



# Norfolk County Council

## Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan

### Sustainability Appraisal Report Part A - Scoping



February 2022

Norfolk County Council

Community and Environmental Services

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## Abbreviations

**Acronyms and other abbreviations used in this report are listed below:**

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile (Agricultural Land Classification)
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environment Assessment Methodology
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EU	European Union
GNDP	Greater Norwich Development Partnership
GOS	Government Office for Science
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservancy Council
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MSSA	Minerals Site Specific Allocations
M&W	minerals and waste
NCC	Norfolk County Council
NMWDF	Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework
NM&WLP	Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area



SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WCS	Water Cycle Study
WSSA	Waste Site Specific Allocations

# Non-Technical Summary

## Background

The principles of the planning system for England are set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2010), the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and the National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

The adopted Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework (NMWDF) consists of the Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD), the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD which together contain the policies for the development and use of land for minerals extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk. These documents form the Local Plan for mineral and waste planning in Norfolk up to the end of 2026.

As more than five years has passed since the adoption of the documents within the existing Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework, a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP) is being produced to bring the three DPDs into one Local Plan, to extend the Plan period to 2038 and to ensure the planning policies remain up-to-date.

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, a SEA is required to ensure that the environmental effects of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are considered.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, there is also a requirement for local planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on their Local Plan.

In accordance with the Act, SEA Regulations, and Government guidance, a combined SA/SEA is being undertaken on the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP). This Scoping Report is the first stage in this process.

The SA/SEA process follows the requirements of the SEA Regulations and the National Planning Practice Guidance. This SEA/SA Scoping Report builds on the previous SEA/SA for the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations and Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, to provide an up-to-date assessment for the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan in 2021.

This Scoping Report provides an updated outline of the baseline information, key issues, relevant plans and programmes and SA/SEA framework. This report includes the following information:

- Statutory context;
- Influences of other plans and programmes;
- Sustainability baseline information;
- Issues for sustainable development; and
- Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

The purpose of this scoping consultation is twofold, to receive feedback from the relevant environmental bodies and also to inform them as to our SA/SEA activities.

## Policy, Plans and Programmes Review

A review of relevant national, regional and local planning policy has been undertaken as part of the SA/SEA process. The review highlights how the NM&WLP can contribute to delivering wider national, regional and local sustainability objectives, whilst ensuring that key environmental protection objectives (such as the Wild Birds Directive and Habitats Directive) are respected.

The key issues that were identified in the review of relevant policies, plans and programmes included:

- **Climate change mitigation and adaption:** Reducing contributions to climate change through reduced landfilling, reducing road transportation where practicable, encourage energy efficient buildings and energy from renewable or low carbon sources. Bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.
- **Improving health and well-being:** Ensuring minerals and waste developments do not adversely affect residential amenity through their location and operations. Take into account cumulative impacts. Consider the potential to provide enhancements to public open space, public rights of way and recreation through restoration schemes.
- **Protection and enhancement of landscape, the built environment and the historic environment:** Ensuring minerals and waste developments are not located in areas that could adversely affect landscape, townscape or heritage assets. Provide enhancement through restoration schemes.
- **Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, geodiversity and the natural environment:** Ensuring minerals and waste developments and waste management facilities are not located in areas that could adversely affect biodiversity, geodiversity, water quality and soil quality. Provide enhancement through restoration schemes. Ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced. Provide biodiversity and geodiversity net gains.
- **Sustainable resource use:** Ensuring minerals and waste resources are used efficiently. Providing sufficient facilities to enable waste to be managed as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable. Consider the location of minerals and waste developments in relation to the markets for the goods and services provided and the suitability of the road network.
- **Minimisation of flood risk:** Ensuring minerals and waste developments do not increase flood risk and are not situated in areas of high flood risk. Use restoration opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flood risk; and
- **Supporting local economic growth:** Providing a steady and adequate supply of minerals to the economy to support the planned house building, jobs growth and associated infrastructure. Providing sufficient waste management facilities, including wastewater treatment capacity to meet the needs of the population and businesses. Plan for a steady and adequate supply of silica sand. Safeguard known locations of mineral resources and mineral infrastructure.

## **Sustainability Baseline**

The environmental, social and economic baseline for Norfolk was gathered in order to provide a base to predict future baseline evolution and assess the effects of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Baseline information collection was based on specific indicators included in the monitoring and implementation framework of the adopted Norfolk Minerals and Waste Plans. Analysis of trends and targets was used to help predict how the baseline might evolve without the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

## **Sustainability Problems and Opportunities**

A number of problems and issues were identified from a review of the baseline information which could affect Norfolk and its sustainable development in the future. Key problems and issues included:

### **Climate change**

- Norfolk is predicted to have warmer, drier, summers and wetter warmer winters. Sea level is predicted to rise. More extreme weather events are likely.
- Carbon dioxide and methane emissions should be reduced from minerals extraction and associated development and waste management facilities by reducing the quantity of biodegradable waste landfilled, reducing road transportation, encouraging energy efficient buildings and the provision of low carbon or renewable energy sources.

### **Air quality**

- Air quality Management Areas are designated in King's Lynn, Norwich and Swaffham due to traffic congestion.
- Minimise air pollution emissions from minerals extraction and associated development and waste management facilities and associated transportation.

### **Population**

- Deprivation is higher in the urban areas of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and Thetford.
- Increasing population requiring additional housing and associated facilities.
- Need to ensure that minerals and waste developments do not adversely affect the amenity of local communities, through their location and operations, including transport impacts and cumulative impacts.

### **Historic Environment**

- Potential for minerals extraction and associated development and waste management facilities to affect the setting of heritage assets.
- Need to protect and enhance heritage assets through appropriate location and design of minerals and waste developments and restoration schemes.

### **Biodiversity, flora and fauna**

- Problems of land take for development, water pollution affecting nature conservation designations and the loss of finite geodiversity resources.
- Need to protect and enhance habitats, species and geodiversity features as part of minerals and waste development planning, including through restoration schemes.

### **Landscape**

- Gradual loss of countryside, landscape and tranquillity to development.

- The potential for minerals and waste development to impact on the AONB and Heritage Coast as well as landscape character
- Need to protect and enhance the landscape through appropriate location and design of minerals and waste developments, including through restoration schemes.

### **Human health**

- High levels of health deprivation in the urban areas of Norwich, King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth.
- Poor housing quality in parts of Norwich, North Norfolk, King's Lynn and West Norfolk and Breckland.
- Need to ensure that minerals and waste facilities do not exacerbate health deprivation and take into account cumulative impacts.
- Provide enhancement to public open space, public rights of way and recreation through restoration schemes.

### **Water, soil**

- Only a small percentage of the rivers in Norfolk have been classified as good status or better status by the Environment Agency.
- A significant proportion of the county is covered by Groundwater Protection Zones
- Need to preserve Norfolk's best and most versatile (grades 1, 2, or 3a) agricultural land
- Need to ensure that minerals and waste development do not negatively affect surface water quantity or quality or groundwater quantity or quality
- Need to ensure that minerals and waste development does not permanently reduce the proportion of high quality agricultural land.

### **Material Assets**

- Need sufficient facilities to enable waste to be managed as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable and especially reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill.
- Need sufficient facilities to enable waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle
  - Variable production of recycled and secondary aggregates
  - Variable production of sand and gravel since 2008
  - Gradually increasing production of silica sand
- Crushed rock for road building is mainly imported to Norfolk via rail
- Need to safeguard mineral resources, extraction sites and infrastructure from being sterilised or prejudiced by non-mineral development
- Need to safeguard existing significant waste management facilities from being prejudiced by non-waste development

### **SA/SEA Framework**

The SEA Regulations does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators, but they are a recognised way in which environmental, social and economic effects can be described, analysed and compared. Objectives and indicators were developed based on the local planning and sustainability objectives, and review of the baseline and key issues for Norfolk.

The 13 sustainability objectives used in the assessment of the three adopted Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents are:

1. To mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions
2. To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards
3. To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion
4. To improve accessibility and reduce social exclusion
5. To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and cultural heritage
6. To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity
7. To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and after-use of minerals and waste sites
8. To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape
9. To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk
10. To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk
11. To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources
12. To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development
13. To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

These sustainability objectives have been reviewed and it is considered that minor changes should be made to the objectives for use in the assessment of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The following changes will be made to objectives SA1, SA4 and SA5:

1. To adapt to and mitigate effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change.
4. To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion.
5. To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment.

Factors, to be used in scoring each proposed site, area and policy against each SA Objective have been proposed of use in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan process.

### **Alternatives**

Development of the **Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan** will go through a number of stages, including a 'Call for Sites', Initial Consultation, Preferred Options and Draft Plan.

A 'call for mineral extraction sites' was carried out in 2017 and all sites submitted by landowners, agents and mineral operators as potential specific site allocations have been assessed by officers in consultation with relevant stakeholders and Norfolk County Council's relevant specialist officers (including landscape, ecology, highways and archaeology). An Initial Sustainability Appraisal was carried out on all the proposed sites in 2018.

Criteria based policies were drafted for a range of minerals and waste developments and alternative options to strategic policies were considered and assessed. Both the proposed policies and the submitted sites for future mineral extraction were included in an Initial Consultation document which was published in 2018.

Following the publication of the Initial Consultation document, the responses from the public consultation were assessed, and a Call for Waste Sites undertaken in 2019. The alternative options for sites and policies that were consulted on in the Initial Consultation and have also been subject to Sustainability Appraisal and a Habitats Regulations Assessment Test of Likely Significant Effects.

At the Preferred Options stage the assessments of the potential sites and the Areas of Search were published for consultation. These assessments included a preliminary conclusion regarding the acceptability of the proposed Specific Site or Areas of Search and draft policy wording. The Preferred Options document also included the draft policy wording for all criteria-based policies for minerals and waste developments. The consultation responses from the Preferred Options stage were used to refine the conclusions on which sites would be allocated in the Publication version of the NM&WLP.

The next stage will be the Publication of the Pre-Submission version of the NM&WLP which will contain policies which will be used to determine planning applications for minerals developments and waste management facilities in Norfolk and will cover the period up to 2038. The NM&WLP will include a forecast of the quantities of waste that need to be planned for over the plan period to 2038 and criteria-based policies to be used to determine planning applications that come forward for waste management facilities. The NM&WLP will include the forecast quantities of sand and gravel, carstone and silica sand that need to be planned for during the period to 2038. Sites will be allocated for silica sand extraction, Carstone extraction and sand and gravel extraction within the NM&WLP along with the policies to be used to determine planning applications for mineral extraction and associated development. The publication version will be published for representations on soundness and legal compliance prior to its submission to the Secretary of State, for examination by an independent Planning Inspector. On adoption, the NM&WLP will replace the existing three DPDs.

## **Consultation**

In accordance with the SEA Regulations, Norfolk County Council carried out a scoping consultation on the NM&WLP with statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, for a six-week period in March-April 2015. Consultation comments have been addressed as much as possible through subsequent stages of both the SA/SEA and the development of the NM&WLP.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report – Part A and Part B accompanied the Initial Consultation version of the NM&WLP for a six-period of consultation in 2018. Comments received in response to this consultation were taken into account and addressed through development of the Preferred Options version of the NM&WLP.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report -Part A and Part B accompanied the Preferred Options version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan for a six-week period of consultation in 2019. Comments received in response to this consultation were taken into account and addressed through the development of the Publication version of the NM&WLP.

The Scoping Report has been updated in 2021 due to the time that has elapsed since the original Scoping Report was produced in 2015, to inform the Sustainability Appraisal.

A Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will accompany the Pre-Submission Publication version of the NM&WLP, for a six-week period of consultation. The documents will be sent to the three statutory consultees; Historic England, Environment Agency, and Natural England, and to other stakeholders and the public. Comments received will be documented, along with a commentary on how these comments were taken on board in relation to modifications to the Pre-Submission version of the NM&WLP if required.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, a SEA is required to ensure that the environmental effects of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are considered.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, there is also a requirement for local planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on their Local Plan. This Scoping Report is the first stage in the SEA/SA process.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Scoping Stage and Scoping Report

The aim of the Scoping Report was to set the context and scope for the SEA/SA of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Specifically it aims to:

- Review relevant policies, plans and programmes and their implications for the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
- Establish the baseline environmental information and key issues for Norfolk;
- Set the context and objectives of the SEA/SA; and
- Decide on the scope for the SEA/SA, ensuring that it covers all the significant environmental, social and economic effects of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The original version of the Scoping Report March/April 2015 was issued for formal consultation to the three statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) and other local stakeholders, and comments made have been incorporated into this updated report. Due to the time that had elapsed since the original Scoping Report was produced, we have updated the information in this scoping report to inform the Sustainability Appraisal.

## 1.3 Links with wider studies

### Habitats Regulations Assessment

Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended (known as the Habitats Regulations), a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required where a plan may give rise to significant effects on the national site network.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in the UK no longer form part of the EU's Natura 2000 ecological network. The 2019 Regulations have created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore marine areas in the UK. The national site network includes existing SACs and SPAs and new SACs and SPAs designated under these Regulations. Any references to Natura 2000 in the 2017 Regulations and in guidance now refers to the new national site network.

Within Norfolk there are a number of SPAs and SACs, and therefore a HRA may be required. A HRA Stage 1 'Test of Likely Significance' has been undertaken for the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan to determine whether there are likely to be any significant effects on the national site network. If significant effects are

determined, then a Stage 2 'Appropriate Assessment' will be required. The HRA process will be undertaken in parallel with the SEA/SA and the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP) processes and will feed into each other.

#### **1.4 Limitations of the Scoping Exercise**

Norfolk County Council relied on published data and information provided by others (as well as data obtained by NCC) in the production of the Scoping Report. The information presented in this report is the result of a desk-based review and no formal requests for records have been made.

The baseline information collected in this Scoping Report is the most up-to-date information currently available, however it is possible that conditions described in this report may change over time. The baseline has been updated during the SEA/SA process and is likely to be updated for post-adoption monitoring requirements as new information becomes available or other information presents itself. The consultation process aims to identify additional information required to ensure all potential environmental effects have been considered with regard to the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

#### **1.5 Structure of the Scoping Report**

The Scoping Report is set out as follows:

- Section 1 of this report provides an introduction including background, purpose of the SA Report and SA/SEA limitations;
- Section 2 outlines the legislative context and requirements of SA and SEA and summarises the approach to be taken for the SA/SEA process;
- Section 3 describes the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
- Section 4 and Appendix A presents the review of relevant plans and programmes and implications for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and SA/SEA (SA/SEA Task A1);
- Section 5 describes the sustainability baseline conditions for Norfolk, and also details the likely evolution of the baseline without the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (SA/SEA Tasks A2);
- Section 6 details the key problems and issues for Norfolk identified during the baseline review (SA/SEA Task A3);

#### **1.6 Consultation**

##### **Previous Consultation Stages**

In accordance with the SEA Regulations, Norfolk County Council carried out a scoping consultation on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan with statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, for a six-week period in March-April 2015. Consultation comments have been addressed as much as possible through subsequent stages of both the SA/SEA and the development of the NM&WLP.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report – Part A and Part B accompanied the Initial Consultation version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan for a six-period of consultation in 2018. Comments received in response to this consultation were taken into account and addressed through development of the Preferred Options version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report -Part A and Part B accompanied the Preferred Options version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan for a six-week period of consultation in 2019. Comments received in response to this consultation were taken into account and addressed through the development of the Publication version of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Scoping Report has been updated in 2021 due to the time that has elapsed since the production of the original 2015 Scoping Report, to inform the Sustainability Appraisal.

A Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will accompany the Pre-Submission Publication version of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, for a six-week period of consultation. The documents will be sent to the three statutory consultees; Historic England, Environment Agency, and Natural England, and to other stakeholders and the public. Comments received will be documented, along with a commentary on how these comments were taken on board in relation to modifications to the Pre-Submission version of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan if required.

## **2. Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal Legislative Requirements and Approach**

### **2.1 Legislative Requirements**

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, there is a requirement for local planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on their Local Plan. In July 2004, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), became a statutory requirement in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The directive was implemented through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The objective of the SEA Regulations is to provide a high level of protection to the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development. The SEA also works to inform the decision-making process through the identification and assessment of the cumulative significant effects a plan or programme will have on the environment at the strategic level.

In accordance with the SEA Regulations and National Planning Practice Guidance, a combined SA/SEA will be undertaken on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

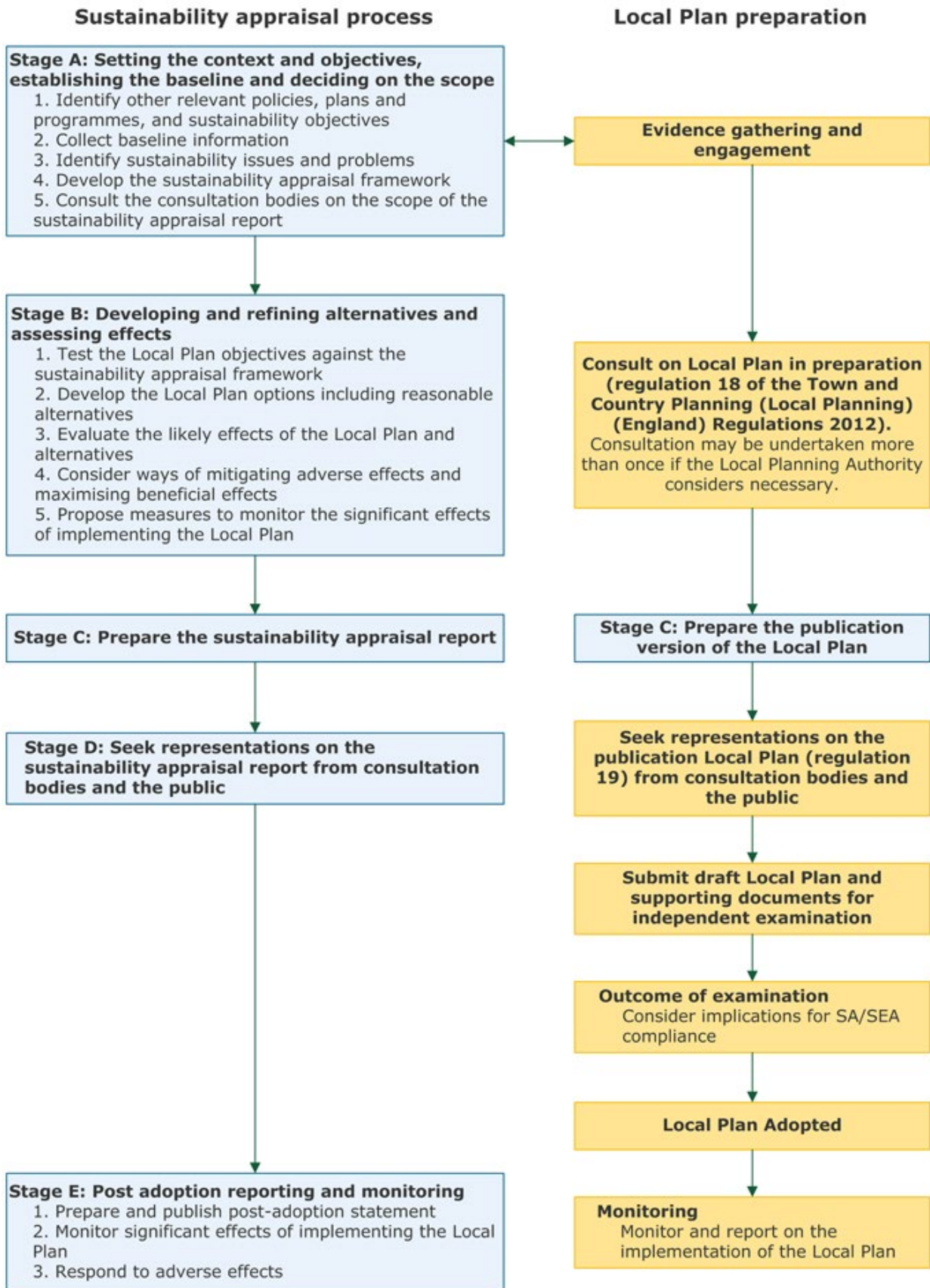
### **2.2 Approach to the SA/SEA Process**

In applying SA/SEA to the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Norfolk County Council aims to:

- Identify alternative options for delivering sustainable minerals development in Norfolk;
- Identify alternative options for delivering sustainable waste management facilities in Norfolk;
- Further enhance positive environmental, social and economic effects of the plan; and
- Reduce and minimise the negative environmental, social and economic effects that may result from the implementation of the plan.

To ensure that the SA/SEA is robust and complies with current legislation and best practice, it will follow Stages A-E, identified in the National Planning Practice Guidance (see Figure 2-1 overleaf):

**Figure 2-1: SA/SEA Process**



<b>SA/SEA stage</b>	<b>SA/SEA Task</b>	<b>Task Purpose</b>
<b>Stage A:</b> Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<b>A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives</b>	To establish how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed and to help identify SA objectives.
<b>Stage A:</b> Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<b>A2: Collecting baseline information</b>	To provide an evidence base for sustainability problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of SA objectives
<b>Stage A:</b> Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<b>A3: Identifying environmental problems</b>	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA objectives, predicting of effects and monitoring
<b>Stage A:</b> Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<b>A4: Developing SA objectives</b>	To provide a means by which the performance of the plan and alternatives can be assessed
<b>Stage A:</b> Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<b>A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA/SEA</b>	To ensure that the SA covers the likely significant effects of the plan
<b>Stage B:</b> Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<b>B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA/SEA objectives</b>	To identify potential synergies or inconsistencies between objectives of the plan and SA objectives and help in developing alternatives
<b>Stage B:</b> Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<b>B2: Developing strategic alternatives</b>	To develop and refine strategic alternatives
<b>Stage B:</b> Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<b>B3: Predicting the effects of the draft plan including alternatives</b>	To predict the significant effects of the plan and alternatives
<b>Stage B:</b> Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<b>B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft plan, including alternatives</b>	To evaluate the predicted effects of the plan and its alternatives and assist in the refinement of the plan
<b>Stage B:</b> Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<b>B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects</b>	To ensure that adverse effects are identified and potential mitigation measures are considered

<b>SA/SEA stage</b>	<b>SA/SEA Task</b>	<b>Task Purpose</b>
<b>Stage B:</b> Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<b>B6: Proposing measure to monitor the effects of plan implementation</b>	To detail the means by which the performance of the plan can be assessed
<b>Stage C:</b> Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	<b>C1: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>	To present the predicted effects of the plan, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers
<b>Stage D:</b> Consulting on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report	<b>D1: Consulting on the draft plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>	To give the public and consultation bodies an opportunity to express their opinions on the findings of the SA report and to use it as a reference point in commenting on the plan. To gather more information through the opinions and concerns of the public
<b>Stage D:</b> Consulting on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report	<b>D2: Assessing significant changes</b>	To ensure that the sustainability implications of any significant changes to the draft plan at this stage are assessed and taken into account
<b>Stage D:</b> Consulting on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report	<b>D3: Decision making and providing information</b>	To provide information on how the SA Report and consultees' opinions were taken into account in deciding the final form of the plan to be adopted
<b>Stage E:</b> Monitoring implementation of the plan	<b>E1: Developing aims and methods for monitoring</b>	To track the effects of the plan to show whether they are as predicted; to help identify adverse effects
<b>Stage E:</b> Monitoring implementation of the plan	<b>E2: Responding to adverse effects</b>	To prepare for appropriate responses where adverse effects are identified

### **2.3 Components of the Environmental Report that make up the Sustainability Appraisal Report**

The Sustainability Appraisal Reports which will be published alongside the draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan will incorporate the requirements for an Environmental Report, as set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance Ref 11-019-20140306. Table 1 overleaf indicates where specific requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations will be met.

**Table 1: SEA Regulations Requirements Checklist**

<b>Environmental Report Requirements</b>	<b>Section of this Report</b>
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Scoping Report – section 3 and section 4
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Scoping Report – section 5
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Scoping Report - sections 5 and 6
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Scoping Report - Section 6
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Scoping Report - section 4 and Sustainability Appraisal Report-Part B for the draft plan
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Sustainability Appraisal Report-Part B for the draft plan
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Sustainability Appraisal Report-Part B for the draft plan
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Sustainability Appraisal Report-Part B for the draft plan
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Sustainability Appraisal Report for the draft plan
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Start of the Scoping Report and start of Sustainability Appraisal Report-Part B for the draft plan

## **2.4 Stage A - Scoping**

This report covers Stage A of the SEA process, known as the scoping stage. Stages B, C to D will be covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Reports accompanying the publication version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and Stage E (Monitoring) will be carried out by Norfolk County Council as part of its annual monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.



### **3. Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan Context**

#### **3.1 Existing Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework**

County councils and unitary authorities have responsibility for minerals and waste planning matters. Norfolk County Council produced a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (NMWDF) which consists of four planning policy documents which comprise the minerals and waste planning strategy for the county and contain policies used in the determination of planning applications.

