at present but longer term capacity may be required. 2026 No directly comparable regional or national data available under the local 'restricted-user landfill' definition.