#### **3.2 Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD)**

The Core Strategy was the first DPD Norfolk County Council produced as part of the NMWDF. It sets out the vision for minerals and waste development planning in Norfolk for 17 years (from 2010 to 2026) and also contains measurable objectives to enable monitoring. The Vision for the Core Strategy describes how the Council aims to fulfil its responsibility for providing minerals and managing waste within the county whilst at the same time taking into account social, economic and environmental sustainability considerations.

The policies contained in the Core Strategy are used in making decisions on planning applications for mineral extraction and associated development and for waste management development in Norfolk. The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011.

#### **3.3 The Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD**

The Minerals Site Specific Allocations Plan (MSSA) allocates specific sites which are available and acceptable in principle for mineral extraction (sand & gravel, carstone and silica sand) and associated development, to meet the requirements of Core Strategy Policy CS1 until the end of 2026. The MSSA was adopted in October 2013.

The MSSA was updated in 2017 through the adoption of the Silica Sand Single Issue Review.

#### **3.4 The Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD**

The Waste Site Specific Allocations Plan (WSSA) allocates specific sites which are available and acceptable in principle for waste management facilities, to meet the requirements of Core Strategy Policy CS4, until the end of 2026. The WSSA was adopted in October 2013.

**3.5 Policies Map (previously referred to as a Proposals Map) –**accompanies the adopted plans and is designed to act as a visual aid in interpreting the policies in the adopted Plans.

Monitoring these Norfolk Minerals and Waste planning documents is carried out as part of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework, but also through the compliance of planning conditions and potential enforcement cases. The Monitoring Framework will be reviewed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

### **3.6 The Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP)**

The NM&WLP contains policies which will be used to determine planning applications for minerals developments and waste management facilities in Norfolk and will cover the period up to 2038. When adopted, it will replace the existing Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Specific Site Allocations documents.

The NM&WLP includes a forecast of the quantities of waste that need to be planned for over the plan period to 2038 and contains criteria-based policies to be used to determine planning applications that come forward for waste management facilities.

The NM&WLP includes the forecast quantities of sand and gravel, carstone and silica sand that need to be planned for during the period to 2038. It will allocate sites for silica sand extraction, Carstone extraction and sand and gravel extraction along with the policies to be used to determine planning applications for mineral extraction and associated development.

The NM&WLP has been through a number of stages, including consultation on its preparation (Initial Consultation and Preferred Options Consultation). The consultation responses from the preparation stages were used to refine the policies to be included in the Pre-Submission version of the document. The Pre-Submission version of the NM&WLP will be published for representations of soundness and legal compliance prior to its submission to the Secretary of State for examination by an Independent Planning Inspector.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report – Part A and Part B accompanied the Initial Consultation version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan for a six-period of consultation in 2018. Comments received in response to this consultation were taken into account and addressed through development of the Preferred Options version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report -Part A and Part B accompanied the Preferred Options version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan for a six-week period of consultation in 2019. Comments received in response to this consultation were taken into account and addressed through the development of the Publication version of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Scoping Report has been updated in 2021 due to the time that has elapsed since the production of the original 2015 Scoping Report, to inform the Sustainability Appraisal.

A Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will accompany the Pre-Submission Publication version of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, for a six-week period of consultation. The documents will be sent to the three statutory consultees; Historic England, Environment Agency, and Natural England, and to other stakeholders and the public. Comments received will be documented, along with a commentary on how these comments were taken on board in relation to modifications to the Pre-Submission version of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan if required.

## **4. Task A1: Relationship with Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives**

### **4.1 Policy Review**

A list of relevant policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives was compiled and analysed for relevance to the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP). This analysis allowed the County Council planning officers to take on board how the NM&WLP could contribute to delivering wider international, national and local environmental, social and economic objectives.

This chapter of the Scoping Report contains:

- A list of relevant international and European plans, programmes and strategies
- A list of relevant national plans, programmes and strategies
- A list of relevant local plans, programmes and strategies, including plans covering the East of England, Norfolk, local planning authorities in Norfolk and adjacent to Norfolk, minerals and waste planning authorities within the East of England, and mineral plans from minerals planning authorities containing a silica sand resource of glass-sand quality
- A review of the key messages in the relevant international, European, national and local plans, programmes and strategies and an assessment of whether a review of the existing sustainability objectives is required based on the review
- Key issues identified in the review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies that should be taken into account in the NM&WLP and in the SA/SEA.
- See Appendix A for key messages in the review of policies, plans and programmes linked to existing SA objectives and the implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal.

## 4.2 International and European Plans, Programmes and Strategies

- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971) (amended 1982)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Copenhagen Accord (2009)
- UN Climate Change Conference Glasgow (COP26, 2021)
- The Paris Agreement (2016)
- UNECE Convention on Access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in Environmental matters (Aarhus Convention) (1998)
- UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)
- Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2005) Doha amendment (2012)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979, amended 1985, 1988)
- UNECE 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, as amended on 4 May 2012
- Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats (1979)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 incorporating Wild Birds Directive (2009) and Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15, 2021)
- UN Millennium Declaration (2000)
- Rio+20 'Future we want' (2012)
- Johannesburg Declaration on Health and Sustainable development (United Nations 2002)
- Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2014)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC (2001) (Ratified in 2008)
- Directive on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC (2002)
- Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 (2020)
- Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of wild Flora & Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)  
Directive on the Protection of Groundwater (2006), amended annex 2014
- Floods Directive (2007)
- Bathing water Directive (2006), currently reviewing EU rules on bathing water (as at Nov, 2021).
  - Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC (2006)
- Renewables Directive (2018)

- Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008) Commission Implementing Decision 2019/1004 (2019)
- Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) (1999)
- Directive on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries 2006/21/EC (2006)
- Air Quality Framework Directive – on ambient air quality and management 1996/62/EC
  - 2004/107/EC
  - Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC
  - Commission Implementing Decision 2011/850/EC
  - Commission Directive 2015/1480/EC
- Nitrates Directive (1991)
  - Commission report on the implementation of Nitrates Directive (2021)
  - Urban Waste Water Directive (1991)
- Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1972, revised 1992)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008) (amended 2017)
- Directive on the Incineration of Waste (2000)
- Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (2010)
- Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2004)
- Clean Air Policy Package (2013)
- Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control Directive 2008/1/EC (2008)
- Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
- IPCC's Fifth Assessment report on Climate Change (2014) (Sixth due in 2022)
- 2030 Framework for climate and energy (2014)
- The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage of Europe (1985) (Revised 1992)

### 4.3 National Plans, Programmes and Strategies

- Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000),
- Planning Act (2008)
- Localism Act (2011)
- National Policy Statement for wastewater (2013)
- National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (2013)
- Countryside & Rights of Way Act (2000)
- The Extractive Industries – 6th Report (Select Committee for BIS, 2014)
- Flood & Water Management Act (2010)
- Marine & Coastal Act (2009)
- Environment Act (2021)
- CIEEM Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice principles for development, a practical guide (2019)
- Environmental Protection Act (1990)
- Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (2006)
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) DECC
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)v
- UK Air Quality Standard Regulations (2010)
- National Planning Policy Framework (revised, 2021)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG, revised 2021)
- Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (2017)
- The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017
- Clean Air Strategy (2019)
- England Tree Action Plan (2021)
- Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources – main report
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011, amended 2020)
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016)
- Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (DEFRA, 2013)
- The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012
- The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework, (DEFRA, 2012)
- The Wetland Vision for England (EA, 2008)
- The Environment Agency’s approach to groundwater protection (2018)
- The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (DCMS, 2010)
- Government Review of Waste Policy in England (DEFRA, 2011)

- [UK Sustainable Development Strategy \(ODPM, 2005\)](#)
- [Mainstreaming Sustainable Development \(DEFRA, 2011\)](#)
- [Agricultural Waste Regulations \(2006\)](#)
- [Anaerobic Digestion strategy and Action Plan \(DEFRA, 2011\)](#)
- [National Infrastructure Plan \(HM Treasury, 2020\)](#)
- [Rural Statement \(DEFRA, 2012\)](#)
- [Safeguarding our Soils \(DEFRA, 2011\)](#)
- [The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature \(DEFRA, 2011\)](#)
  - [National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting \(DEFRA, 2018\)](#)
- [Biodiversity 2020 \(DEFRA, 2011\)](#)
- [New Anglia: Growth Deal \(ODPM, 2014, amended 2015\)](#)
- [Groundwater Protection \(EA, 2017\)](#)
- [The Carbon Plan \(DECC, 2011\)](#)
- [English National Parks & the Broads \(DEFRA, 2010\)](#)
- [Waste Prevention Programme for England \(2013\)](#)
- [Waste Prevention Programme for England \(review, 2021\)](#)
- [East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan \(MMO, 2014\)](#)
- [Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England Defra \(2018\)](#)
- [Historic Environment GPA in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans \(Historic England, 2015\)](#)
- [Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket \(DEFRA, 2010, updated 2013\)](#)
- [UK Biodiversity Indicators \(2021\) revised](#)
- [Enabling a Natural Capital Approach guidance \(ENCA, 2021\)](#)
- [UKNEA National Ecosystem Assessment \(2011, updated 2014\)](#)
- [Land contamination risk management \(LCRM, 2020\)](#)
- [England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles \(DEFRA, 2008\)](#)
- [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener \(2021\)](#)
- [Climate Change & biodiversity Adaption: The Role of the Spatial Planning System \(Natural England, 2009\)](#)
- [The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland\) 2007, 2011\)](#)
- [Historic Environment GPA Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-taking \(Historic England, 2015\)](#)
- [Climate Change Risk Assessment \(DEFRA, 2017\)](#)
- [Carbon Budget Order \(DECC, 2021\)](#)
- [Energy Act \(2016\)](#)
- [Microgeneration Strategy \(DECC, 2015\)](#)
- [The setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Planning Note 3 \(second edition, 2017\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy for Waste \(DCLG, 2014\)](#)

- UK Bioenergy Strategy (DECC, 2012, updated 2013)
- Heritage protection for the 21st Century (DCMS, 2007)
- Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon, making Sustainable transport happen (DfT, 2011)
- Rail in the future transport system (2019)
- The Broads Authority Act (2009)
- Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988
- Agricultural Land Classification: Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Natural England, 2012)
- Low Emissions Strategies: Using the Planning System to reduce transport emissions (DEFRA, 2010)
- Geological conservation review (JNCC, 1977 onwards (last updated 2020))
- Strategy for the Management of solid LLRW from the Non-Nuclear Industry (DECC, 2016)
- Transport decarbonisation plan (2021)
- Managing Aggregates Supply in England (OR/08/042) (BGS, 2008)
- Strategy for Sustainable Construction (BERR, 2008)
- The Future of Food & Farming: Challenges and Choices for Global Sustainability (GOS, 2011)
- Building Research Establishment Assessment Method
- National and regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020 (DCLG, 2009)
- By all reasonable means: Inclusive Access to the outdoor for Disabled People (Countryside, Agency, 2005)
- Waste Management Plan for England (2021)
- Climate Change Adaptation by Design (Town & Country Planning Association, 2007)
- Planning for Climate Change (Town & Country Planning Association, 2020)
- Climate crisis. A guide for local authorities on planning for climate change (2021)
- England's statutory landscape designations: a practical guide to your duty of regard (Natural England, 2010)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)
- Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)



## 4.4 Local Plans, Programmes and Strategies

### Breckland Council

- [Breckland District Council Local Plan \(2019\)](#)
- [Breckland Site Specific Policies and Proposals DPD \(2012\)](#) (new local plan does not supersede policies D2, D5, SW1, SW2, SW3)
- [Thetford Area Action Plan DPD \(2012\)](#)
- [Breckland Integrated Delivery Document 2010](#)
- [Breckland Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(IDP, 2017\)](#)
- [Breckland District Council Level 1 Strategic flood risk assessment update \(2017\)](#)
- [Breckland District, Landscape Character Assessment, May 2007 \(Land Use Consultants\)](#)
- [Breckland 2035 Sustainable Strategy](#)
- [Swaffham AQMA Air Quality Management](#)

### Broadland District Council

- [Broadland District Council - Development Management DPD \(2015\)](#)
- [Broadland District Council - Site Allocations DPD \(2016\)](#)
- [Growth Triangle Area Action Plan \(adopted 2016\)](#)
- [Broadland landscape Character Assessment SPD \(2013\)](#)

### Broads Authority

- [Local Plan for the Broads \(2019\)](#)
- [Broads Authority Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework \(2009\)](#)
- [Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2024 \(2019\)](#)
- [Broads Landscape Character Assessment \(2016\)](#)

### Greater Norwich Development Partnership

- Submission Document: [Greater Norwich Local Plan Strategy Document](#)
- Submission Document: [Greater Norwich Local Plan: Sites Plan](#)
- [Greater Norwich Development Partnership Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk \(2011 & 2014\)](#)
- [Norfolk and Suffolk Economic Strategy \(2017\)](#)
- [Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2020](#)
- [Greater Norwich Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 \(2017\)](#) covering Broadland District council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, King's Lynn and West Norfolk, North Norfolk, Norwich City Council, South Norfolk and Broads Authority.
- [Greater Norwich Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(2021\)](#)
- [Norwich Urban Area Surface Water Management Plan \(2011\) \(NCC, Norwich City, Broadland, South Norfolk\)](#)
- [Norwich Area Transportation Strategy Implementation Plan update \(NCC\) \(2013\)](#) (new version in progress)

- Norwich Area Transportation Strategy (NCC) (Dec 2021)

### **Great Yarmouth Borough Council**

- Great Yarmouth Borough Core Strategy Local Plan (2015)
- Great Yarmouth Borough Local Plan Part 2
- Great Yarmouth landscape character assessment (2008)  
Great Yarmouth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)
- Great Yarmouth Borough Surface Water Management Plan (NCC, GYBC) (2013)
- Great Yarmouth Infrastructure Plan 2020
- Great Yarmouth Transport Strategy and Implementation Plan (2020)

### **Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk**

- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Core Strategy (2011)
- *(Pre-submission stage)* King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan Review 2016-2036 (2021)
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (2016)
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2018)
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2019)
- Infrastructure Delivery plan for South East King's Lynn Strategic Growth Area (2018)
- Green Infrastructure Study and Management Plan (BC KL&WN) (2009/10)
- King's Lynn Transport Strategy 2019
- King's Lynn & West Norfolk Air Quality Action Plan (2015)
- King's Lynn & West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (2007)
- Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (EA, 2009)
- The Wash Shoreline Management Plan (2010)
- King's Lynn Settlements Surface Water Management Plan (NCC ,BCKLWN) (2012)

### **North Norfolk District Council**

- North Norfolk Core Strategy incorporating Development Control Policies (2012)
- North Norfolk Site Allocations DPD (2011)
- North Norfolk landscape Character Assessment SPD (2021)
- North Norfolk landscape Sensitivity Assessment SPD (2021)
- North Norfolk Shoreline Management Plan Hunstanton to Kelling Hard (2010)
- North Norfolk Design Guide SPD (2008)
- Kelling to Lowestoft Ness Shoreline Management Plan (2012)
- North Norfolk Surface Water Management Plan
- North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)

### **Norwich City Council**

- Norwich City Development Management Policies Local Plan (2014)
- Norwich City Site Allocations and site-specific policies Local Plan (2014)

- Norwich City Council Environmental strategy 2020-2025
- Greater Norwich Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2021)
- Landscape and Trees SPD (2016)
- Heritage Interpretation SPD (2015)

### **South Norfolk Council**

- South Norfolk Local Plan Development Management Policies Document (2015)
- South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document (2015)
- Wymondham Area Action plan (2015)
- Long Stratton Area Action plan (2016)
- South Norfolk Place-Making Guide SPD (2012)
- South Norfolk Landscape Assessment (2001)
- South Norfolk Landscape Designations Review (2012)

### **Norfolk Wide plans**

- Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2020
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2021)
- Norfolk Coast AONB management strategy 2014-2019 (Norfolk Coast Partnership) (2019-2024 currently not available)
- Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency) (2009)
- Tomorrows Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A climate change strategy for Norfolk (2008)
- Connecting Norfolk, Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026 (LTP3) NCC 2011 (currently under review, 2021)
- Local Transport Plan 4 Strategy 2021-2036
- Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020 (NCC & Norfolk Rural Development Strategy Steering Group) (2013), (currently under review, 2021)
- Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership – habitats and Species Action Plans
- Norfolk County Council Environmental Policy (2019)
- Connecting Norfolk Implementation Plan 2015-2021 (NCC)
- Water Resources Management Plan 2019 (Anglian Water, 2019)
- Norfolk's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (NCC) (2015)
- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Policy Review (2021)

### **East of England Plans**

- Water for life and livelihoods. River Basin management Plan, Anglian River basin District (DEFRA and EA, 2015)
- Water resources strategy: regional action plan for the Anglian Region (Environment Agency) (2009)
- Water Resources Management Plan (Anglian Water, 2019)
- New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk: Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
- New Anglia LEP Local Industrial Strategy (2020)

- [New Anglia LEP for Norfolk and Suffolk Covid 19 Economic Recovery Restart Plan \(2020\)](#)
- [New Anglia LEP: Norfolk and Suffolk Recovery Plan for the Visitor Economy \(2020\)](#)
- [Norfolk & Suffolk economic strategy- A strategy for Growth & opportunity, 2017](#)

## **East of England Authorities' Minerals and Waste Plans & adjacent Minerals and Waste Plans**

- [Essex Minerals Local Plan \(2014\)](#)
- [Essex County Council & Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan \(2017\)](#)
- [Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development \(2015\)](#)
- [Hertfordshire Waste Core Strategy and Dev. Management Policies Document \(2012\)](#)
- [Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan 2002-2016 \(2007\)](#)
- [Hertfordshire Waste Site Allocations \(2014\)](#)
- [Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan \(2020\)](#)
- [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan \(2021\)](#)
- [Bedford, Luton & Central Beds Authorities - Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies \(2014\)](#)
- [Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies \(2016\)](#)
- [Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan \(2021\)](#)

## **Adopted Neighbourhood Plans**

### **Breckland District Council**

- [Attleborough Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2018\)](#)
- [Croxton, Brettenham and Kilverstone Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036 \(2019\)](#)
- [Mattishall Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036 \(2017\)](#)
- [Swaffham Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2019\)](#)
- [Swanton Morley Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2019\)](#)
- [Yaxham Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2017\)](#)

### **Broadland District Council**

- [Acle Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2026 \(2015\)](#)
- [Aylsham Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2038\(2019\)](#)
- [Brundall Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 \(2016\)](#)
- [Blofield Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2016\)](#)
- [Drayton Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 \(2016\)](#)
- [Great Plumstead, Little Plumstead and Thorpe End Garden Village Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2034 \(2015\)](#)
- [Hellesdon Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2026 \(2017\)](#)
- [Horsford Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2038 \(2018\)](#)
- [Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2035 \(2016\)](#)
- [Rackheath Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2037 \(2017\)](#)

- [Salhouse Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 \(2017\)](#)
- [Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2039 \(2021\)](#)
- [Sprowston Neighbourhood Plan 2012-2026 \(2014\)](#)
- [Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2026 \(2014\)](#)
- [Taverham Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2040 \(2021\)](#)
- [Wroxham Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2039\(2021\)](#)

### **Great Yarmouth Borough Council**

- [Filby Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2030 \(Referendum expected 2022\)](#)
- [Rollesby Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2035 \(Referendum expected 2022\)](#)
- [Winterton-on-Sea Neighbourhood Plan 2020-3035 \(Referendum expected 2022\)](#)

### **Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council**

- [Brancaster Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2026 \(2015\)](#)
- [Holmes-next-the-sea Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2021\)](#)
- [Sedgeford Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036 \(2019\)](#)
- [Snettisham Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 \(2018\)](#)
- [South Wootton Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2026 \(2015\)](#)
- [Terrington St John Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 \(2021\)](#)
- [Thornham Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2036 \(2021\)](#)
- [Tilney All Saints Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2036 \(2021\)](#)
- [Walpole Cross Keys Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2026 \(2017\)](#)
- [North Runcton and West Winch Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 \(2017\)](#)
- [Upwell Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2036 \(2021\)](#)

### **North Norfolk District Council**

- [Corpusty and Saxthorpe Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2036 \(2019\)](#)
- [Ryburgh Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2036 \(2021\)](#)

### **South Norfolk Council**

- [Cringleford Neighbourhood Plan 2013-2026 \(2014\)](#)
- [Easton Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2042 \(2017\)](#)
- [Mulbarton Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2030 \(2016\)](#)
- [Poringland Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2039 \(2021\)](#)
- [Long Stratton Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2036 \(2021\)](#)

### **Local Listing of Heritage Assets**

- [Local Listed Heritage Assets \(North Norfolk District Council\)](#)
- [Local Listed Heritage Assets \(Norwich City Council\)](#)
- [Local Listed Heritage Assets \(Broads Authority\)](#)
- [Conservation Areas \(Breckland Council\)](#)
- [Conservation Area Appraisals \(Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk\)](#)

- Conservation Area Appraisals (Broadland District Council)
- Conservation Area Appraisals (South Norfolk)
- Conservation Area Appraisals (Broads Authority)
- Conservation Area Appraisals (Norwich)
- Conservation Area Appraisals (North Norfolk)

### **Adjacent to Norfolk - District Councils' Plans**

- Forest Heath Core Strategy (2010)
- Forest Heath Site Allocations Local Plan (2019)
- Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Joint Dev Management Policies Document (2015)
- Fenland Local Plan (2014)
- Fenland Local Plan (Pre-submission, expected Dec 2021)
- East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2015)
- East Cambridgeshire Local Plan – A Second Review (2020)
- East Suffolk Council - Suffolk Coastal Local Plan:
  - Waveney Local Plan (2019)
  - Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (2020)

### **Silica sand authorities located outside of the East of England**

- Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD and Primary Aggregates DPD (2011)
- Cheshire County Council – Replacement Minerals Local Plan 'saved' policies (1999) (some policies retained)
- Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part One) Strategic Policies (2015)
- Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part Two) Land Allocations and Detailed Policies (2019)
- North Lincolnshire Local Plan 'saved' policies (2003)
- North Lincolnshire Local Plan (Pre-Submission Stage, Reg 19 Nov 2021)
- South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (Boston Borough & South Holland) (2019)
- Cheshire East Local Plan (2017)
- Cheshire East Site Allocations and Development Policies (submitted for examination April 2021)
- North Yorkshire CC, City of York & North York Moors National Park Authority Minerals & Waste Joint Plan (2022)

Glass silica sand only – other authorities with non-glass silica sand resources are not included

## 4.5 Implications of the review of relevant policies, plans and programmes

During the policies, plans and programmes review, a number of key issues were identified that should be taken into account in the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan and in the SA/SEA. These included:

- **Climate change mitigation and adaptation:** Reducing contributions to climate change through reduced landfilling, reducing mineral and waste road transportation where practicable, encourage energy efficient buildings and energy from renewable or low carbon sources. While the UK goal is to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050, NCC's Environmental Policy is to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030 in Norfolk.
- **Improving health and well-being:** Ensuring mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities do not adversely affect residential amenity through their location and operations, including air quality, noise, vibration, odour and transport impacts. Take into account cumulative impacts. Provide enhancements to public open space, public rights of way and recreation through restoration schemes, where opportunities are available.
- **Protection and enhancement of landscape, the built environment and historic environment:** Ensuring mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities are not located in areas that could adversely affect landscape, townscape or heritage assets. Promote good design. Provide enhancement through restoration schemes.
- **Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, geodiversity and the natural environment:** Ensuring mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities are not located in areas that could adversely affect biodiversity, geodiversity, water quality and soil quality. Provide enhancement through restoration schemes. Deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain for new developments.
- **Sustainable resource use:** Ensuring minerals and waste resources are used efficiently. Ensuring sufficient facilities for waste re-use, recycling, composting and recovery to enable waste to be managed as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable. Consider the location of minerals extraction and waste management facilities in relation to the markets for the goods and services provided and the suitability of the road network. The use of recycled and secondary material is preferred for aggregate supply before extraction of primary aggregates.
- **Minimisation of flood risk:** Ensuring minerals extraction and associated development and waste management facilities do not increase flood risk and are not situated in areas of high flood risk. Use restoration opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flood risk; and
- **Supporting local economic growth:** Providing a steady and adequate supply of minerals to the economy to support the planned house building, jobs growth and associated infrastructure. Providing sufficient waste management facilities, including wastewater treatment capacity to meet the needs of the population and businesses. Plan for a steady and adequate supply of silica sand. Safeguard known locations of mineral resources, mineral extraction sites and mineral infrastructure.

## 5. Task A2: Baseline Conditions

### Introduction

The establishment of a sustainability baseline helps develop a basis for forecasting and monitoring the effects the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP) may have on the environment, society and economy. It also helps to identify existing and potential future environmental, social and economic problems and issues. In order to establish sustainability baseline conditions for Norfolk, existing sustainability data were collected from a wide range of sources including:

- Norfolk County Council
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside - a web-based interactive map service)
- The adopted Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Both qualitative and quantitative indicators have been developed and extracted from the above data and documents. This information, coupled with an examination of thresholds, trends, and existing targets will be used to describe the current state of the environment and the likely evolution of the environment without implementation of the plan, or the “do nothing” scenario, as required by the SEA Directive.

As much of the SA process is iterative, the baseline will be reviewed in the light of consultation responses and changing circumstances.

Indicators will be selected mainly on the basis that they should be:

- Measurable
- Able to track progress against sustainability objectives at the Norfolk scale
- Available on an annual basis, to feed into Annual Monitoring Report, where possible
- Using data which is already collected wherever possible without significant resource implications for Norfolk County Council

Consideration will be given as to whether enough information on each indicator is available to answer the following questions:

- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
- How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community affected?
- Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
- How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
- Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time?
- Are there expected to be such effects in the future?



Section 5.1 summarises the relationship between the SA objectives, indicators, baseline, as well as the trends and targets. This information will be used to describe the baseline scenario against which the effects of NM&WLP will be assessed. The sustainability baseline is described in detail in the following sub-sections

**Table 2: Sustainability Baseline Summary**

**SEA Topic Area: Climate**

**SA Objective:** SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Methane emissions from landfill sites in the UK (kt) % used in power generation % emitted into the atmosphere	1,396 kt generated 55% captured 52% used in power generation 3% flared 5% residual methane oxidised 41% methane emitted	<a href="#">UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2019</a>	UK methane emissions in the waste sector have decreased by 48% from 1990 to 2019 due to increased implementation of methane recovery systems at landfill sites. This trend is likely to continue as all new landfill sites are required to have these systems and many existing sites may have systems retrofitted. (UK GHG inventory 1990-2019)	2019
Carbon Dioxide emissions by Local Authority area	7,153 kt of CO <sub>2</sub> generated in Norfolk (2005) 6,559 kt of CO <sub>2</sub> generated in Norfolk (2013) 5,309 kt of CO <sub>2</sub> generated in Norfolk (2019)	<a href="#">National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory</a>	Carbon Dioxide emissions for Norfolk have decreased over the period 2005-2019. However, individual Local Authority's performance has varied. All Authorities have recorded a decrease except for King's Lynn and West Norfolk which has varied but declined in recent years (DECC Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions: 2005-2019 (2019))	2019

## SEA Topic Area: Air, Human Health

**SA Objective:** SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Number and area of AQMAs in Norfolk	284 hectares 4 AQMAs	District Authorities	Central Norwich AQMA declared in 2012, Swaffham AQMA declared in 2017, King's Lynn Railway Road AQMA declared in 2003, King's Lynn Gaywood Clock AQMA declared in 2008 all due to raised concentrations of nitrogen dioxide due to traffic.	2021

## SEA Topic Area: Population

**SA Objective:** SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Number of substantiated complaints about amenity impacts from minerals and waste activities	15	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	Increase from 2018/19 (14 complaints, however remained the same as 2018/19 at 14 recorded in 2017/18)	2019/20

**SA Objective:** SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion

Indicator	Baseline	Data source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Index of Multiple Deprivation: % lower super output areas in the 20% most deprived nationally	14.2%	<a href="#">Indices of deprivation</a>	Increase from 9.6% in 2010	2019
Employment Deprivation: % lower super output areas in the 10% most deprived nationally	6.5%	<a href="#">Indices of deprivation</a>	Increase from 6.4% in 2010	2019

## SEA Topic Area: Historic Environment

**SA Objective:** SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
% of listed buildings at risk % scheduled monuments at risk	77 (3.7%) 28 (1.2%)	<a href="#">Historic England</a>	England: 2,068 listed buildings, 2,317 scheduled monuments East of England: 188 listed buildings, 128 scheduled monuments (2021)	November 2021
Number of registered historic parks and gardens	53	<a href="#">Historic England</a>	England:1,699, East of England: 218, Suffolk: 23, Cambridgeshire: 34 (2021)	August 2021
Number of Conservation Areas and Conservation Area Appraisals	352	<a href="#">Conservation Area Appraisals (BC of King's Lynn and West Norfolk)</a> <a href="#">Conservation Area Appraisals (Broadland)</a> <a href="#">Conservation Area Appraisals (South Norfolk)</a> <a href="#">Conservation Area Appraisals (Broads Authority)</a> <a href="#">Conservation areas - Great Yarmouth</a> <a href="#">Conservation area appraisals - North Norfolk</a> <a href="#">Conservation Area Appraisals - Norwich</a> <a href="#">Conservation Areas - Breckland Council</a>	No change since last updated in 2015	2021

## SEA Topic Area: Biodiversity Flora and Fauna

SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number</li> <li>▪ Area (ha)</li> <li>▪ % in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition</li> </ul>	163 51,743 95.01%	<a href="#">Natural England</a>	91.4% of SSSIs in England were in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in 2021. 92.2% of SSSIs in the East of England were in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in 2021	2021
Number and area (ha) of Local Nature Reserves	28 932.76	<a href="#">Natural England</a>	England 1,673, Suffolk 38, Cambridgeshire 23 (2021)	Dec 2021
Number of non-statutory geodiversity sites such as County Geodiversity Sites	7	<a href="#">Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership</a>	Increase from 5 to 7 from 2014 to 2018	2018
Change in Norfolk BAP species throughout the county	417	<a href="#">Joint Nature Conservation Committee</a> <a href="#">NCC Biodiversity Information Service</a>	National list of all BAP species - 1150	2019
Number of County Wildlife Sites	1364	Norfolk County Council, Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS)	Number increasing	July 2021
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to biodiversity or geodiversity objections from statutory consultees	Nil	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	2018/19: 0 2017/18: 3 2016/17: 2 2015/16: 1	2019/20

## SEA Topic Area: Biodiversity and Landscape

SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and after use of minerals sites

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Number of planning permissions granted with restoration schemes providing biodiversity or geodiversity benefits	11	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	The current expectation is that all new permissions for mineral extraction will include biodiversity and/or geodiversity benefits on restoration.	2019/20
Planning permissions granted for minerals extraction requiring progressive restoration schemes	All new permissions	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	All new permissions granted for mineral extraction in Norfolk will require a progressive restoration scheme. Two new permissions were granted in 2019/20	2019/20

## SEA Topic Area: Landscape

SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Number of minerals and waste sites within the AONB	5	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	Two mineral workings are located within the AONB, both of which were established prior to the AONB being designated. One site adjacent to the AONB was granted in 2014	2019/20
Number of minerals and waste sites within the Heritage Coast Area	Nil	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	Nil	2019/20
Number of minerals and waste sites within the Broads Authority Executive Area	3	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	1 mineral workings and 2 waste management facilities are within 100m of the Broads Authority Executive Area	2019/20
Number of minerals and waste sites within or adjacent to Conservation Areas	13	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	5 Mineral workings and 8 Waste management facilities are located within 100m of a Conservation Area.	2019/20

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
% Woodland area land cover	9.2% is Norfolk average woodland cover based on constituency data	<a href="#">State of the UK's Woods and Trees 2021 (woodlandtrust.org.uk)</a> <a href="#">Woodland Indicators by Parliamentary Constituency 2019 (woodlandtrust.org.uk)</a>	National (England): 10% woodland cover Increase from 9.5% in 1998	2020
			Woodland cover by parliamentary constituency (note that the constituencies vary significantly in terms of size of area) North Norfolk: 13.6% Great Yarmouth: 14.5% South Norfolk: 7.2% Norwich North: 4.4% Norwich South: 7.9% South West Norfolk: 1.6% North West Norfolk: 8.4% Mid Norfolk: 10.5% Broadland: 14.7%	2019

## SEA Topic Area: Human Health

SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
% lower super output areas in Norfolk in the 10% most health deprived nationally	7%	<a href="#">Indices of deprivation</a>	Increase from 2.45% in 2010	2019
% lower super output areas in Norfolk in the 10% most living environment deprived	10.0%	<a href="#">Indices of deprivation</a>	Increase from 3% in 2010	2019

## SEA Topic Area: Water, Soil

SA10: To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
% of surface water bodies ecological status classified as good	39 water bodies (7.5%)	<a href="#">Environment Agency</a>	The Anglia Basin contains 65 (11%) good water bodies.	2015
% of surface water bodies chemical status classified as good	515 water bodies (99%)	<a href="#">Environment Agency</a>	The Anglia basin contains 596 (98%) good water bodies	2015

## SEA Topic Area: Material Assets

SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Household waste per head of population in Norfolk – kilograms	447.06	WasteDataFlow - WDF (data supplied to WDF from NCC Waste Data Management System)	A notable increase on the previous year. When comparing with other WDAs, Norfolk sits in 15th place out of 30. Low tonnage per head of population = Good Norfolk Population Figure used = 914,039	2020/21
Household waste arising in Norfolk - tonnes	408,628	WasteDataFlow - WDF (data supplied to WDF from NCC Waste Data Management System)	Notable increase on the previous year. This was a national trend and likely to be associated to the pandemic (where there was a shift to being based at home with a change in behaviour such as online shopping and takeaways), working from home and continued housing growth.	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: recycled	21.57%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	Decrease on the previous year. High % = Good	2020/21

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
% of household waste: composted in Norfolk	19.73%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	Decrease on the previous year. High % = Good	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: reused	0.07%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	Decrease on the previous year. High % = Good	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: sent for refuse derived fuel	39.45%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	Notable increase in waste sent to RDF in comparison with the previous year which ties in with the decrease of waste to landfill. This includes waste from HWRCs (Timber), contamination from co-mingled mixed recycling collected at the kerbside and residual waste collected from the kerbside and HWRCs.	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: incinerated with energy recovery	14.39%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	The percentage implies there was a decrease in waste sent to energy from waste facilities in comparison with the previous year however with the increase in waste arisings, there was more residual waste sent to energy recovery. This includes residual waste collected from the kerbside and HWRCs.	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: incinerated without energy recovery	0.01%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	This relates to hazardous and clinical waste sent for incineration that is collected by WCAs. A slight decrease on the previous year.	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: landfilled	2.46%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	Notable decrease in waste sent to landfill in comparison with the previous year despite the increase in waste arisings. Low % = Good	2020/21
% of household waste in Norfolk: other treatment	2.32%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	This relates to street sweepings. A slight increase on the previous year.	2020/21



Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
% tonnage of waste recycled in Norfolk, composted and reused through households waste recycling centres (HWRCs)	61.63%	WasteDataFlow (as above)	A decrease on the previous year. Throughput was notably lower as was the "recycled" tonnage. In line with covid 19 restrictions, the HWRCs closed for a portion of 2020/21 which will have attributed to the decrease in throughput.	2020/21
Municipal Waste Arising in Norfolk – tonnes (Local Authority Collected Waste)	424,725	WasteDataFlow (as above)	Notable increase on the previous year. This was a national trend and likely to be associated to the Covid-19 pandemic (where there was a shift to being based at home with a change in behaviour such as online shopping and takeaways), working from home and continued housing growth.	2020/21
Inert waste input (tonnes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inert landfill/ quarry restoration</li> <li>▪ Inert waste received at non-hazardous landfills</li> <li>▪ Recovered</li> </ul>	308,498  42,302  632,241	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	The inert landfill/quarry restoration figure compares with 260,000 tonnes in 2018/19 and 173,000 tonnes in 2017/18. The 308,498 tonnes deposited in 2019 consisted of 143,214 tonnes to inert landfill sites, 160,550 tonnes used in quarry restoration (deposit of waste to land for recovery), and 4,734 tonnes used as part of groundworks for construction of Morston Point at King's Lynn.  For non-hazardous landfill sites 57% of waste received was imported from outside the county, this is due to the close proximity of Aldeby landfill site to Suffolk which was the source of nearly all the imported waste  Increase in quantity of inert and construction and demolition waste recovered in 2019 compared to previous years which were generally between 400-500,000 tpa. However, this increase may be partly due to using the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator in 2019, when previous year's data was gathered from NCC questionnaires to waste management facilities.	2019

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Non-hazardous waste input (tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landfilled</li> <li>▪ Recovered</li> </ul>	42,302 773,626 (transfer) 540,107 (Palm Paper) 861,736 (sewage sludge)	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	Non-hazardous waste input into landfill sites has a decrease of approximately 75% on the 2018/19 figure (172,000t) and 93,132 tonnes below the 3-year average of 135,434 tonnes (all the waste was used for engineering purposes). Gathering data in 2019 from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator has resulted in higher increases of recycling and recovery being reported due to the inclusion of additional facilities. 773,626 tonnes was reported as received at transfer and treatment facilities for recovery. 540,107 tonnes was received at Palm Paper, which had not been previously reported. 861,739t of sewage sludge was received at Anglian Water Treatment Centres.	2019
Sand & gravel Production – tonnes 10 years' sales average - tonnes Permitted reserves – tonnes Landbank - years	1,312,090 1,369,000 14,511,380 10.6	Norfolk Local Aggregate Assessment 2021	Decrease of 1.3% on the 2019 figure. Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic appears to have only had a very minimal impact on sand and gravel sales in Norfolk during 2020. Production of sand and gravel continues to be below the average for the last 20 years of about 1.755 million tonnes (mt) per annum	2020 2020 31/12/20 31/12/20
Carstone: Production – tonnes 10 years sales average – tonnes Permitted reserves – tonnes Landbank - years	55,907 75,138 1,663,000 22.13	Norfolk Local Aggregate Assessment 2021	Increase of 40.2% from the 2019 figure. Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic appears to not have had any impact on the Carstone sales in Norfolk during 2020. Carstone production in 2020 was below the average for the last 20 years (110,432 tonnes).	2020 2020 2020 31/12/20
Silica sand: 3 year sales average – tonnes 10 years' sales average – tonnes Permitted reserves – tonnes Landbank - years	814,625 800,051 3,232,000 4	Norfolk Local Aggregate Assessment 2021	The three-year average of silica sand extraction in Norfolk from 2018-2020 was 814,625 tonnes. This is a 4.6% decrease on the previous three-year average (from 2017-2019) which was 854,092 tonnes. Increased production over the longer term as other similar sites in England have closed at the end of their working lives.	2020 2020 2020 31/12/20

## SEA Topic Area: Climate, Water

SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Number of minerals and waste planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency or NCC as Lead Local Flood Authority on flood risk grounds	0	<a href="#">Norfolk County Council Annual Monitoring Reports</a>	Continued position that minerals and waste permissions have not been granted in Norfolk contrary to an objection from the Environment Agency or NCC as Lead Local Flood Authority on flood risk grounds.	2019/20

## SEA Topic Area: Population

SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

Indicator	Baseline	Data Source	Comparators (Benchmark, trend or target)	Year
Unemployment Rate in Norfolk	4.5%	<a href="#">Norfolk Insight</a>	England 5.1%. The national figure is an increase on the 2020 figures and the Norfolk figure is an increase on the 2020 figure	July 2021

## 5.2 Description of the Current Sustainability Baseline

### 5.2.1 Climate change

Emissions of greenhouse gases have been identified as a world-wide problem as evidenced by the international treaty on climate change, the Kyoto Protocol. It is commonly recognised that emissions of greenhouse gases can contribute to climate change. Judged by overall impact, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the most important greenhouse gas in the UK, with methane the second most important. The major sources of methane are landfilled biodegradable waste, agriculture, natural gas distribution and coal mining. Methane emissions arise from landfill sites and also contribute significantly to climate change as they have a very high global warming potential (molecule for molecule, about 20 times that of CO<sub>2</sub>).

Carbon dioxide, the most common greenhouse gas, is also cause for concern as emissions arise from the use of energy in the production processes at minerals and waste facilities and are also emitted through the transport of minerals and waste.

The majority of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions arise from our production and consumption of energy.

The Climate Change Committee (CCC) undertakes an annual assessment of whether the UK is on course to meet its carbon budgets and reports this progress to Parliament. The Committee also reports on Scotland's progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions against its annual carbon targets. This includes tracking the latest emissions data and identifying underlying progress, as opposed to reporting on fluctuations related to temporary factors (e.g., the weather).

UK emissions were [48.8% below 1990 levels in 2020](#) compared to [45.2% in 2019](#). In 2020 the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic had a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions in the UK due to the resulting restrictions.

The first (2008-12) and the second carbon budget (2013-17) have been met and the UK is on track to meet the third (2018-22) carbon budget. The legislative level of the fourth budget (2023-2027) remain broadly appropriate. There is a limited potential for the steeper path towards Net Zero to lead to extra emissions reductions by the mid-2020s, offset by the forthcoming changes to the emission inventory. However, depending on lasting economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, it is possible this budget will be outperformed if the Government delivers all actions in the Balanced Pathway. The UK's Fifth Carbon Budget estimated that the UK's contribution to this EU target would be approximately a 53% reduction in GHG emissions relative to 1990 levels, slightly less than the legislated level of the Fifth Carbon Budget (2028-32). The Sixth Carbon Budget requires a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 78% by 2035 relative to 1990 set in line with the new Net Zero target.

In May 2019, the CCC produced a report called [Net Zero – The UK's contribution to stopping global warming](#), the report responded to a request from the Governments of the UK, Wales and Scotland, asking the Committee to reassess the UK's long-term emissions targets. The CCC recommended a new emissions target for the UK:

- A net-zero GHG target for 2050 will deliver on the commitment that the UK made by signing the Paris Agreement. It is achievable with known technologies, alongside improvements in people's lives, and within the

expected economic cost that Parliament accepted when it legislated the existing 2050 target for an 80% reduction from 1990. However, this is only possible if clear, stable and well-designed policies to reduce emissions further are introduced across the economy without delay.

In June 2019, the updated target was legislated by the UK Government.

Reaching net-zero emissions requires an annual rate of emissions reduction (15 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year, 3% of 2018 emissions) that is 50% higher than under the UK's previous 2050 target and 30% higher than achieved on average since 1990. This is an indication of how substantial the step up in action must be to cut emissions in every sector.

In October 2021, the UK Government published the Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener. This document sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet the net zero target by 2050 and a 78% reduction from 1990 to 2035 (-63% relative to 2019). It puts forward an achievable and affordable vision that will bring net benefits to the UK

### **5.2.2 Air**

Air quality throughout the county and in the East of England is generally good, and problems arise only on a localised basis. Norfolk currently (2021) contains four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) - one in Norwich and Swaffham and two in King's Lynn which have all been declared for exceeding limits of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) from traffic sources. Long term exposure to high levels of NO<sub>2</sub> has been found to cause serious respiratory problems.

Norwich city council are proposing to expand the Low Emission Zone (LEZ), restrict traffic by the LEZ by 2023, promote low emission public transport, review traffic light junctions, expand cycle networks, introduce mobility hub and engage the public through a behaviour change programme to make citizens more aware of reducing air pollution.

King's Lynn identified that a 26% reduction in traffic emissions in the Gaywood AQMA and a 20% reduction in the King's Lynn AQMA is necessary to achieve the mean air quality. The measures in place to meet these targets include adoption of the Green Travel Plan, modification of the Borough Council's Car Lease Scheme, hiring more efficient cars and adoption of an Environmental Statement.

A small area within Swaffham town centre was declared an AQMA in May 2017 as it did not meet national targets of having a maximum of 40 micrograms (mcg) of NO<sub>2</sub> per m<sup>3</sup>. However, NO<sub>2</sub> levels in the area during 2018 fell to an average of 30mcg of NO<sub>2</sub> per m<sup>3</sup> (25% drop) following steps taken by Breckland Council and its partners to change traffic flow through the town, making parking improvements, and encouraging residents to take action by walking or cycling and to avoid idling their car engines. Further steps are being considered, such as changing approved routes for heavier vehicles to use in the area, introducing pedestrianised zones, and adding more greenery to the town.

### **5.2.3 Population**

There were 914,039 people living in Norfolk in 2020 (Population estimates based on Census data on [www.norfolksight.org.uk](http://www.norfolksight.org.uk)) of whom about 392,620 lived in urban

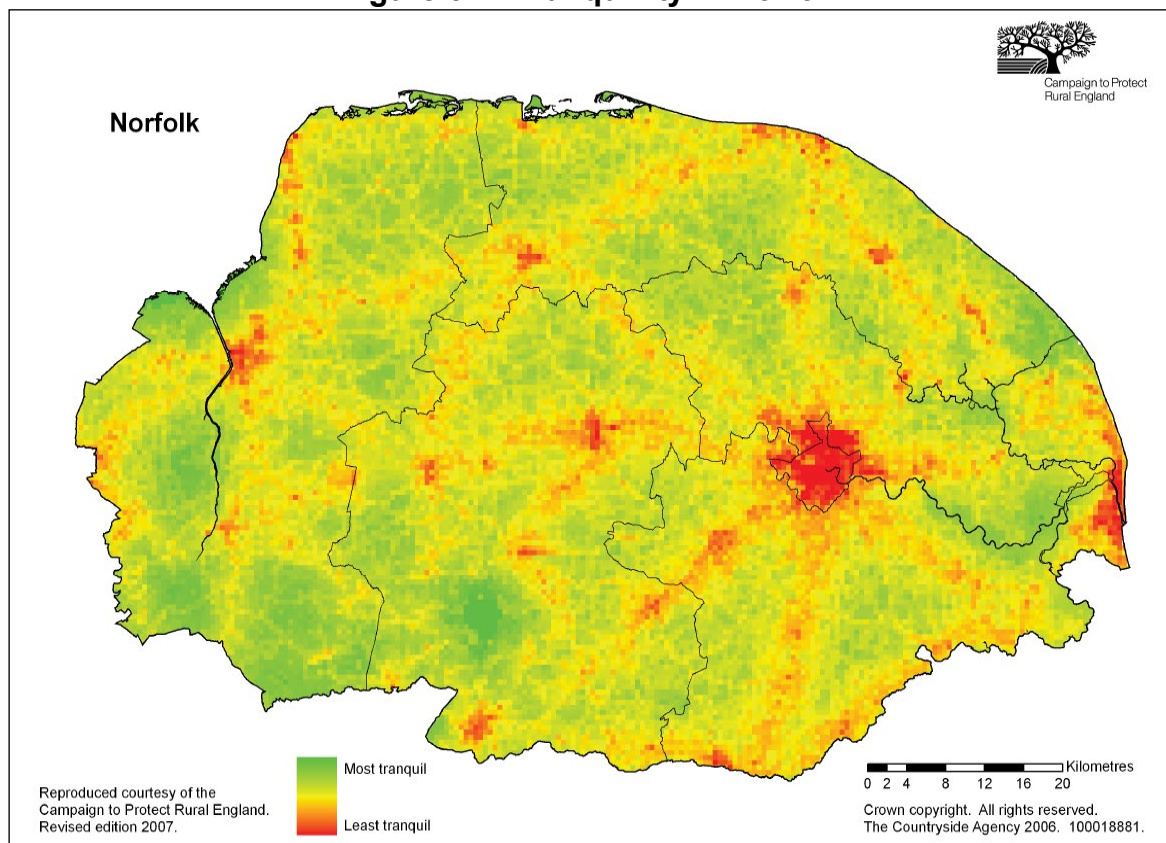
areas of Norwich (233,023), Great Yarmouth (74,236) and King's Lynn (48,301). The Norfolk population increased by around 6.1% from 2011-2021. The county's population density is 1.6 people per hectare.

Norfolk has an ageing population, with larger proportions of ages of 45 and older, and lower proportions of ages below 44, than is seen in the East of England or England as a whole. To illustrate, in 2020 51% were aged 45 or over in Norfolk, compared with 46% for the East of England and 44% in England as a whole.

Issues which could affect Norfolk's population include amenity problems such as noise, dust, odour, birds, litter, visual intrusion and vibration, as well as accessibility and social exclusion. Complaints which arise from minerals and waste sites can be used as a proxy through which to measure general amenity issues, as they are typically complaints of noise nuisance, dust, etc. The number of complaints about minerals and waste facilities received by Norfolk County Council was 15 in 2019/20 and 14 in 2018/19, a significant reduction from the 55 recorded in 2010-2011. This general downward trend has been evident for a number of years with complaints falling steadily from a high of 220 in 2002-2003.

Loss of tranquillity from noise and light pollution is also an issue in Norfolk, and tranquil areas can be viewed in Figure 5-1.

**Figure 5-2: Tranquillity in Norfolk**



Source: <http://www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/landscape/tranquillity/national-and-regional-tranquillity-maps/county-tranquillity-map-norfolk>

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, in England

The data indicators used to construct the IoD2019 are based on the most up-to-date information available



Overall, 88 per cent of neighbourhoods that are in the most deprived decile according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019) were also the most deprived according to the IMD2015. Deprivation is dispersed across England. 61 per cent of local authority districts contain at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England

At the neighbourhood-level, the IoD2019 provides a place-based insight into deprivation. However, this description does not apply to every person living in these areas. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas. It is important to note that the IoD2019 is designed to identify and measure specific aspects of deprivation, rather than measures of affluence.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is often used to highlight those areas most likely to suffer from social exclusion. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are described by DCLG (2010) as follows “The model of multiple deprivation... is based on the idea of distinct domains of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These domains are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation they experience.” The IoD2019 is comprised of seven distinct domains of deprivation which, when combined and appropriately weighted, form the IMD2019. They are – Income deprivation (22.5%), Employment deprivation (22.5%), Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%), Education, Skills and Training deprivation (13.5%), Crime (9.3%), Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%), Living Environment deprivation (9.3%). Figure 5-2 shows the IMD for Norfolk in 2019.

In Norfolk, in 2007, 56 (or 10.6%) of lower super output areas (groupings of Census Output Areas with a minimum population size of 1,000 persons and nested within Census Ward boundaries) were ranked among the 20% most deprived nationally. These areas are predominantly located in urban areas, centred on Norwich, Great Yarmouth, and King’s Lynn.

In 2019 81 LSOAs (or 14.6%) ranked amongst the 20% most deprived nationally. The Indices of Deprivation dataset indicated that in 2019 nearly 70,500 Norfolk residents live in an area classified as being within the ten percent most deprived areas in England. Norfolk is the most deprived county in the East of England based on most indicators. Great Yarmouth has the highest proportion of its residents living in an area measured as being within the most deprived ten percent in the country, at 25% in 2019; the figure for Norwich is 21% in 2019 and King’s Lynn is 13% in 2019.

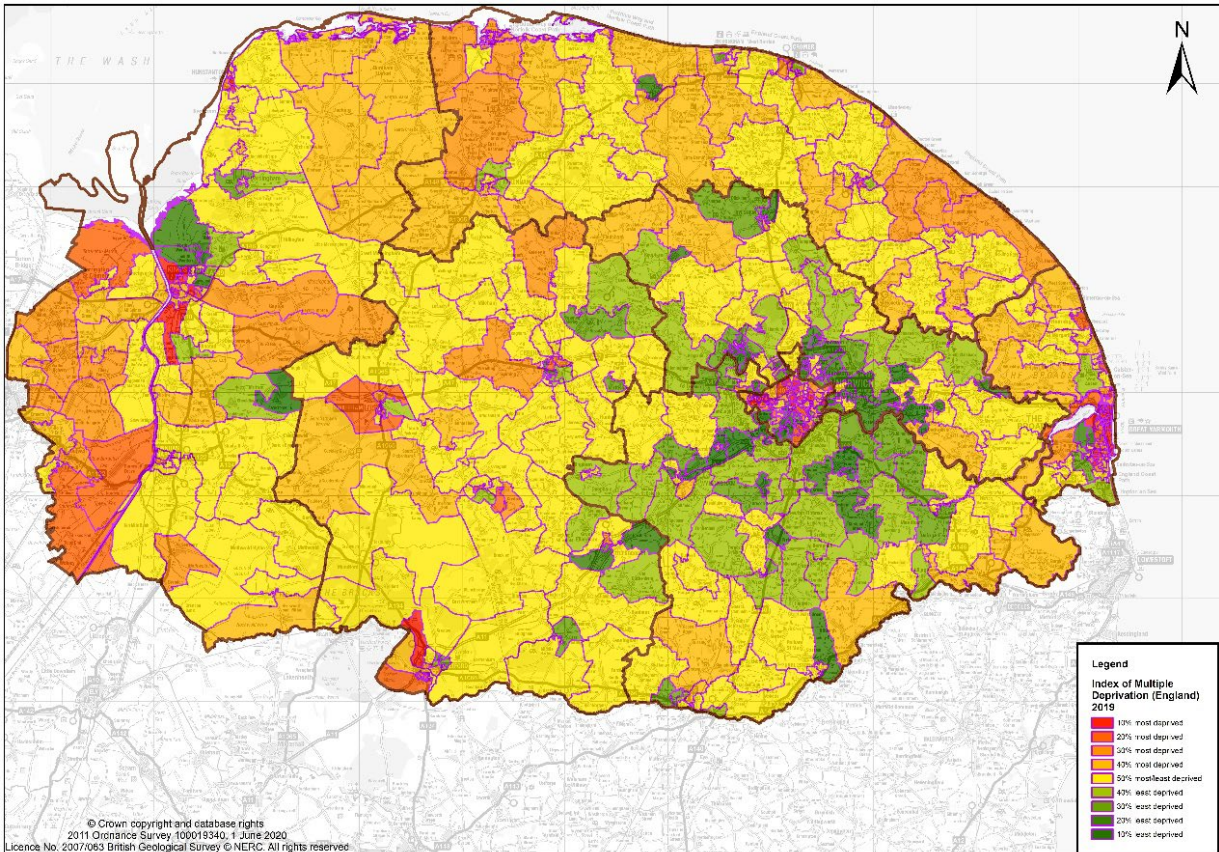
Norfolk has been described as the most self-contained employment area in the East of England. Norfolk is a rural county and agriculture is the dominant land use. However, the majority of jobs in Norfolk are located in urban areas, with agriculture only accounting for [9%](#) compared to 4% for East of England. The mining, quarrying and utilities sector, accounts for only 0.6% of the jobs in Norfolk, with construction employing a further 15.1% similar to East of England at 16.4%.

In Norfolk, in 2007, 6.2% of the LSOAs were in the 10% most employment deprived nationally which were centred on urban areas. This figure had changed to 6.4% (or 34 LSOAs) in 2010 and to 6.25% in 2019, as shown in Figure 5-3.

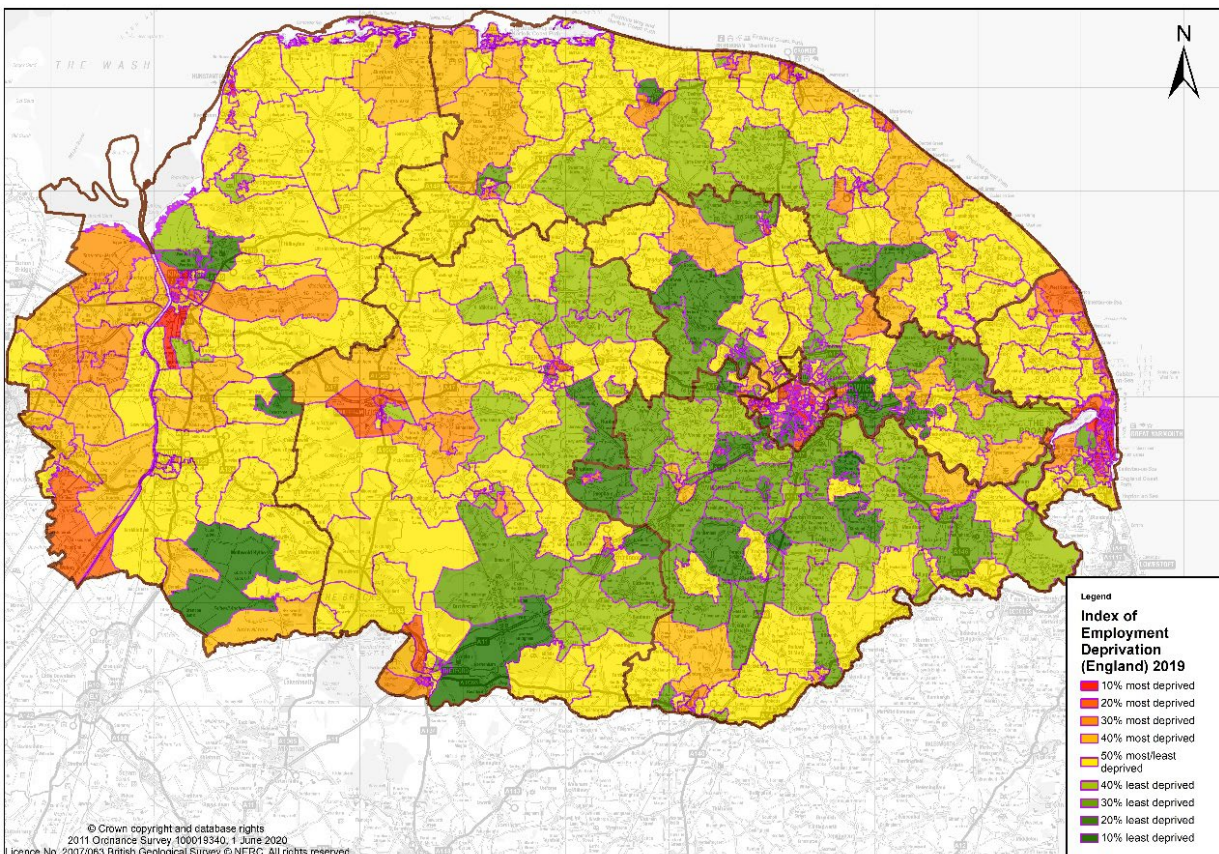
The unemployment rate for Norfolk in June 2019 was an estimated 4.5% of the working age population. This compared favourably with a regional unemployment rate of 4.7% and a national unemployment rate of 5.1%.



**Figure 5-3: Index of Multiple Deprivation in Norfolk**



**Figure 5-4: Employment Deprivation in Norfolk**





## 5.2.4 Historic Environment

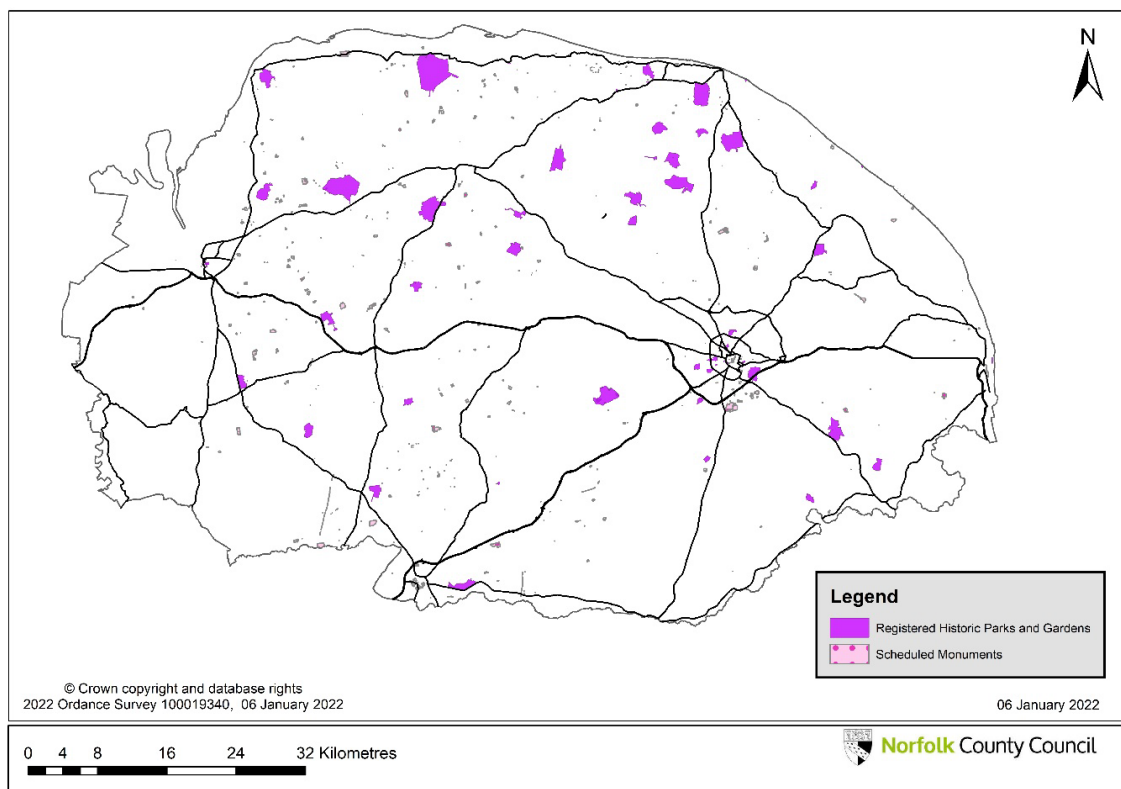
Norfolk is rich in cultural heritage which dates from the Palaeolithic period (before 10,000 BC), through prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval times to the present day. From earliest times humans have influenced the appearance of the landscape leaving a rich heritage of historic domestic and industrial buildings, monuments and defensive structures.

Norfolk is an area of historical importance and has a rich and diverse history and culture, which can be enjoyed through its numerous architectural and archaeological sites. The spatial distribution of heritage environment designations can be viewed in Figure 5-4. Currently, 3.7% of listed buildings and 1.2% of scheduled monuments in Norfolk are at risk. Table 3 summarises the number and area of historic environment designations in Norfolk. Norfolk also contains a large number of areas in which either undesignated heritage assets or archaeological assets occur. Archaeological assets may either be known or unknown where the potential of assets is high but no field studies have been carried out. The Drainage Mills in the Broads and Fens are particularly important in these areas, and the Broads Authority Executive Area is identified as an area of Exceptional Waterlogged Archaeology.

**Table 3: Historic Environment Designations**

Type	Number	Source
Listed Buildings	10,893 (2021)	Historic England
Scheduled Monuments	439 (2021)	Historic England
Registered Parks and Gardens	53 (2021)	Historic England
Conservation Areas	352 (2021)	Local Authorities

**Figure 5-5: Historic Environment in Norfolk**



### 5.2.5 Biodiversity, flora and fauna, and geodiversity

Norfolk is one of the most important counties in England for its biodiversity, with a wide range of habitats including grasslands, woodlands, heathland, rivers and wetlands, farmland and coastal waters. The wider countryside also supports a considerable number of sites of local importance and has potential for habitat creation. The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan has individual plans and targets to conserve and enhance 60 species and 22 habitats within the county, all of which are considered to be of national importance.

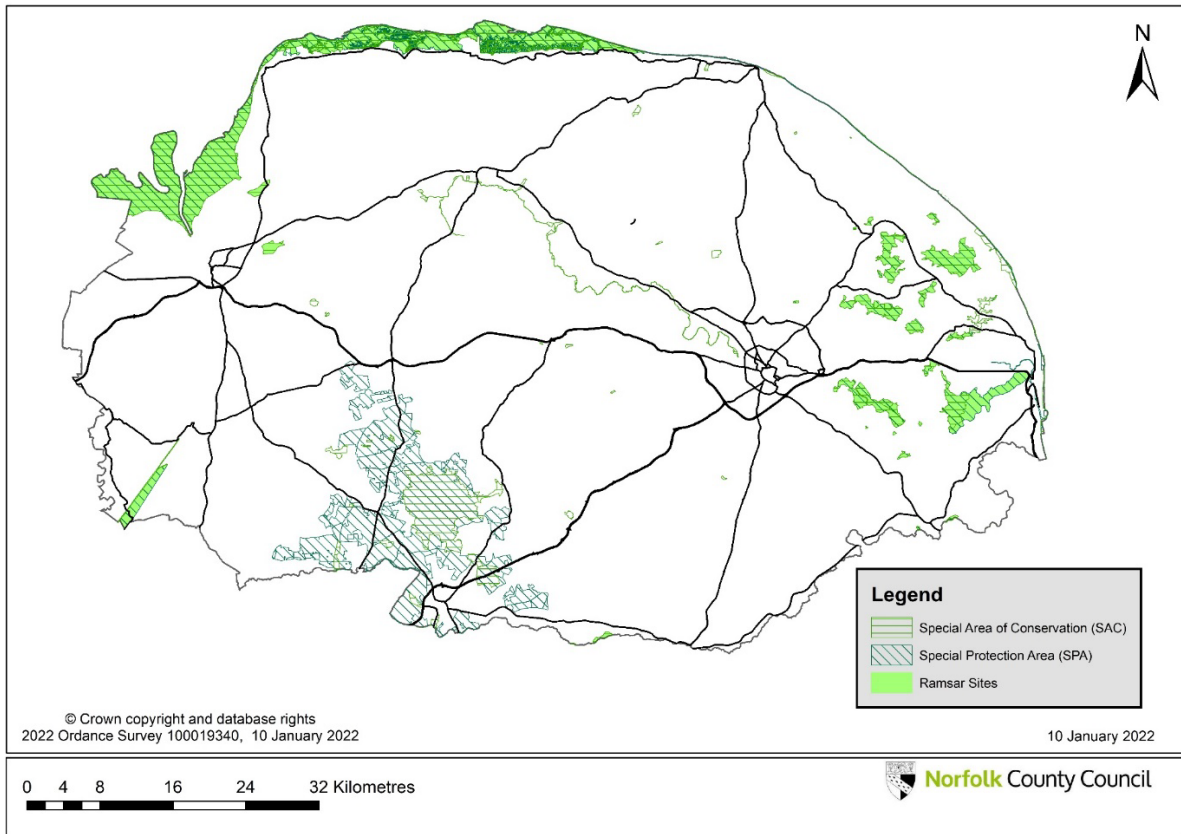
Norfolk is home to numerous local, national, and international biodiversity designations (Figures 5-5 – 5-9) and is an area of high landscape quality. Table 4 summarises the number and area of the biodiversity and nature conservation designations in Norfolk.

**Table 4: Biodiversity and Geodiversity Designations**

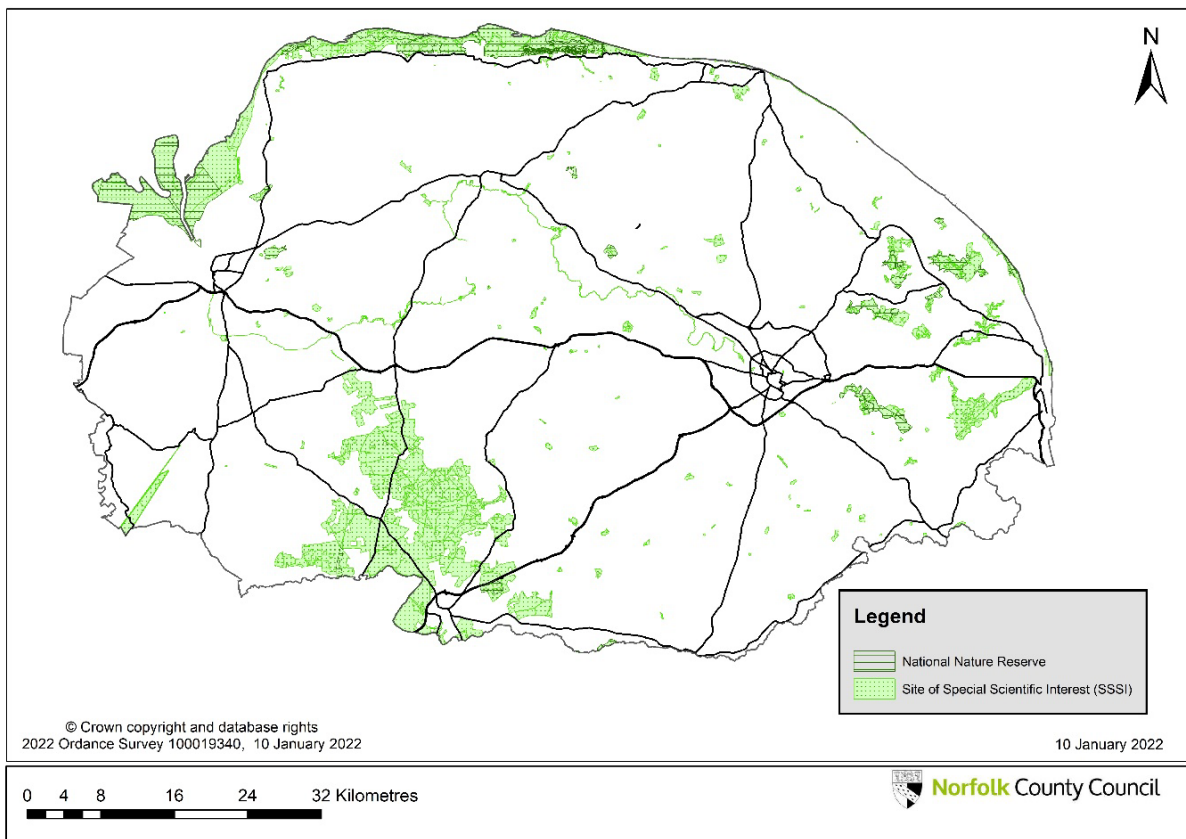
Designation	Status	Number of Sites
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	International	<a href="#">9</a>
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	International	<a href="#">12</a>
Ramsar Sites	International	<a href="#">8</a>
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	National	163
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	National	22
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	Local	28 (Dec 2021)
County Wildlife Sites (CWS)	Local	1,364 (July 2021)
County Geodiversity Sites (previously called Regionally Important Geological/ Geomorphological Sites (RIGS))	Local	7 (2021)

In terms of condition, some 95% of Norfolk's Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition, England is a lower percentage at 91%. Unfavourable condition is due mostly to eutrophication, excessive nutrients, poor drainage conditions caused by water abstraction, agricultural runoff and water pollution from discharges, all of which are secondary impacts from water pollution.

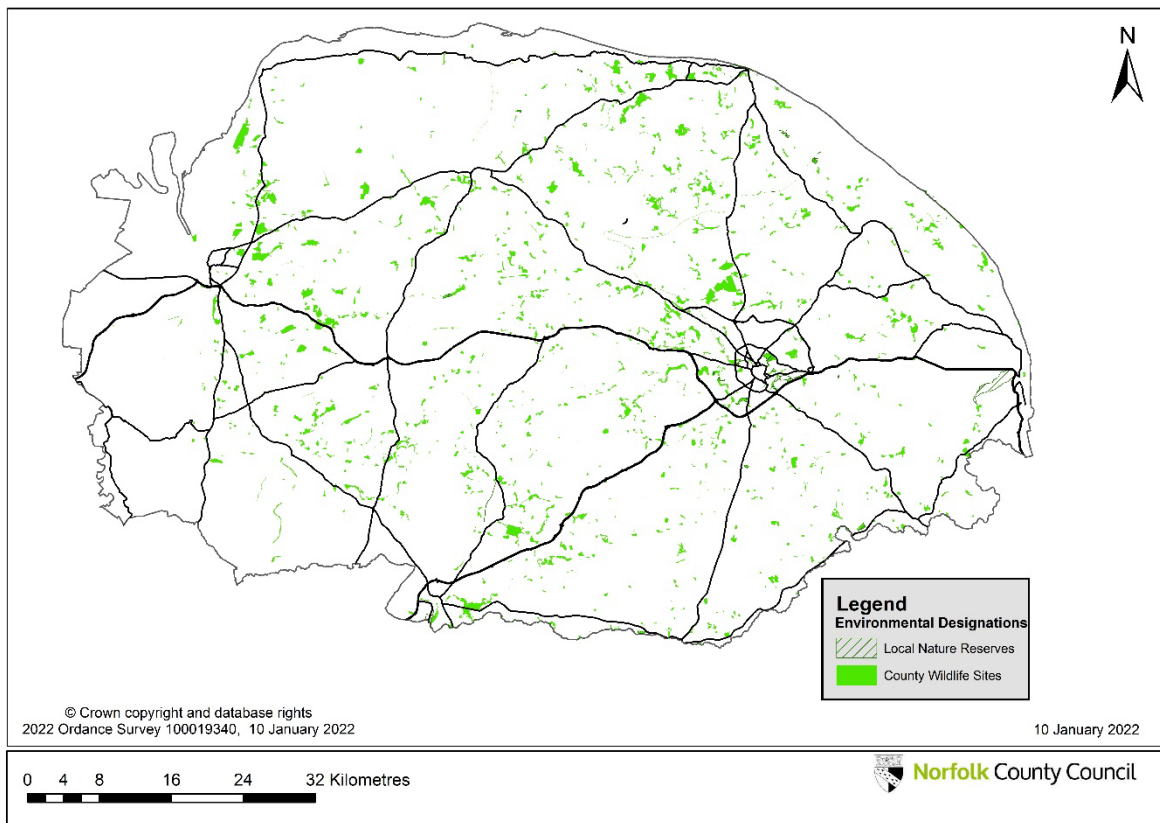
**Figure 5-5: Ramsar Sites, SACs and SPAs in Norfolk**



**Figure 5-6: National Sites of Nature Conservation Value in Norfolk**



**Figure 5-7: Local Sites of Nature Conservation Value in Norfolk**



Norfolk is nationally important for its geodiversity, particularly sites and features relating to the story of environmental change (including fauna, flora, climate and early human occupation) over the last two million years. This period, known as the Ice Age, is important for an understanding of the background to climate change. Norfolk has important sites and features dating from the Cretaceous period, including the youngest chalk strata in Britain. It also has spectacular geomorphology, including the 40km stretch of coastal landforms on the north coast. Many of these sites and features have been designated under the [Geological Conservation Review](#) as geological or geomorphological SSSIs, and Norfolk has the highest percentage of such sites in the East of England (33%).

[A Geodiversity Action Plan](#) (Norfolk’s Earth Heritage- valuing our geodiversity, 2010) has been completed to co-ordinate the non-statutory conservation of the county’s geodiversity, and over 225 sites have been identified for possible CGS designation.

**Table 5: Geodiversity Designations**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Number of Sites</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
SSSI (National designation)	<a href="#">39</a>	13,871
County Geodiversity Sites (CGS)	7	14.1

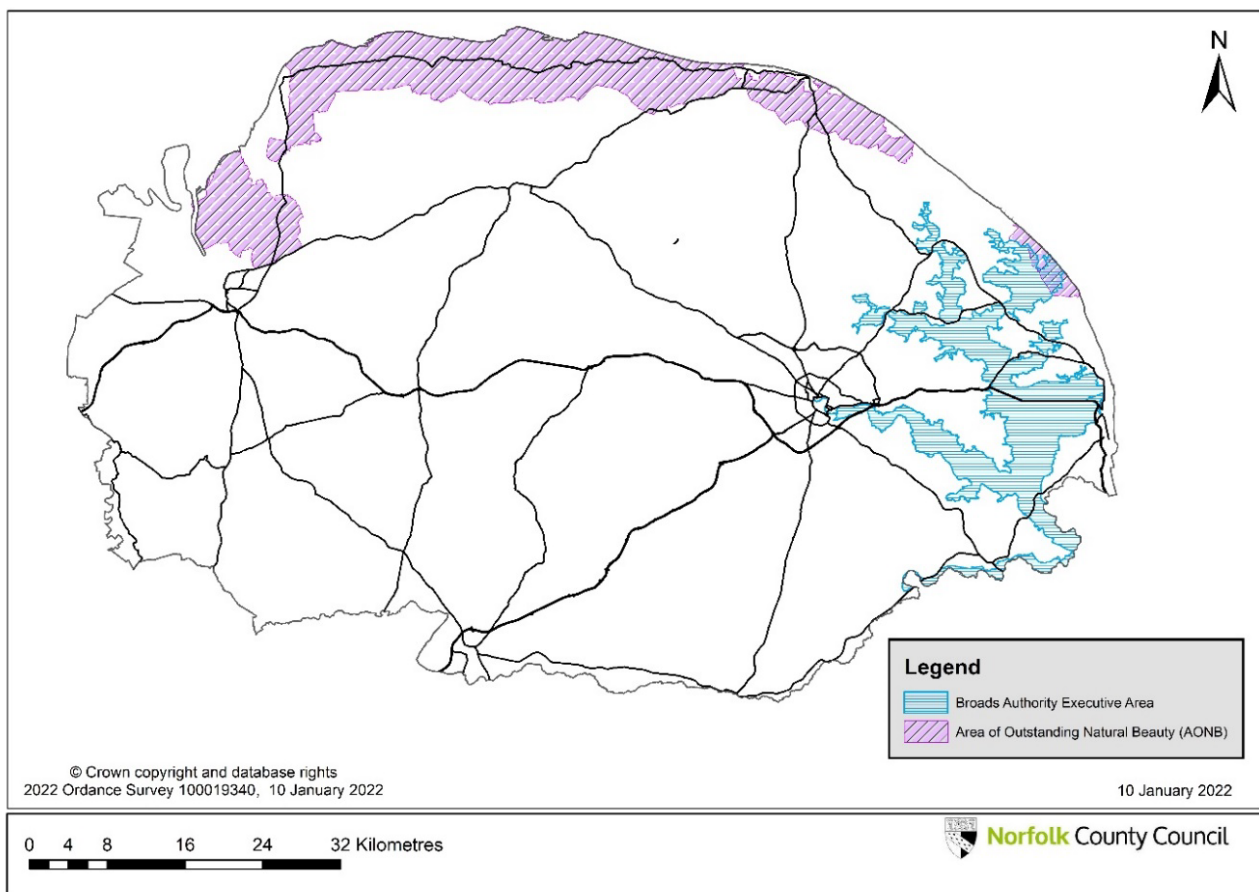
There are a range of threats to Norfolk’s geodiversity, particularly to the integrity of finite landforms such as river terraces and floodplains and to finite geological resources, including interglacial deposits that are often spatially restricted.

## 5.2.6 Landscape and Soil

Norfolk is predominantly rural in its nature and the integrity of the landscape and countryside is an important aspect of quality of life for Norfolk residents. Minerals and waste development can threaten the character and integrity of Norfolk's landscape if it is not appropriately designed to respect landscape character. Many types of waste management facility are considered appropriate to locate on industrial and employment land.

Within the county, the Broads Authority Executive Area, the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Heritage Coast are protected by national designations and are some of the most prized landscapes in England (Figure 5-8).

**Figure 5-8: Landscape Designations in Norfolk**



The wider countryside supports a considerable number of sites of local landscape importance. Norfolk's countryside is predominately agricultural in character, containing diverse landscapes that reflect the local variation in physical factors. The area to the east and north of Norwich contains generally excellent to very good soils. The area known as the Brecks surrounding Thetford contains generally poor or very poor soils. The Fens to the west of King's Lynn contain virtually entirely excellent or very good soils. The majority of the remaining soils in Norfolk are moderate to good quality. 78.6% of the area is classified as good or better agricultural land grade 3 or above (Figure 5-9). The Agricultural land classification divides land quality into 5 grades : 1 – Excellent, 2 – Very Good, 3 – Good to Moderate, 4 – Poor, 5 – Very Poor.

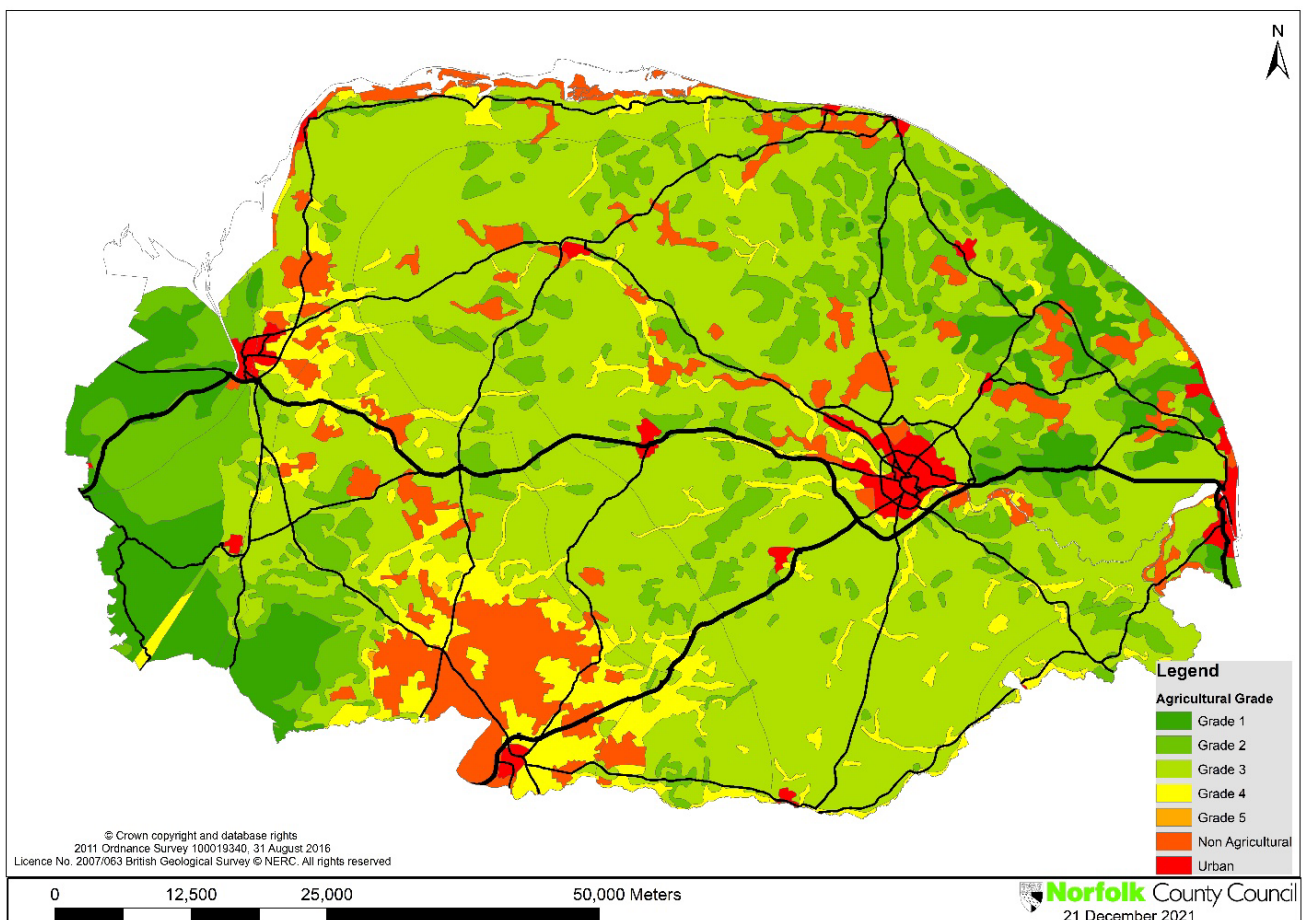


Norfolk's varying landscapes are underlain by an intricate mosaic of different soils which has been mapped by the Soil Survey. Soil variability is principally as a result of the variable nature of the underlying geology, in particular the superficial geology. The majority of Norfolk's superficial geology has been shaped by glacio-fluvial actions. Soil quality to a great extent depends on the energy of the deposition event which laid down the superficial geology at a given site, the larger the material size the greater the energy required to transport it.

High energy environments such as glacial outwash deposits, or storm terraces, will generally contain greater proportions of stone, often in the form of gravel or cobble close to the site of the event; this diminishes over distance. These types of deposit often contain sand as the next most significant proportion, followed by silts and clay at variable proportions. Low energy deposition environments, such as river and estuarine locations, contain low levels of stone and sand in relation to silts and clays. High energy events are generally short-lived compared with low energy events.

The superficial geology is directly linked to soil quality in a number of ways; stoniness and droughtiness are principal indicators of soil quality. Therefore, soils derived from an underlying geology deposited in high energy environments are more likely to score adversely for these indicators, as a result of the high proportions of sand and gravel. Due to the nature of the events these areas are also more likely to contain a more varied topography, and slope is another indicator used in determining agricultural land quality.

**Figure 5-9: Agricultural Landscape Classifications in Norfolk**



Mineral extraction may impact on soils through loss of farmland and increasing run-off and siltation in rivers. Norfolk's soils support varied wildlife habitats and play a vital role in agriculture; peat soils play a significant role in sequestering atmospheric carbon. Soil conservation is an important issue in Norfolk and is partly addressed through the grading of agricultural land. The county's soils are threatened by erosion; contamination; destruction of soil profiles and structure; drying out and shrinkage of peat; acidification and ochre accumulation. Such issues are addressed by Natural England, the Environment Agency and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group association, and by the Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan.

River valleys have been a traditional source of sand and gravel in Norfolk and many have experienced incremental growth in a number of water areas over a number of years which has changed their character. The intention is to direct new exploration and mineral development away from these areas through the Core River Valleys policy in the Local Plan. Development in these areas not only has adverse effects on landscape, but also has the potential to adversely affect flood risk, soil and water quality.

In recent years, concern has grown about the gradual degradation of both the countryside and urban environment through changing farming practices, drainage of wetlands, increased pressure from transport and the need for new housing and other development. There has been loss of biodiversity and landscape as a result of growth, development and road construction. Rural tranquillity is rapidly being eroded due to growth and transport pressures which also lead to loss and fragmentation of habitats.

### **5.2.7 Human Health**

The National Planning Policy Framework addresses human health as part of sustainable development, building on the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, with guiding principles including “ensuring a strong, healthy and just society”. In the NPPF three dimensions are described for sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. The social role includes a requirement for the planning system to support strong, vibrant, and healthy communities. The planning system should meet this requirement “by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being” (paragraph 8b of the NPPF).

Minerals and waste facilities can, if not correctly managed, adversely affect human health in a number of ways, from contaminating local soil and water, to dust and air emissions from operations and transportation of minerals and waste. The UK has a significantly more robust regulatory framework for managing emissions from minerals and waste facilities than many other countries, and the climate and scale of operations is often significantly different. Therefore, it is often inappropriate to compare mineral and waste operations from other countries with UK operations.

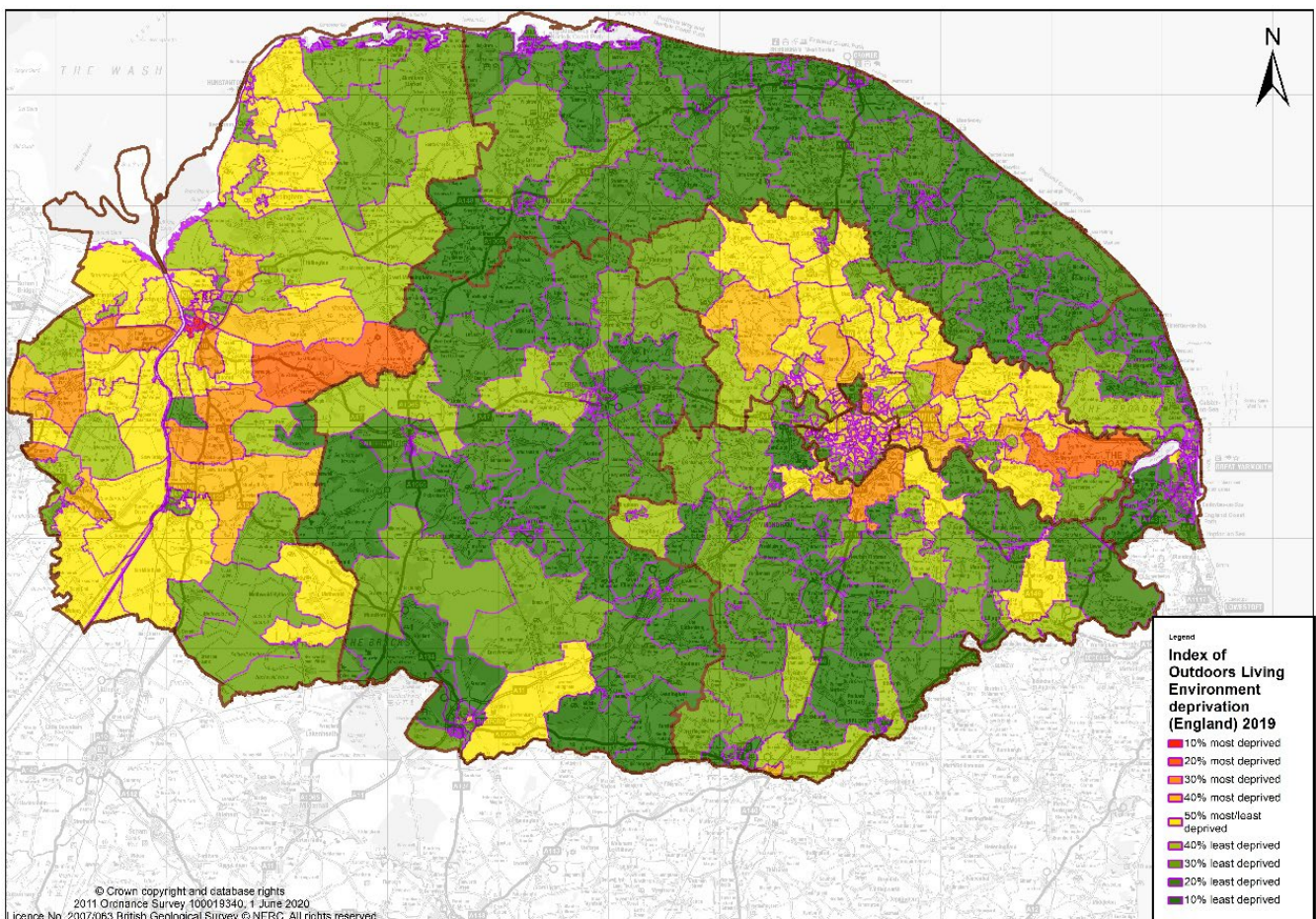
Human health components look at a wide range of conditions to measure and establish the baseline, including health and outdoors living environment deprivation.

Air quality also plays a significant role in human health, and regulations are based on concentrations considered safe for human health. There is growing evidence regarding the effects of pollutants from road transport and industry on human health. Air pollution is a potential hazard to the population as a whole, but in particular to vulnerable groups including pregnant women, the elderly, those suffering from respiratory and coronary illnesses, children and workers with high occupational pollution exposure levels. Reductions in air quality from increased air pollution concentrations may cause respiratory problems for local residents. The English indices of deprivation 2019, contains a sub-domain for ‘outdoors’ living environment which uses as indicators:

- Nitrogen dioxide indicator (component of air quality index)
- Particulates indicator (component of air quality index)
- Sulphur dioxide indicator (component of air quality index)
- Benzene indicator (component of air quality index)
- Air quality indicator
- Road traffic accidents indicator.

Air quality is discussed in more detail in Section 5.2.2; however it can be seen from Figure 5-10 that areas of greater deprivation based on this sub-domain are in urban areas, reflecting the impact of road traffic on air quality.

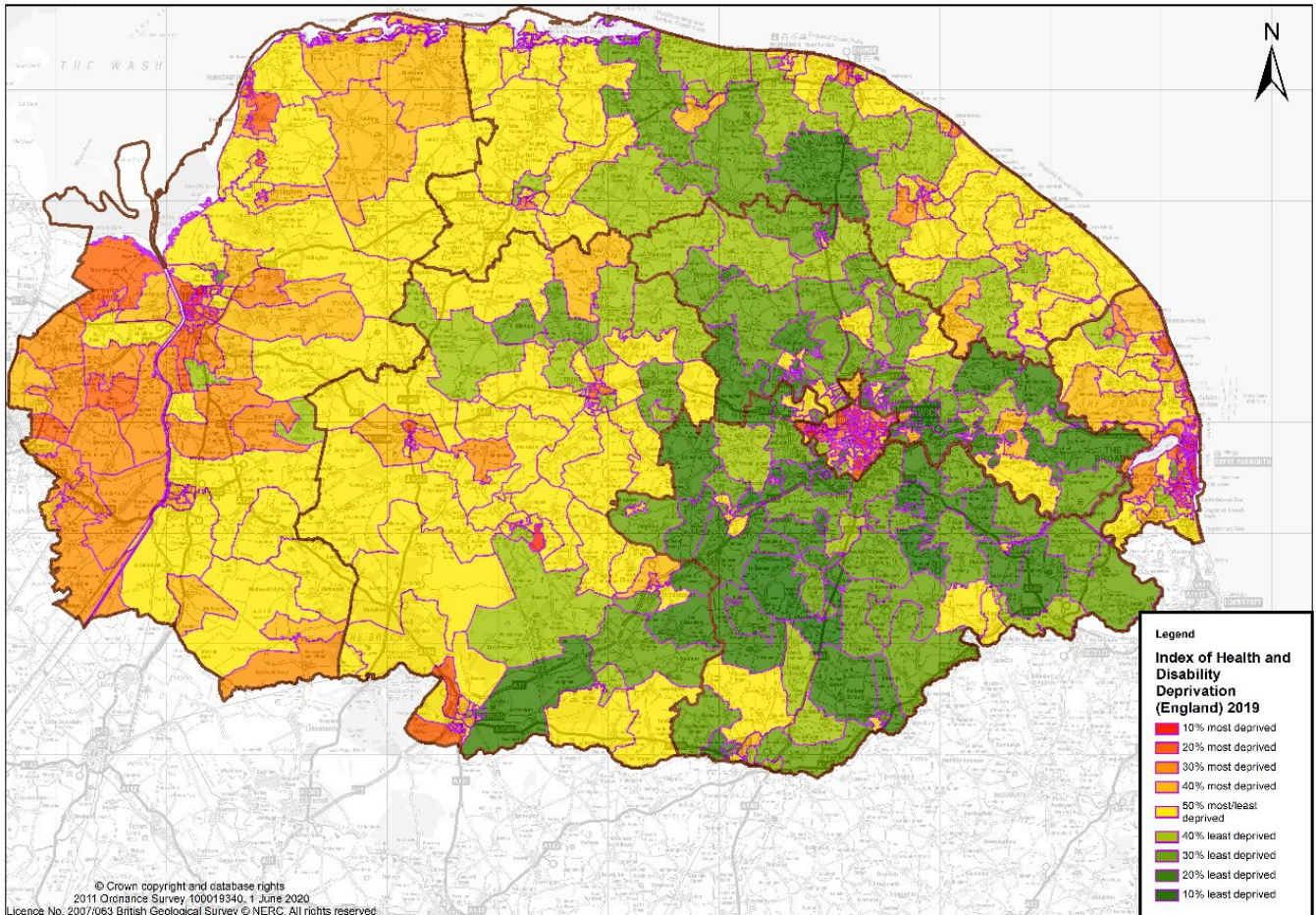
**Figure 5-60: Outdoors Living Environment Deprivation in Norfolk**





In 2007, there were 10 (or 1.8%) of lower super output areas in Norfolk that ranked within the worst 10% nationally for health deprivation and these can be seen in Figure 5-11. Health deprivation has been identified as an issue in Norfolk in the urban areas of King's Lynn, Norwich, and Great Yarmouth. In 2010, 13 (or 2.45%) of LSOAs in Norfolk were within the worst 10% nationally for health deprivation. This figure increased significantly in 2019 to 7%.

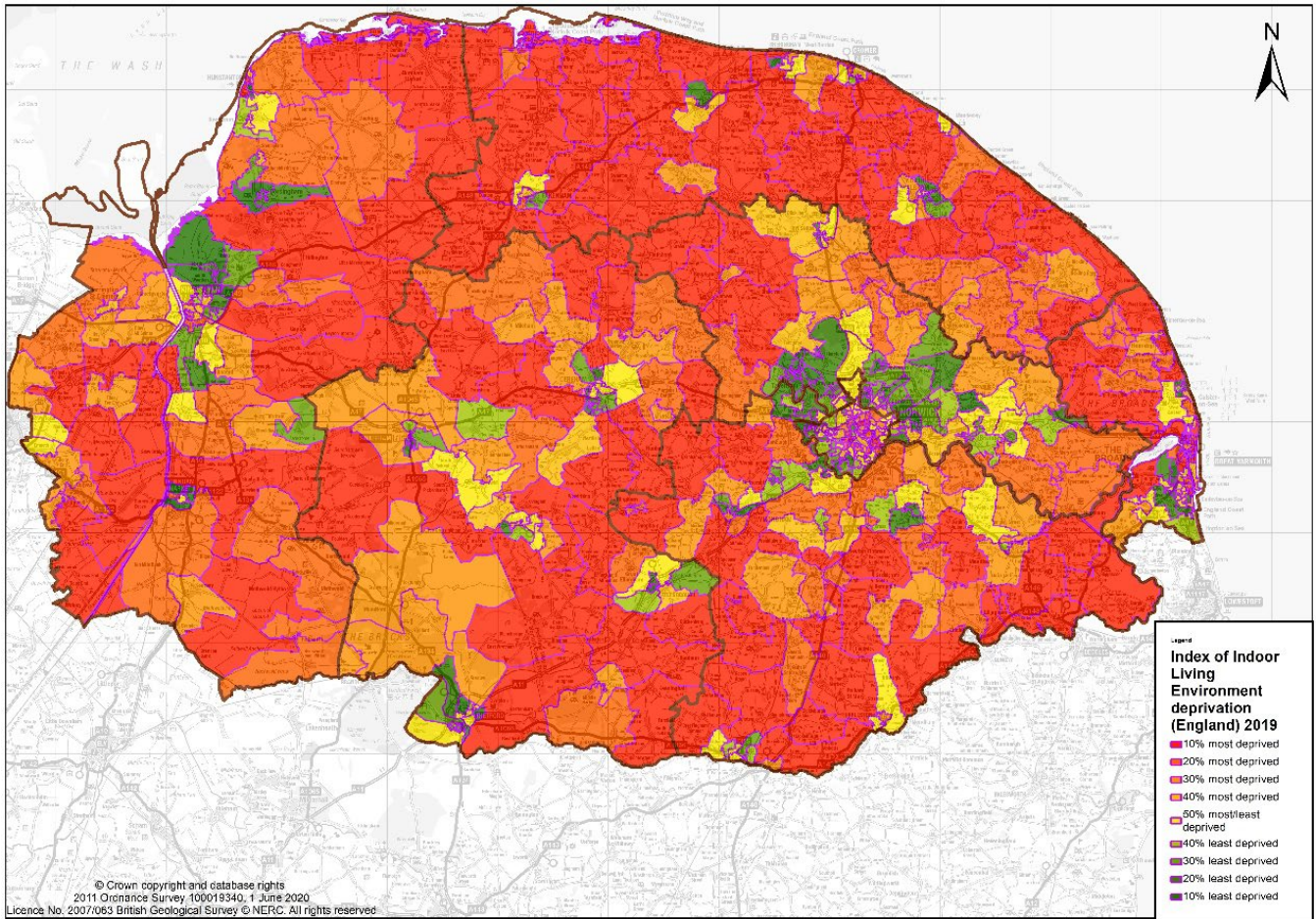
**Figure 5-71: Health and Disability Deprivation in Norfolk**



Indices of deprivation include a sub-domain for 'indoors' living environments. This category refers to the quality of housing, using housing in poor condition and housing lacking central heating as indicators. The 'indoor' and 'outdoor' sub domains are combined to form a living environment domain. In 2007, 3.4% of lower super output areas in Norfolk ranked within the worst 10% nationally for living environment deprivation (Figure 5-12). In 2010, 3% (16) of LSOAs ranked within the worst 10% nationally for living environment deprivation. This has significantly increased in 2019 to 10%.



**Figure 5-82: Indoor Living Environment Deprivation in Norfolk**



### 5.2.8 Water Quality and Flood Risk

Historically, there was concern that minerals and waste development could have significant negative effects on water resources, from high levels of usage and abstraction, to ground and surface water contamination from diffuse and point sources, to altering patterns of drainage and increasing flood risk. However, UK legislation and policy now provides a robust regulatory framework to ensure protection of water quality and to ensure that flood risk is not negatively affected by development either at the site or downstream.

Patterns of mineral extraction in Norfolk have changed significantly over the last thirty years, with extraction in river valleys now being discouraged and greater utilisation of mineral resources from glacial formations. This has led to a reduction in the formation of water bodies in valleys as a result of mineral extraction which could change flow rates downstream. It should be noted that in some instances with a well-designed restoration scheme there is the opportunity for mineral extraction to increase flood storage areas which positively improve flood risk downstream.

On some mineral extraction sites high groundwater levels mean that some parts of a working need to be 'dewatered'. Dewatering is where water is pumped out of a working to artificially lower the groundwater so that working can take place. The Environment Agency and the Mineral Planning Authority require a 'hydrogeological

impact assessment' to support planning applications for mineral extraction which involves dewatering to ensure that the working will not adversely affect groundwater levels or quality. The washing of mineral requires significant amounts of water; however modern plants use a series of lagoons to remove suspended material from the water so that it can be re-used in the washing plant many times. The use of lagoons reduces the likelihood and quantity of water that may need to be abstracted; all abstractions over a daily volume threshold require an abstraction license issued by the Environment Agency following assessment.

Waste development is also far more strictly regulated now than in the past. UK legislation requires waste operations not to discharge pollutants to surface or groundwater. As an example, historically landfill sites were unlined and leachate (liquid emitting from the waste) was allowed to disperse into the groundwater to dilute it to levels below those thought to cause harm. Current legislation, which has been in force for a number of years, requires landfills to be engineered so that they are sealed to groundwater, to prevent leachate entering the groundwater. The Environment Agency would also need to assess the extent to which any impermeable barrier would block groundwater flows. Capping with impermeable material on finished landfill sites reduces the amount of rainwater entering the waste. Excess leachate is required to be collected and sent to an appropriate treatment facility as part of the ongoing management of closed landfills.

### **Water Quality**

There has been a long-running problem with silt and soil entering rivers including within Norfolk, which builds up and increases the risk of local flooding. Silt infiltration is compounded by low summer river flow rates

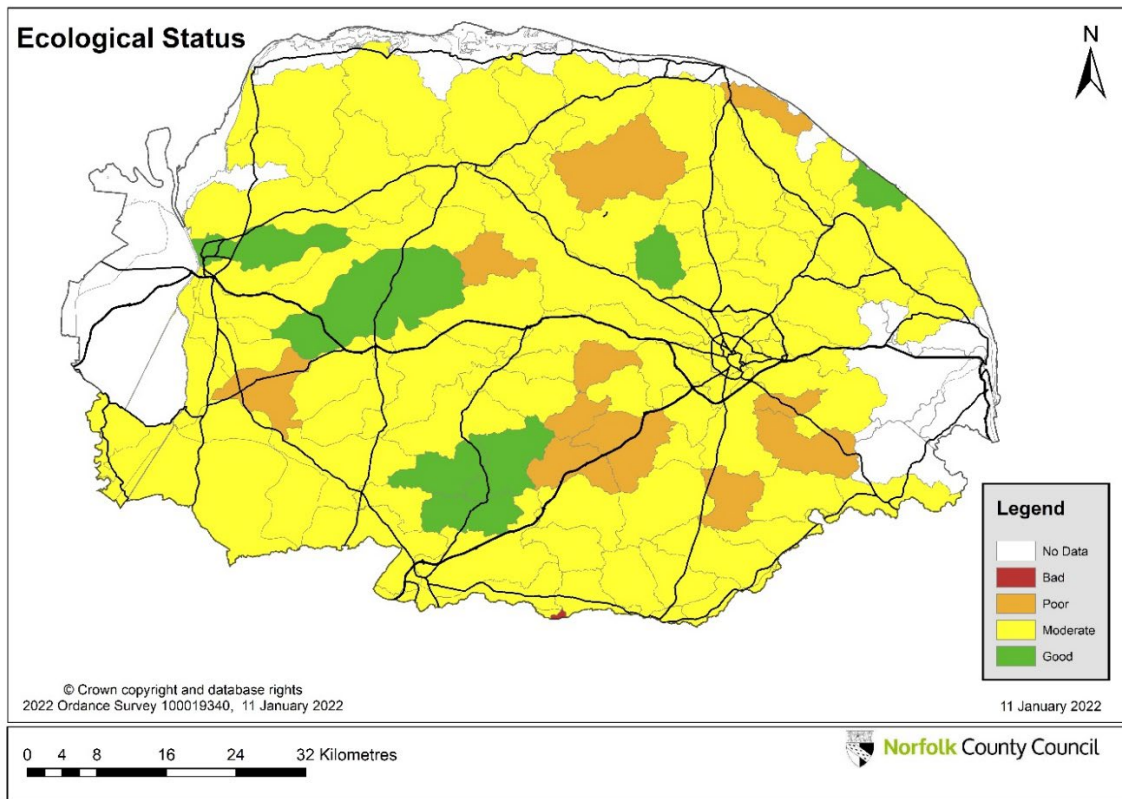
Rivers provide a habitat for aquatic biodiversity, some of which require low levels of silt to survive. Silt and mud causes lasting damage if it enters rivers by smothering important fish and insect habitats; destroying fish spawning sites; affecting aquatic plant growth, which then limits the oxygen supply in the water; building up in the river to increase the risk of flooding.

Agricultural practices have played a significant role in silt infiltration into rivers. Livestock accessing water have caused bank degradation and 'puddling' of mud on the low lying bankside. Ploughing and other machine use close to the bankside have similarly caused problems with silt and soil. These practices have been improved through such measures as leaving an uncultivated strip close to the riverbank which reduces windblown soil and bank damage.

Historically, mineral extraction also contributed to silt infiltration, however changes to the location of mineral extraction from river valleys and the discharge from workings as the result of 'dewatering' to lagoons for settlement prior to discharge to a watercourse has significantly reduced the issue.

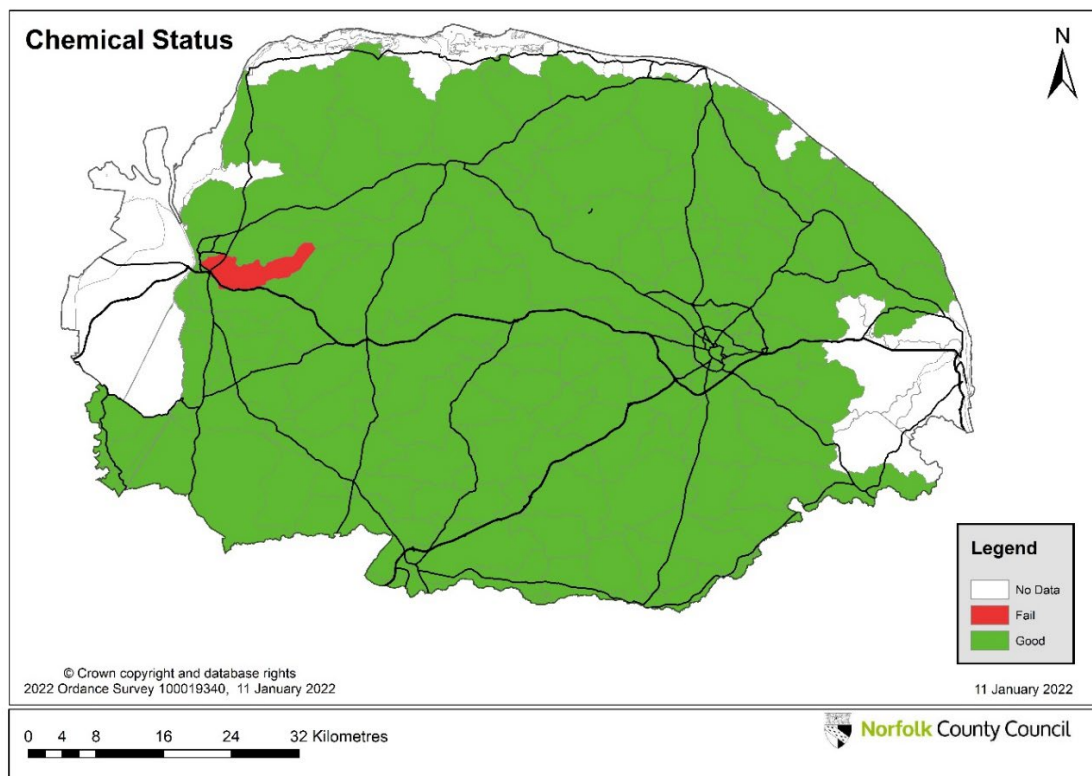
The Water Framework Directive includes a classification scheme for water body status which has five status classes –high, good, moderate, poor, bad. 'High' status is the water quality benchmark, defined as the biological, chemical and hydromorphological conditions associated with no or very low human pressure. Overall status is based on periodic assessments of these factors by the Environment Agency. Grade is based on the lowest rating from a number of contributory indicators.

**Figure 5-93: Surface water bodies ecological status in Anglian river basin (2016)**



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**Figure 5-10: Surface water bodies chemical status in Anglian river basin (2016)**



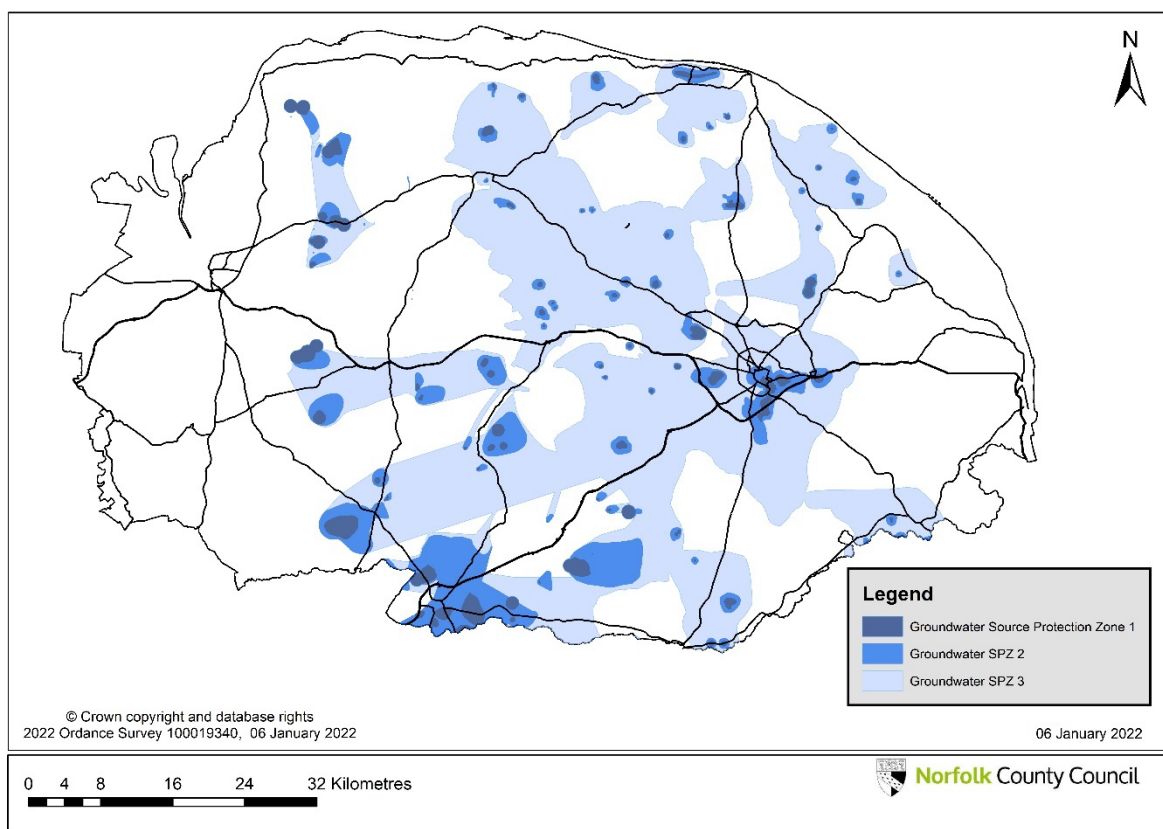
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## Groundwater

A significant proportion of the county is covered by Groundwater Protection Zones - areas surrounding groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area (Figure 5-17). Groundwater Source Protection Zones are defined by the Environment Agency and are based on the number of days taken by any pollutant to follow to the borehole. Source Protection Zone 1 is defined as a zone within which any contamination would reach the borehole within 50 days. This applies to groundwater at and below the water table. This zone also has a minimum 50 metre protection radius around the borehole.

**Figure 5-11: Groundwater Protection Zones in Norfolk**

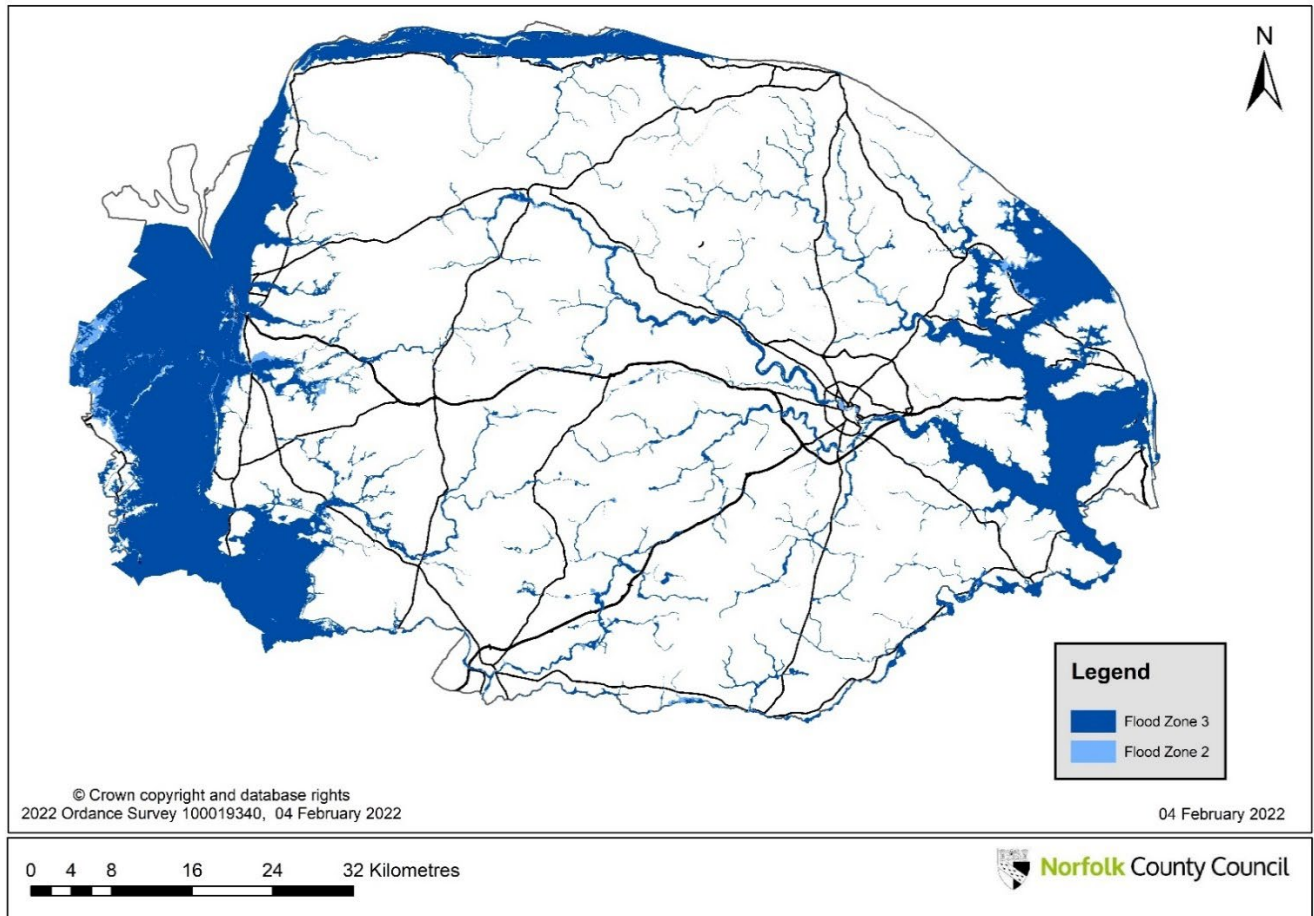


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## Flood Risk

As Norfolk is low-lying, coastal, and home to a series of inland water and lakes; flood risk is of particular concern throughout the county. The effects of climate change are likely to increase these risks. Areas at risk of flooding from rivers and the sea can be viewed in Figure 5-18.

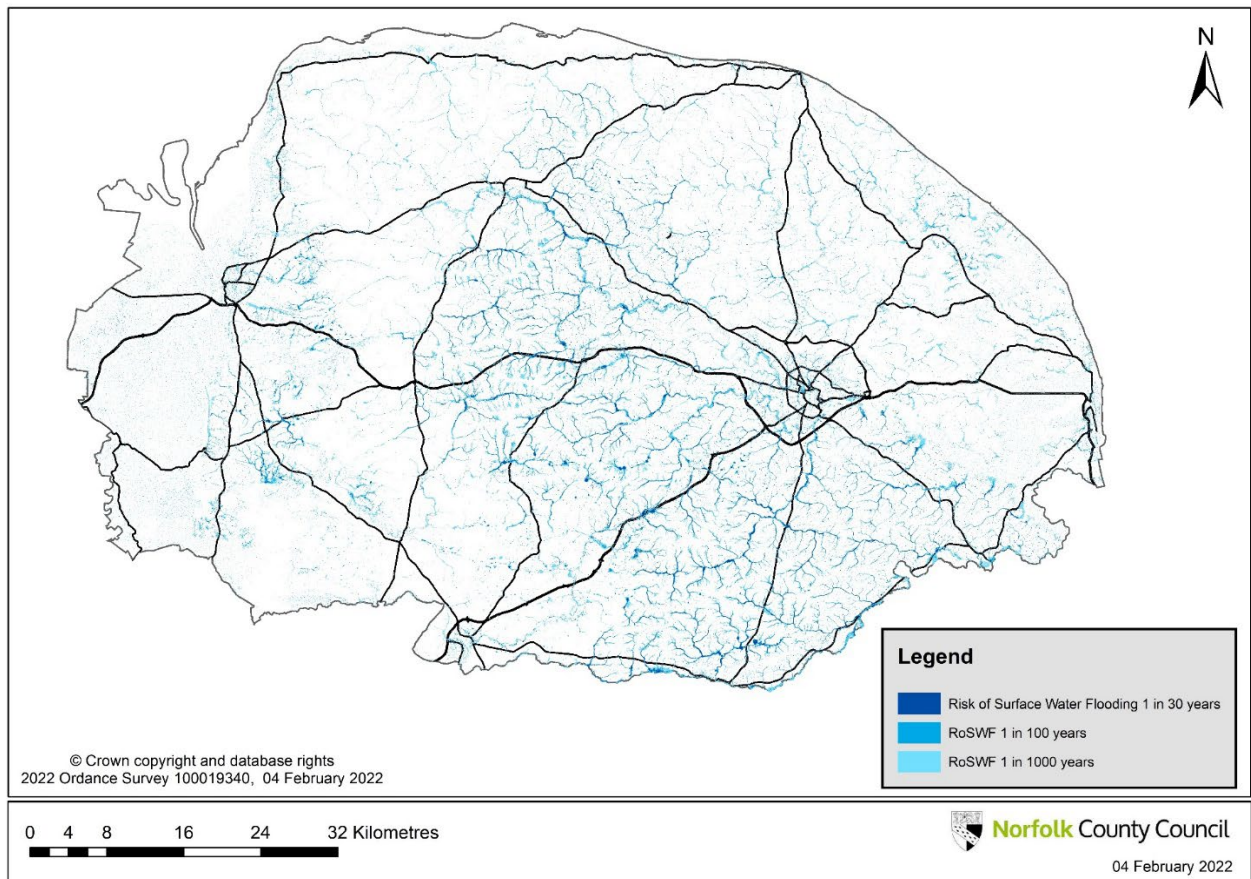
**Figure 5-12: Flood Risk in Norfolk**



Norfolk's Local Planning Authorities have produced Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for their areas, to assess the risk of flooding from all sources, now and in the future, taking account of the impacts of climate change and to assess the impact that land use changes and development in the area will have on flood risk. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk from rivers and the sea, whilst Norfolk County Council, as the Lead Local Flood Authority, is responsible for co-ordinating the management of local flood risk from groundwater, surface run-off and ordinary watercourses (for example small streams and drainage ditches).

Surface water flooding happens when the ground, rivers and drains cannot absorb heavy rainfall. Typically, this type of flooding is localised and happens very quickly after the rain has fallen. Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) have been produced for Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and West Norfolk settlements, North Norfolk, South Norfolk, and the Norwich Urban Area.

**Figure 5-19 Surface Water Flood Risk in Norfolk**



Norfolk County Council produced a [Local Flood Risk Management Strategy](#) that was adopted in 2015 to identify the extent of local flood risk in Norfolk, how it will be managed in partnership with others and to outline Norfolk County Council's approach to local flood risk management.

In July 2011 Norfolk County Council published a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) which identifies those areas in the county at risk of flooding with significant consequences (Flood Risk Areas). The PFRA collated and summarised local historical flood information from twelve years.

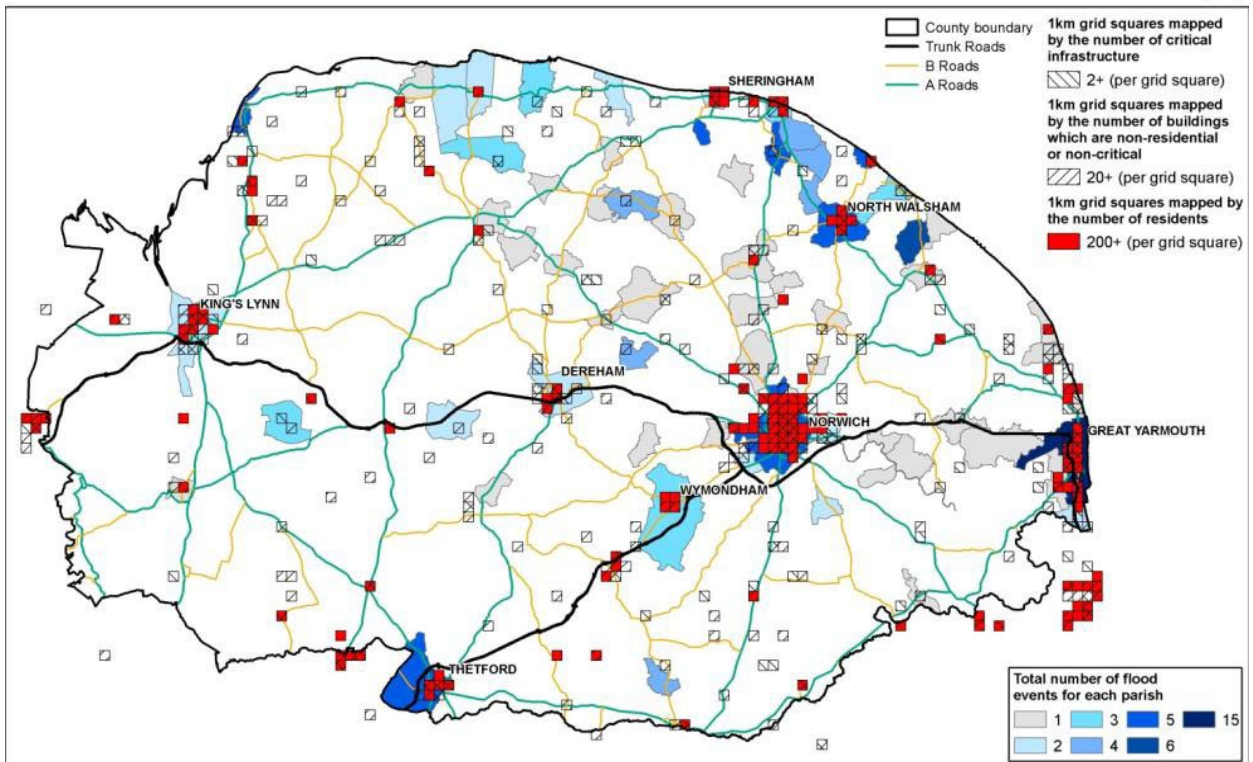
Since the adoption of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy in 2015, Norfolk has been subject to significant rainfall and widespread flooding (as well as droughts and heatwaves). This includes the event in summer 2016, which saw over 250 properties flooded and blocked roads. Norfolk has also seen significant growth and development alongside legislative changes. Therefore, in 2021 the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy was reviewed. This resulted in 3 new policies and minor updates to existing policies.

The PFRA also produced a locally agreed priority list of settlements to provide a consistent basis for prioritising local Future Flood Risk. The top thirty-nine settlements are grouped into four priority bands, based primarily on the potential numbers of people at risk from flooding. See figure 5-21 for the Future Flood Risk Map.



Figure 5-20 Historical Flood Map

Historical Flood Map

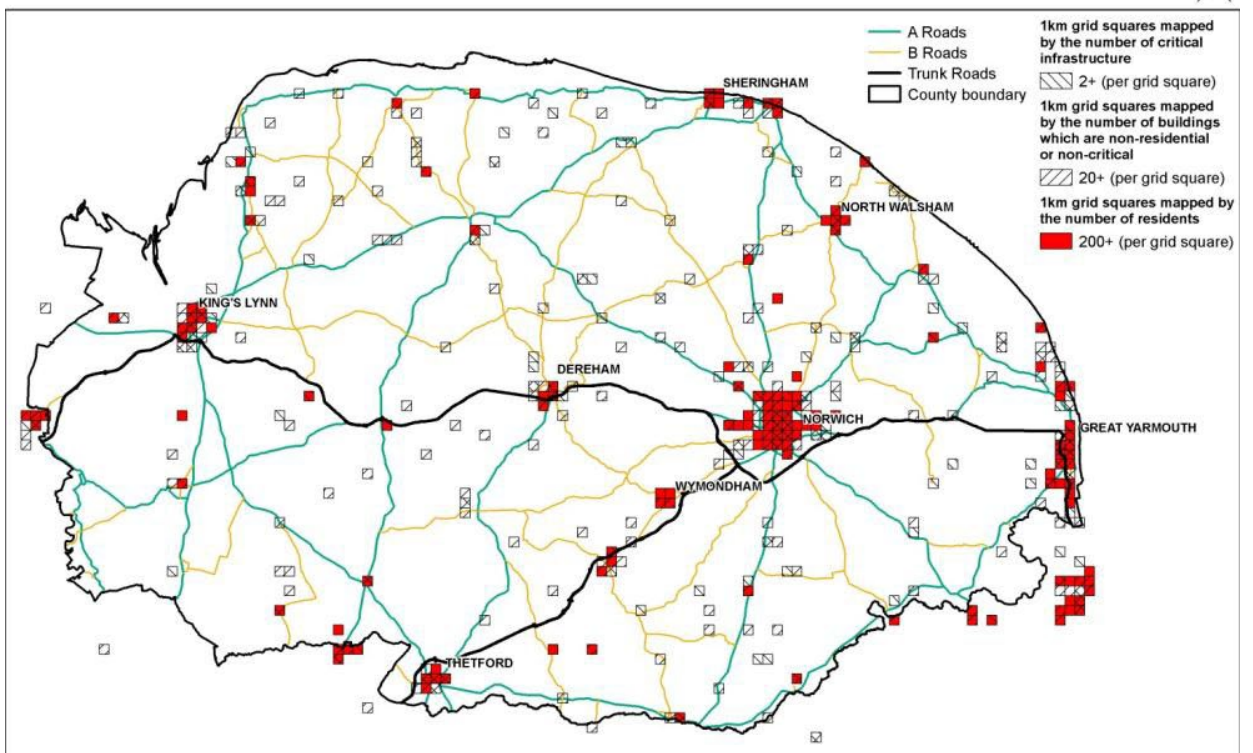


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DO NOT SCALE

Figure 5-21 Future Flood Risk Map

Future Flood Risk Map



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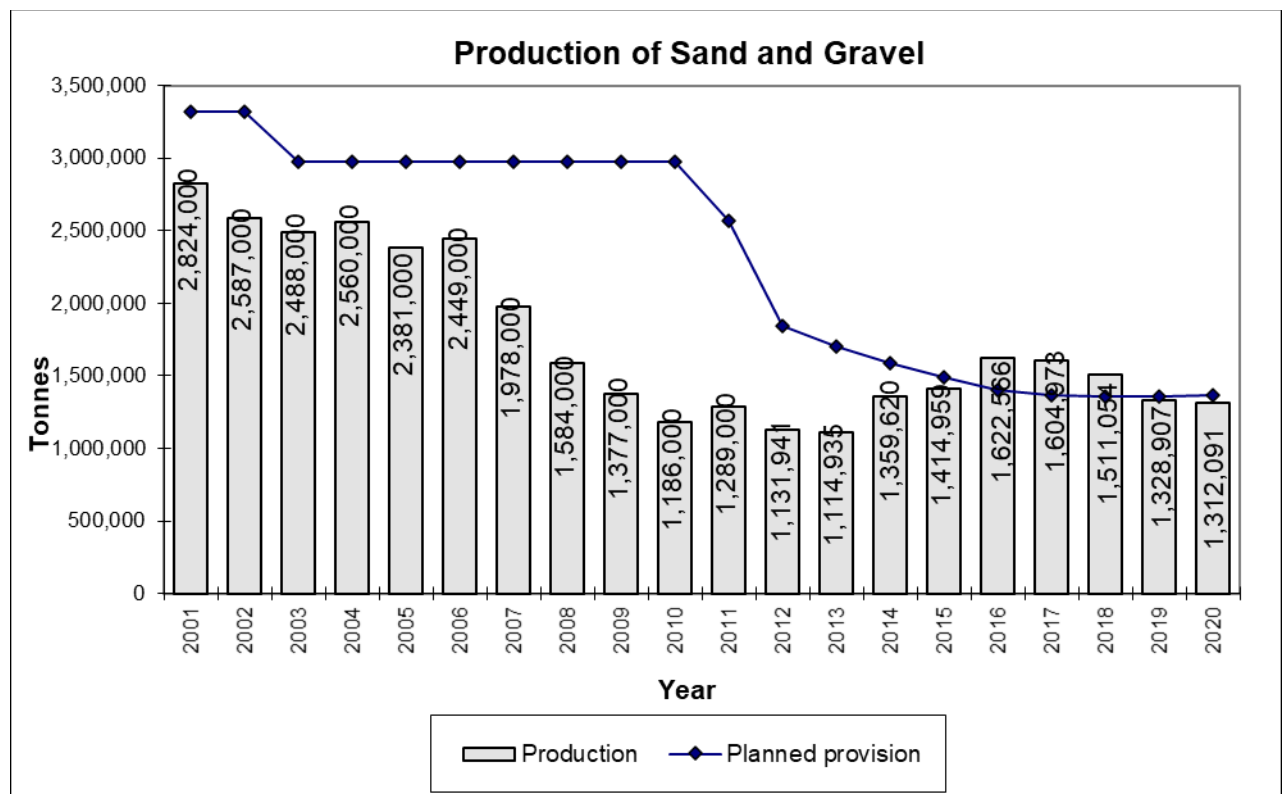


### 5.2.9 Material Assets

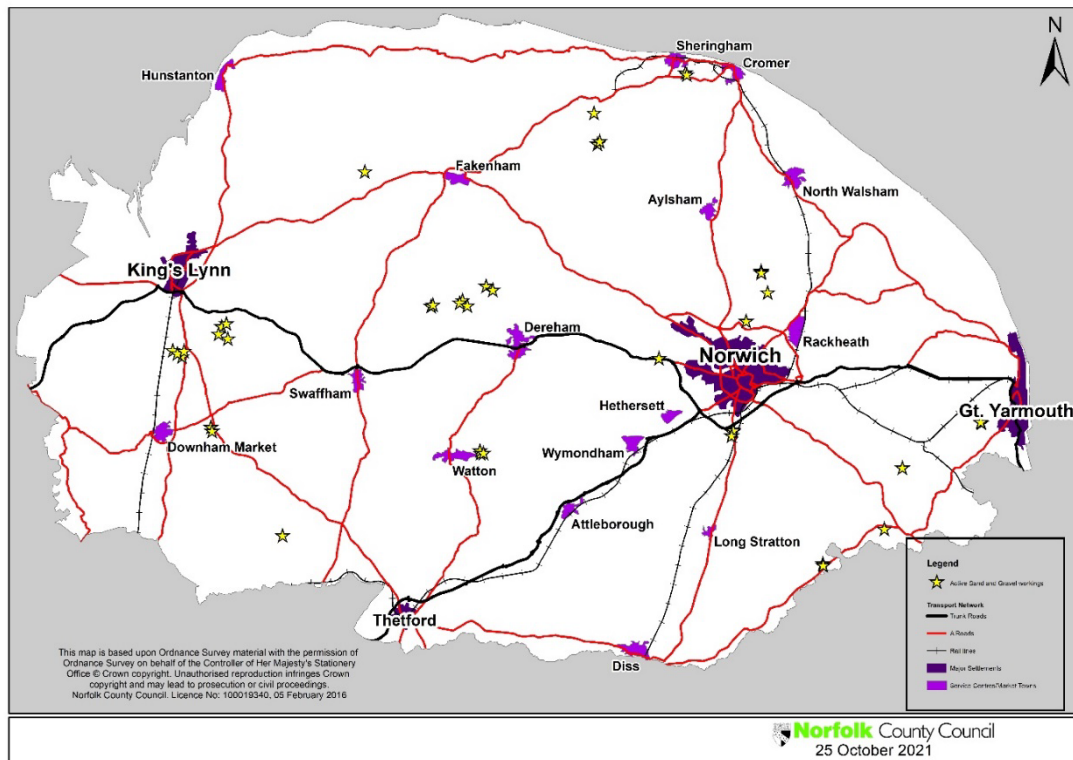
Minerals extraction and associated activities and waste management facilities provide a host of material assets for the county. In 2020 there were over 30 minerals extraction sites and over 150 waste management sites active in Norfolk. Both minerals extraction and waste management facilities will be required to support growth, through the supply of building materials and handling of construction and demolition waste, through to the need to manage commercial, industrial and local authority collected waste, including household waste, more sustainably.

**Minerals** extraction and development within Norfolk includes sand and gravel, crushed rock (carstone) and silica sand as well as secondary and recycled aggregates. The production of aggregates is directly dependent on activity within construction, infrastructure and related industries and it is therefore important that there is a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.

**Sand and gravel** production in 2020 was 1,312,091 tonnes, representing a decrease of 1.3% on the 2019 figure (1,328,907). Production of sand and gravel continues to be below the average for the last twenty years of about 1.75 million tonnes (mt) per annum. **The average over the last 10 years was 1.37 million tonnes per annum.** The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that the 10-year average should be used in the calculation of aggregate landbanks. **The rolling 3-year average is 1.38 million tonnes per annum.** This highlights a continuing downward trend in recent years. The NPPG suggests the use of 3-year average figures to indicate recent trends in sales.



**Figure 5-22 Active Sand and Gravel extraction sites in Norfolk in 2020**



Reserves of sand & gravel at 31 December 2020 were 14,511,380 tonnes, an increase of 7.4% on the 2019 figure. The landbank of permitted reserves at 31/12/2020, based on the 10 year average production data, was 10.6 years, and therefore above the minimum 7 years contained in national policy and guidance.

**Carstone** production in 2020 was 55,907 tonnes, representing an increase of 40.2% over the 2019 figure (39,878). Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic appears to have not had any impact on the Carstone sales in Norfolk during 2020. Carstone production in 2020 was below the average for the last twenty years (110,432 tonnes) and below the average for the last ten years (75,138 tonnes).

The rolling 3 year average is 67,354 tonnes per annum. The production of Carstone is concentrated into relatively few workings and the production fluctuates significantly from year to year dependent on individual construction projects that require significant amounts of fill material, as can be seen in paragraph 4.3 above. These fluctuations mean that the three-year rolling average can also vary significantly year to year.

Reserves of Carstone at 31 December 2020 were 1,663,000 tonnes and the landbank of permitted reserves at 31/12/2020, calculated on the 10 year rolling average sales, as set out in the NPPF was 22.13 years, well above the minimum 7 years stated in the NPPF.. The carstone extraction sites are at Middleton and Snettisham.

The 10-year average **silica sand** production for the Leziate site in Norfolk, for 2011-2020 was 800,051 tonnes. This represents a landbank of 4 years' worth of permitted silica sand reserves based on the 10-year average figure, this is less than the "at least" 10 years for individual silica sand sites required in the NPPF. The three-year average of silica sand extraction in Norfolk from 2018-2020 was 814,625 tonnes.

This is a 4.6% decrease on the previous three-year average (from 2017-2019) of 854,092 tonnes. The silica sand reserve at 31/12/2020 was estimated at 3.2 million tonnes.

### **Waste management facilities**

There are many waste management facilities within Norfolk (data from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator 2019 and 2020). They include:

- 20 Household Waste Recycling Centres, provided by Norfolk County Council, which accepted over 58,000t of waste in 2019 and over 49,000t of waste in 2020.
- Six commercial composting facilities which received over 111,000t of waste in 2019 and over 108,000t of waste in 2020;
- There are two metal recycling facilities at Lenwade and Great Yarmouth, one metal recycling facility at King's Lynn docks and a large number of small sites accepting scrap metal or end-of life vehicles. The metal recycling facilities received over 161,000 tonnes of waste in 2019 and over 167,000 tonnes in 2020.
- 89 operational sites for the treatment and/or transfer of waste (including municipal, commercial and industrial, hazardous, clinical, construction and demolition), which received over 2.533 million tonnes of waste in 2019 and over 2.172 million tonnes in 2020. Of these totals, over 0.861 million tonnes in 2019 and over 0.595 million tonnes in 2020 was received at Anglian Water Services Ltd sewage sludge treatment facilities at Thetford, King's Lynn and Whitlingham;
- There are two non-hazardous landfill sites (Blackborough End and Feltwell) in Norfolk, but both sites were inactive in 2019 and only Blackborough End landfill site received waste in 2020 (over 75,000 tonnes). As at the end of 2020, Blackborough End landfill site has a permitted void capacity (remaining landfill space) of 3.767 million m<sup>3</sup> in total, however, 2.34 million m<sup>3</sup> of this voidspace is expected to be used for inert waste only, leaving 1.422 million m<sup>3</sup> voidspace for non-hazardous waste. The remaining voidspace in Feltwell landfill site at the end of 2020 is 1.204 million m<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the total landfill voidspace for non-hazardous waste disposal is 2.626 million m<sup>3</sup>.
- In 2019 over 308,000 tonnes of inert waste was received at inert landfill sites or used in the restoration of mineral workings, which increased to over 323,000 tonnes in 2020. There is an estimated void capacity at inert landfill sites and for quarry restoration of at least 3.42 million m<sup>3</sup> in Norfolk at the end of 2020 plus the 2.34 million m<sup>3</sup> in Blackborough End landfill site.
- There is a renewable energy plant operated by EPR at Thetford which received over 493,000t of waste in 2019 and over 396,000t in 2020. The waste received at this facility is poultry litter which is burned to produce energy.
- There is a waste paper processing facility operated by Palm Paper Ltd at King's Lynn which received over 540,000t of waste in 2019 and 448,000t in 2020 to produce newsprint.

Some variations in the waste management data between 2019 and 2020 and likely to be due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

## **5.3 Evolution of the Sustainability Baseline**

### **5.3.1 Sustainability Baseline Evolution**

The sustainability baseline will be used to forecast to the end of the plan period in order to compare the environmental, social and economic effects of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP) against the evolution of the sustainability baseline without this document. The baseline scenario not only provides a basis for the prediction of environmental, social and economic effects, but will also assist in the long-term monitoring of the effects from the implementation of the NM&WLP.

Forecasting the evolution of the baseline in the absence of the NM&WLP will also help to understand how the plan will contribute to changes in the future. This can be done by comparing the forecast evolution or the “without the plan” scenario against the predicted effects of the reviews. A section in the Sustainability Appraisal will therefore evaluate the likely changes to the sustainability baseline assuming that the NM&WLP are not implemented.

Whilst the future scenario will forecast the evolution of the environment in the absence of the NM&WLP, it will not, however, assume that previously adopted, draft and future plans and programmes will not continue to be implemented. SEA must assume that other adopted plans and programmes will be delivered as planned.

The most significant changes to the sustainability baseline will be borne from the planned growth allocated in Local Plans and transport schemes identified in the Fourth (2021-2036) Local Transport Plan for Norfolk.

Central and local government policies require that the principle of Sustainable Development is applied to the location and design of new development. However, it is unlikely that the amount of growth allocated in Norfolk through the Local Plans will not lead to increases in waste generated and minerals demand in the absence of the NM&WLP. With regard to silica sand the demand for this mineral (in the form of glass sand) is indirect in relation to construction, as the demand for flat glass is driven by the building industry

### **5.3.2 Climate Change**

“Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950’s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia”. “It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century”, IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report Summary, 2013 (The IPCC is currently in its Sixth Assessment cycle, the synthesis report will be the last report due to be released in 2022).

Climate change has been identified as one of the most important challenges the global community faces, and it may also have potentially severe repercussions at the local level in Norfolk. Rising temperatures are already affecting the UK, with a 1°C increase in the average temperature compared with a century ago, with half of that increase occurring since 1970. It is virtually certain that these increases will continue and that it will accelerate with increases of 2°C to 5°C likely by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities are responsible for approximately 1.1°C of warming since 1850-1900, and that averaged over the next

20 years, global temperature is expected to reach or exceed 1.5°C of warming (IPCC, 2021).

“It is virtually certain that there will be more frequent hot and fewer cold temperature extremes”, IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report Summary, 2013. Winters are likely to be warmer; however, as a result of natural fluctuations within the climate, occasional winter extremes will continue to occur. The seasonal contrast in precipitation is likely to increase, winters are likely to be wetter, as average winter rainfalls will more likely than not increase 50% by the end of the century. Increased winter rainfall, combined with a likely increase in the quantity of rainfall from intense events in winter, will result in a greater risk of flooding.

Summers are virtually certain to be hotter, as summer average and average maximum temperature is likely to increase. Acute temperature events such as heat waves are very likely to increase. It is very likely that heat waves will be longer and occur more often, over the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Summers are also likely to be drier overall, although climate change will also lead to an increase in the number of heavy rainfall events. The warmer and drier summers will certainly have many implications including food production, health impacts, air quality and road infrastructural damage, and as a result of heavy rainfall events localised flash flooding, and increased crop damage.

Sea levels are already rising with a global average increase of 19 centimetres in just over a century, a rate that has not occurred during the previous two millennia. Mean sea levels are likely to rise by up to 0.82m in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and are very likely to rise at rates faster than has been observed in the last 30 years (IPCC, 2013). Norfolk as a generally low lying area will be at increased danger of fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding in the future. Rising mean sea levels are likely to having a major impact on coastal erosion and coastal flooding.

Rising mean sea level is also the main cause of extreme sea level events (such as storm surge flooding) which are likely to have increased in global frequency since the 1970's. Higher wave and storm surge elevations are very likely, and increased frequency of winter storms, resulting in increased wind speeds, will have major impacts.

The UK Government is using a variety of policy measures with regard to climate change. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets out legally binding targets to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions by at least 100%, based on 1990 levels, by 2050, and improve carbon management.

The reduction of GHG is through the setting of Carbon budgets, the UK Emissions Trading Scheme and analysis and research to inform other elements of energy and climate change policy, such as those to reduce the demand for energy, reduce GHG emissions from sources including waste, transport and agriculture, increasing the contribution made by low-carbon technologies, including carbon capture and storage. In 2019, emissions from waste management represented just over 2% of UK GHG emissions, with methane from landfill responsible for 89% of this total. Between 1990 and 2019 methane emissions from landfill reduced by 48% principally as a result of the effects of landfill tax which reduced the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill, and the increased capture of landfill gas for energy generation. The Government has committed to working towards a zero waste economy, including the use of fuels such as biomass and wastes especially to generate heat

and electricity rather than reliance on fossil fuels. Waste prevention is the first step in the plan to reduce GHG emissions from waste.

COP26 is the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, all countries agreed to the "[Glasgow Climate Pact](#)" to keep 1.5C alive. This pact is manifested across the three UN Climate treaties (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement).

### **5.3.3 Air Quality**

Air Quality has important impacts on human health and the wider environment. The principal driver to manage and improve low air quality is the Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008. This directive sets legal limits for the major pollutants in ambient (outdoor) air which affect human health. These pollutants include nitrogen dioxide, and fine particulate matter, which as well as direct impacts can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone which as well as being a potent GHG can also have significant health impacts at low level.

The Ambient Air Quality Directive is transposed into national policy through assessment carried out by Defra on an annual basis to measure compliance with the limit values. National assessment identifies areas where the limit values are being exceeded or where air quality is low enough to give concern that an exceedance could occur.

District councils are required by the Local Air Quality Management regime to review and assess the air quality in their area to determine whether the national objectives are being met. If these objectives are not being met or there is a risk that they may not be met, then councils are required to define an Air Quality Management Area. In an AQMA the council is required to prepare a plan to improve the air quality - an Air Quality Action Plan.

Air quality, in particular high levels of nitrogen dioxide can have impacts on biodiversity and habitats through potential nutrient enrichment, therefore air quality is also an issue in relation to appropriate assessment through the Habitats Directive.

Transport is the largest source for most of the regulated pollutants; the Fourth Local Transport Plan for Norfolk will also tackle air pollution emissions from transport over the plan period. In addition, the statutory obligation to improve air quality in the four AQMAs designated in Norfolk will ensure that the number should decline through revocation. Implementation of the Act, however, will become increasingly difficult with increases in traffic growth and energy consumption, as the regulations are reactive and not preventative. The planned growth set out in district plans is projected to result in an increase in the number of miles driven in the county; new AQMAs cannot be ruled out.

### **5.3.4 Population**

The Census is a ten yearly population survey, and it was last undertaken with results published in 2011, a recent census commenced in 2021, however the results are expected late spring 2022. The key findings from the 2011 census for Norfolk were that the increase in population across districts was uneven. The largest increase was in South Norfolk (13,300) followed by King's Lynn and West Norfolk (12,200) with very little growth in North Norfolk (3,100). This will result in dramatically

different demands on services and housing across districts. Norfolk has a generally ageing population with a higher than average percentage of the population aged 45 or over, again there is an uneven distribution across the districts. North Norfolk has the third highest percentage of the population aged over 65 in the country (29%); this is mirrored by a small percentage of under 5s and under 19s. King's Lynn and West Norfolk also has a high percentage of the population in the 65-74 age group (12%). In Norwich the age structure is radically different with a very high percentage in the 20-29 age group (29%), partly as a result of the student population at the University of East Anglia. This variation in age structure will result in differing requirements for services and the potential for different groups to be affected by the operation of minerals and waste facilities.

Accessibility is a high priority nationally as well as in district plans and a number of other plans including the Rural Development Strategy for Norfolk and the Fourth Local Transport Plan for Norfolk.

The Greater Norwich Growth Board (GNGB) is the body through which Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council, South Norfolk Council, Norfolk County Council, and the Broads Authority are working together to manage the delivery of growth. In the period between 2008 and 2026 the area is planning for at least 36,820 new dwellings (there have been 20,326 completions from 2008/09 to 2019/20) and 27,000 new jobs. The quantities to be planned for are contained in the adopted Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk 2011 (with amendments adopted in 2014).

Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council are currently producing a new Greater Norwich Local Plan, which was submitted for independent examination in July 2020. The Greater Norwich Local Plan will cover the period from 2018 to 2038 and the submitted Plan is planning to deliver a minimum of 49,492 new dwellings during the plan period.

Breckland District Council is planning for no less than 15,298 new homes in the period between 2011 and 2036 (3,493 completions have already taken place between April 2011 and March 2018). The quantities to be planned for are contained in the adopted Breckland Council Local Plan 2019.

Great Yarmouth Borough Council's is planning for 5,303 dwellings (revised from 7,140) over the period between 2013 and 2030. The quantities to be planned for are contained in the adopted Great Yarmouth BC Core Strategy 2015 and Local Plan Part 2 (2021). There have already been 2,127 dwelling completions between 2013/14 and 2020/21.

The Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk is planning for 16,533 dwellings and 5,000 jobs in the period between 2001 and 2026 (there have been 10,620 completions between 2001/02 and 2019/20). The quantities to be planned for are contained in the adopted KL&WN BC Core Strategy 2011. The Borough Council is currently producing a new Local Plan and the Pre-Submission representations period took place in August/September 2021. This Pre-Submission Local Plan proposes to deliver 12,057 dwellings over the plan period from 2016-2036 (1,802 dwellings have been completed between April 2016 and March 2020).

North Norfolk District Council is planning for 8,000 dwellings and 4,000 jobs in the period between 2001 and 2021 (there were 7,350 dwelling completions between 2001/02 and 2019/20). The quantities to be planned for are contained in the adopted

North Norfolk Core Strategy 2008. North Norfolk District Council is currently producing a new Local Plan for the period 2016-2038 and consulted on a first draft in May / June 2019. In the First Draft the new Local Plan was proposing to deliver between 10,500-11,000 new homes over the plan period. There have already been 1,947 dwelling completions between 01/04/2016 and 31/03/2020.

The scale of growth should reflect a location's ability to provide jobs, services and sustainable transport. Therefore, growth in Norfolk, in terms of additional dwellings, is concentrated in and around urban areas, selected market towns and well-located villages with local services.

Since the adoption of the previous Local Transport Plan in 2011, Norfolk County Council has worked with local authorities to provide necessary transport infrastructure alongside accelerated housing growth. The Broadland Northway (Norwich Northern Distributor Road) has been completed.

Additional transport infrastructure included in Norfolk's Fourth Local Transport Plan includes the Norwich Western Link Road, A140 Long Stratton Bypass, A10 West Winch Housing Access Road, full duelling of the A47 and improvements to the major rail links to London and Cambridge. A Third River Crossing is required at Great Yarmouth to enhance access to the port and remove freight traffic from the town centre and is currently being constructed. It is planned to open in early 2023.

The Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020 contains priorities which work towards improving accessibility and social inclusion, including: increasing the quality and number of rural jobs, increasing the number of rural business start-ups, deliver superfast broadband, improve mobile phone coverage, increase attainment in rural schools, drive innovation, build on strengths in agri-tech, engineering and manufacturing sectors, and increase the rate at which new affordable housing is developed. The 2021-24 Rural Economic Strategy was endorsed by Norfolk County Council's Cabinet in December 2021.

The New Anglia Local Economic Partnership Strategic Economic Plan commits the LEP to working with government and local partners to deliver 95,000 more jobs, 10,000 new businesses and 117,000 new homes by 2026 in the New Anglia area (Norfolk and Suffolk). This requires investment to improve the area's infrastructure and ensure that business has a supply of skilled workers. The New Anglia Covid-19 Economic Recovery Restart Plan was produced in 2020 highlighting the economic challenges the pandemic has created and sets out actions and interventions being taken by a wide range of partners.

Accessibility and social inclusion are expected to improve in the future from the implementation of these plans and strategies.

### **5.3.5 Historic Environment**

The historic environment, particularly in Conservation Areas, is likely to continue to be preserved and restored through district council planning policies. Additionally, some heritage assets (such as Scheduled Monuments) are afforded additional statutory protection at the national level.

Norfolk also contains a large number of areas in which either undesignated heritage assets or archaeological assets occur. Archaeological assets may either be known or unknown where the potential of assets is high, but no field studies have been



carried out. The Historic Environment Record will be used when carrying out site assessments to ensure it is highlighted where undesignated heritage assets may occur. The NPPF and national guidance state that applicants will be expected to take designated and undesignated heritage assets into account through assessment and proposed mitigation.

Some planned housing and employment growth will most likely be sited on brownfield land, which will improve the townscape by regenerating derelict sites and may help to restore important historic buildings that are currently at risk. New green infrastructure proposals are likely to be largely beneficial for the historic environment. The overall effect on the historic environment and townscape over the plan period is likely to be neutral.

### **5.3.6 Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity**

Loss of natural habitats due to the development of greenfield sites, water pollution and increased visitor pressure, all have the potential to adversely impact upon local biodiversity, particularly on vulnerable species. However, if existing agricultural sites are intensively farmed as a monoculture, their existing biodiversity value may already be low and the creation of green infrastructure as part of a new development may result in a biodiversity gain.

Norfolk's local plans contain policies specifically to protect and enhance biodiversity as part of the development of the county. For example, Policy 1 of the Greater Norwich Development Partnership's Joint Core Strategy states "development will minimise fragmentation of habitats and seek to conserve or enhance existing environmental assets..." Protection of species and habitats through the Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan will also help to mitigate potential negative effects of development.

Additionally, the Environment act (2021) contains the mandatory requirement for new developments to provide at least 10% biodiversity net gain, which the government's environmental plan sets out is likely to have a net positive impact on overall development in the long-term. Given this, and the strong protection afforded to designated sites by national and international legislation, the lack of an up-to-date local plan is unlikely to have a detrimental impact upon the County's biodiversity.

The protection of internationally designated sites through the Habitats Regulations will prevent or restrict development which could affect the most environmentally sensitive sites. For example, Policy 1 of the Greater Norwich Development Partnership's Joint Core Strategy states "All new development will ensure that there will be no adverse impacts on European and Ramsar designated sites and no adverse impacts on European protected species in the area and beyond including by storm water runoff, water abstraction, or sewage discharge. They will provide for sufficient and appropriate local green infrastructure to minimise visitor pressures."

Policy ENV 03 of the Breckland Local Plan identifies a 1,500m zone from the edge of those parts of the Breckland SPA that support, or are capable of supporting, Stone Curlew. "Development within the SPA boundary, or located less than 1500, away from the SPA boundary or identified areas that have a functional link will not normally be permitted." It also states that "Development within 400m of the SPA that support or are capable or supporting Woodlark and or Nightjar will not normally be permitted."

Intensified development is likely to impact negatively on Norfolk's geodiversity. The integrity of coastal and fluvial landforms and the natural processes that maintain them is likely to be threatened by engineering work to reduce the impacts of rising sea levels and flooding. Finite landforms such as eskers, river terraces and floodplains and their associated sedimentary, palaeo-environmental and Palaeolithic archaeological archives are likely to be threatened by the rising demand for construction aggregate. Built and infrastructural development is likely to lead to a diffuse and increasing damage to natural landform throughout the county, although recording and sampling of excavated sections as part of mitigation measures will lead to increased information about geological strata. The Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan, backed by a National Geodiversity Action Plan, will provide a context for raising public awareness of the importance of the county's Earth heritage, particularly as the number of County Geodiversity Site designations grow.

### **5.3.7 Landscape and Soil**

In recent years, concern has grown about the gradual degradation of both the countryside and urban environment through changing farming practices, drainage of wetlands, increased pressure from transport and the need for new housing and other development. There has been loss of biodiversity and landscape as a result of development. Rural tranquillity is rapidly being eroded from growth and transport pressures. These pressures also lead to loss and fragmentation of habitats, which in turn impact negatively on local biodiversity. Norfolk contains designated landscapes such as the Norfolk Coast AONB, and the Norfolk Broads. It is important to note that these landscapes will also have areas surrounding them which will form part of their setting. The distance of this setting would be dependent on factors such as topography and the nature of the proposed development and its visibility in relation to the designated landscape.

Development has the potential to significantly affect the landscape, particularly if a significant proportion of this growth is built on greenfield sites, and appropriate mitigation strategies are not put in place. However, Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk have sought to put in place strategic policies to steer development into sustainable locations, and landscape quality plays a part in sustainable development. Development which is well matched to its surroundings in terms of scale and existing adjacent development can have minimal adverse impacts on landscape. The Local Planning Authorities have also put forward Development Management policies to improve and enhance Green Infrastructure through developer contributions or as conditions on specific applications. Green Infrastructure creation and improvement has positive benefits on both biodiversity and landscape.

Opportunities exist for sites of low landscape value, such as derelict land, to be redeveloped and this can result in a positive effect on landscape in the long term, especially if such sites incorporate Green Infrastructure creation which may replace features lost many years before in the landscape. The loss of greenfield sites to development is more challenging in landscape terms, but a high quality masterplan design which integrates features such as green infrastructure can reduce any adverse landscape impacts. Often sites on the urban edges which are most sustainable for development are not of the highest landscape value as they have already been degraded by urban uses nearby. While greenfield land is finite and

therefore losses are permanent and irreversible, this must be balanced against the need for sustainable growth for economic and social reasons, and the potential for mitigation to minimise adverse impacts. There is also the potential for restoration schemes for mineral extraction sites to create new high-quality landscapes and include green infrastructure.

The Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk have put in place through their respective Local Plans, policies which elaborate on the national policy contained in the NPPF that valued soils should be protected.

Where minerals or waste development is proposed on agricultural land, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to state a clear preference for it to be located on land of lower agricultural grades 3b, 4 and 5. Mineral extraction is often proposed on lower grade land because it is the stone and sand content of the soils which make it valuable for mineral extraction that also decreases its agricultural quality.

Large scale development on agricultural land in the BMV grades over 20ha must be subject to consultation with Natural England. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to require the operation and restoration of any mineral workings on the best and most versatile agricultural land to be carried out with high standards of soil management to enable restoration to a condition at least as good as its previous agricultural quality. DEFRA guidance is available on the correct handling of soils to ensure that they can be re-instated on restoration. A soil handling strategy is normally required as a condition of such permissions to minimise adverse impacts to high quality soils.

### **5.3.8 Human Health**

Sustainable development underpins the NPPF (2021), and includes making positive improvements in people's quality of life by "ensuring safe and healthy living conditions" (paragraph 119) and "enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs" (Paragraph 92(c)). Mineral extraction and associated activities and waste management operations can play an important part in achieving these objectives. Silica sand is a nationally important mineral for the production of glass used in windows, and in the production of glass fibre, both of which can play a significant part in improving the thermal efficiency of housing. Norfolk contains a number of areas which are within the 20% most deprived in the country for indoor living environment (Figure 5-14) which is a measure of housing condition. Double glazing and improved internal and external insulation can improve housing condition indicators.

Chapter 8 of the NPPF sets out a number of ways in which the planning system can promote healthy communities, much of this is related to the planning of residential developments and associated facilities. However, there are a number of areas where minerals operations could have a positive impact, especially on restoration. In Paragraph 93 access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation are highlighted as making an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. There have been examples in Norfolk of mineral operations facilitating open spaces and recreation areas, such as Whitlingham Country Park. Paragraph 100 of the NPPF states that 'Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way'. A number of mineral operations have provided such links on restoration.

Local Plans in Norfolk contain within them objectives and policies to encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles, e.g., Greater Norwich Development Partnership Joint Core Strategy objective 11 and Policy 7. In terms of human health, obesity and other lifestyle-related health problems (such as diabetes and heart disease) are on the rise and may be further exacerbated by increases in sedentary lifestyles.

Traffic growth may lead to increases in congestion and have the ancillary effect of increasing the number of road traffic accidents and injuries, particularly affecting the most vulnerable in society. The Fourth Local Transport Plan for Norfolk contains targets to increase active modes of transport, reduce road traffic accidents and improve air quality, all of which will work to improve human health.

Article 13 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) requires the protection of human health, which is implemented in Part 6 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) sets out in paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 and Appendix B how waste management authorities should identify suitable sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities and the locational criteria to be considered. Testing the suitability of proposed sites in this way will ensure that waste is handled in a manner which protects human health. In addition, environmental permits which are required for many waste management facilities and regulated by the Environment Agency, ensure that ambient air and water quality meet standards that guard against impacts to the environment and human health.

The NPPF paragraph 211(b) states that “In considering proposals for mineral extraction, mineral planning authorities should: ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on ... human health ... , and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality.” Therefore, in addition to local policies, there are also national policies and legislation in place to ensure that human health is not adversely affected by minerals extraction and waste management facilities.

### **5.3.9 Water and Flood Risk**

The Water Framework Directive aims to deliver long-term protection of the water environment by improving the quality of all waters and requires all coastal and inland waters to reach “good” status by 2015. Negative impacts to the water system under this directive must be identified and a programme of measures established to address all types of impacts. The Environment Agency is subject to meeting targets for river catchment quality through the Water Framework Directive and associated targets should prevent further decline of water quality over the plan period.

Water Cycle Studies have informed the policies in the District Councils’ local plans, including identifying when additional wastewater treatment capacity will be required for new housing developments. Linking the scale of growth with the provision of associated sewerage infrastructure will ensure that water quality is not detrimentally affected by new development.

All local plans are subject to a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, development should be steered to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, and relevant planning applications also require a site specific Flood Risk Assessment, in accordance with the NPPF policies and NPPG. These measures are to ensure that

new development can take place without unacceptable flood risk to the site itself and without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

However, the threat of flood risk is likely to significantly increase over the plan period, due to the effects of climate change.

It is possible for the restoration of mineral workings located in flood risk areas to be designed to increase flood water storage which could have a positive improvement on flood risk.

### **5.3.10 Material Assets**

Both the existing population and planned growth have significant implications for minerals development. Additional minerals extraction will be required to support growth, through the supply of building materials for homes and associated infrastructure.

Planning for minerals extraction helps to ensure the provision of a steady and adequate supply of aggregates that reflect growth patterns. Without allocation of minerals sites, it is unlikely that the demand for minerals throughout the county would be met locally. An inadequate supply of minerals may lead to an increase in the price of aggregates, and/or industrial minerals and lead to imports of material from adjoining counties, with consequent increases in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and additional HGV impacts. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to allocate sufficient mineral extraction sites to meet the forecast need for aggregate minerals over the plan period (to 2038).

For silica sand the operations in Norfolk provide a significant proportion of the national demand for glass sand which ultimately meets a significant demand for window glass. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to allocate sufficient sites and/or areas to meet the forecast need for silica sand over the plan period.

The existing population and planned growth will require suitable waste management facilities, to deal with both the waste generated by construction and demolition operations, and also waste produced by residents, businesses (including agriculture) and associated infrastructure such as schools and health care facilities. The capacity of existing and permitted waste management facilities is calculated to be sufficient to manage the forecast waste arisings during the Plan period to 2038. Therefore, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to contain criteria-based policies against which planning applications for waste management facilities will be determined.

Whilst the production of waste will continue to take place, where and how it is managed will be affected by the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The Waste Framework Directive requires that the management of waste should be moved up the waste hierarchy. Helping to achieve this objective is the responsibility of all waste producers, operators of waste management facilities and local planning authorities as well as waste planning authorities and waste disposal authorities.

## 6. Task A3: Sustainability Problems, Issues and Recommendations

### 6.1 Identification of Sustainability Problems

In the course of collecting sustainability baseline information, a number of problems and issues emerged which will clearly affect Norfolk and its sustainable development in the future. These are set out in the table below and include recommendations through which the Minerals and Waste Local Plan can mitigate or reduce these sustainability problems and issues.

**Table 6 – Sustainability problems, issues and recommendations**

SA/SEA Topic	Problems	Issues	Recommendation
Climate	Norfolk is predicted to have warmer, drier summers and wetter, warmer winters. Sea level is predicted to rise as a result of climate change. More extreme weather events are also likely.	<p>Ensuring that minerals and waste facilities minimise greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible and contribute towards the mitigation of climate change</p> <p>Reduce landfilling biodegradable waste</p> <p>Reduce road transportation of minerals and waste where practicable</p> <p>Virtually all silica sand is transported out of Norfolk by rail.</p> <p>Encourage energy efficient buildings</p> <p>Encourage low carbon or renewable energy sources</p>	<p>Sites proposed for mineral extraction or waste management facilities which are most likely to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change should be favoured in the NM&amp;WLP.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change mitigation and adaption must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
Air	Air Quality Management Areas designated in Swaffham, King's Lynn and Norwich due to traffic congestion.	<p>Minimising air pollution emissions from minerals and waste operations and transportation</p> <p>Ensuring that no new Air Quality Management Areas are declared as a result of development</p> <p>The majority of silica sand is transported out of Norfolk by rail.</p>	<p>Sites proposed for mineral extraction or waste management facilities which are most likely to minimise air pollution emissions, avoid the risk of breaching air quality thresholds, and avoid AQMAs should be favoured in the NM&amp;WLP.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on transport, the highway network and air quality must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process, including any potential for waterborne transportation.</p>



<b>SA/SEA Topic</b>	<b>Problems</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<b>Population</b>	<p>Deprivation is higher in the urban areas of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and Thetford.</p> <p>The potential for minerals and waste development to impact on local amenity, including cumulative impacts</p> <p>Increasing population requiring additional housing and associated facilities</p>	<p>Ensuring that minerals and waste developments do not adversely affect the amenity of local communities, through their location and operations, including air quality, noise, vibration, odour and transport impacts</p> <p>Take account of cumulative impacts</p>	<p>The amenity impacts of proposed waste management facilities and proposed minerals sites must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p> <p>The amenity impacts of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policy implementation must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
<b>Historic Environment</b>	<p>The potential for minerals and waste development to affect heritage assets and their settings</p>	<p>Protecting and enhancing both designated and undesignated heritage assets through appropriate location and design of minerals and waste developments</p> <p>Recognise that areas may contain unknown archaeological assets which may be adversely affected without investigation and appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>Provide enhancement of the setting of heritage assets through restoration schemes</p> <p>Opportunities arising through development to understand heritage assets and archaeology</p>	<p>The impact of mineral extraction and waste management facilities on the historic environment must be considered in determining the acceptability of proposed sites in the NM&amp;WLP.</p> <p>This includes assessment and investigation in areas with a potential to contain unknown archaeological assets. However, extraction can enable the investigation of heritage assets and archaeological finds.</p> <p>The investigation of heritage and archaeological assets may provide an important resource for scientific study and education.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on the historic environment must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
<b>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>	<p>Land take for development</p> <p>Water pollution affecting nature conservation designations</p> <p>Loss of finite geodiversity resources</p>	<p>The protection of habitats, species and geodiversity features as part of minerals and waste development planning</p>	<p>The impact of mineral extraction and waste management facilities on designated sites and priority habitats and species must be considered in determining the acceptability of proposed sites and areas in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>

<b>SA/SEA Topic</b>	<b>Problems</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
		<p>Providing enhancement of biodiversity, habitats and geodiversity features as part of minerals and waste development, including through the enabling of scientific study and a part of restoration schemes</p>	<p>Opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity, habitats, species and geodiversity through restoration schemes.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on designated sites and priority habitats and species must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
<b>Landscape</b>	<p>Gradual loss of countryside, landscape and tranquillity to development</p> <p>The potential for minerals and waste development to impact on the Broads, the AONB and Heritage Coast as well as landscape character</p>	<p>Protecting and enhancing landscape through appropriate location and design of minerals and waste developments, including landscaping schemes</p> <p>Provide enhancement through restoration schemes</p>	<p>The impact of sites proposed for mineral extraction or waste management facilities on the landscape must be considered in determining the acceptability of the proposed sites (taking into account opportunities for improvement on restoration).</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on the landscape must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
<b>Human Health</b>	<p>High levels of health deprivation in the urban areas of Norwich, King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth.</p> <p>Poor housing quality in parts of Norwich, North Norfolk, King's Lynn and West Norfolk and Breckland.</p>	<p>Ensuring that minerals and waste facilities do not exacerbate health deprivation</p> <p>Take into account cumulative impacts</p> <p>Provide enhancement to public open space, public rights of way and recreation through restoration</p> <p>Assessing any potential risks to human health from gas emissions from mineral extraction and waste management facilities, including from previous land uses.</p>	<p>The impact of mineral extraction proposals on human health and well-being must be considered in determining the acceptability of proposed sites in the NM&amp;WLP.</p> <p>The impact of M&amp;W planning policies on human health and well-being must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p> <p>Ensuring appropriate mitigation through the use of protective measures to protect human health from any potential gas emissions.</p>

<b>SA/SEA Topic</b>	<b>Problems</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<b>Water, Soil</b>	<p>Only a small percentage of the rivers in Norfolk have been classified as good status or better status by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Significant proportion of the county is covered by Groundwater Protection Zones</p> <p>Need to preserve Norfolk's best and most versatile agricultural land</p>	<p>Ensuring that minerals and waste development do not negatively affect surface water quantity or quality</p> <p>Ensuring that minerals and waste development do not negatively affect groundwater quantity or quality</p> <p>Ensuring that development does not permanently reduce the proportion of high-quality agricultural land</p>	<p>The impact of mineral extraction and waste management on groundwater, surface water and soil quality must be considered in determining the acceptability of proposed sites in the NM&amp;WLP.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on groundwater, surface water and soil quality must be considered in the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<p>Lower levels of aggregate production since 2007 than before 2007.</p>	<p>Safeguarding mineral resources, extraction sites and infrastructure from being sterilised or prejudiced by non-mineral development</p> <p>Variable production of recycled and secondary aggregates</p> <p>Variable production of sand and gravel since 2008</p> <p>Gradually increasing production of silica sand</p> <p>Crushed rock for road building is mainly imported to Norfolk by rail</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of the adopted policy on minerals safeguarding as part of the NM&amp;WLP process.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on planning for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals and industrial minerals should be assessed as part of the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<p>Need to continue to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy and especially reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill.</p> <p>Need to enable waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle</p>	<p>Safeguarding existing significant waste management facilities from being prejudiced by non-waste development</p> <p>Need sufficient facilities to enable waste to be managed as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable and in accordance with the proximity principle</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of the adopted policy on safeguarding waste management facilities as part of the NM&amp;WLP process.</p> <p>The impact of Norfolk's M&amp;W planning policies on driving waste management up the waste hierarchy and meeting the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity must be assessed as part of the NM&amp;WLP process.</p>

## **7. Task A4: Development of SA/SEA Framework**

### **7.1 Developing Sustainability Objectives**

The SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators, but they are a recognised way in which environmental, social and economic effects can be described, analysed and compared. The sustainability objectives describe a statement of intention and the desired direction of change, whilst indicators will be used to measure the performance of the minerals and waste policies against the objectives and also to predict their effects on sustainability.

To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, objectives should cover biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and interrelationships between them. A set of sustainability objectives and indicators were used in the Sustainability Appraisals of the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, Minerals Site Specific Allocations and Waste Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Documents. The objectives were developed taking into account the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework objectives (detailed in Table 7), objectives from other relevant plans, policies and programmes, and local environmental, social and economic issues identified as part of the baseline analysis. These objectives are also the starting point for the appraisal of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Following the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes and the baseline conditions analysis, it is considered that the existing SA Objectives continue to be suitable for use in the assessment of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

<b>SEA Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</b>
Climate	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change
Air	SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards
Population	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion
Population	SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion
Cultural Heritage	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity
Biodiversity, landscape, soil, population	SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and afteruse of minerals sites [and waste sites where applicable]
Landscape	SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape
Human Health	SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk
Water, soil	SA10: To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk
Material Assets	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources
Climate, Population, Human Health	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development
Population	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

**Table 7: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

## 7.2 Scoring of SA objectives

A range of factors are included in the scoring of the SA objectives, and the general considerations are listed in the following tables. There are three tables of SA Objectives, one for the assessment of specific sites and areas of search for mineral extraction, one for the assessment of specific sites for waste management facilities and one for the assessment of planning policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Table 8 shown below, details the factors that will be taken into account in assessing proposed specific site allocations, preferred areas and areas of search for mineral extraction or specific sites for waste management facilities. (This is not an exhaustive list – individual sites may have particular individual elements to be taken into account).

By definition, minerals development is only a temporary use of land; all minerals planning permissions are time-limited. The Sustainability Appraisal assessments of proposed mineral extraction sites will therefore be divided into two: the extraction phase (the development and operation of the site, which broadly covers the ‘short’ and ‘medium’ terms); and the post-extraction phase (which broadly covers the ‘long’ term period of restoration and afteruse).

**Table 8: SA scoring factors for the assessment of minerals sites and areas**

SA Objective	Factors taken into account in scoring
SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance from urban areas and main towns (or the existing processing plant for silica sand) as a general proxy for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: &lt;5km ++; 5-10km +; 10-15km 0; 15-20km -; &gt;20km --</li> <li>▪ Would restoration include any areas of woodland which could act as a carbon sink?</li> </ul>
SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would working the site worsen air quality generally? Would it impact on any already-designated AQMA or potentially lead to the designation of a new AQMA?</li> </ul>
SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would the site be close enough to dwellings to impact adversely on the amenity of residents?</li> <li>▪ Sensitive receptors: over 250m 0, between 100 to 250m -, within 100m - -</li> </ul>
SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would working the site have any impact on (social) accessibility and social exclusion?</li> </ul>



SA Objective	Factors taken into account in scoring
SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would working the site impact on local townscapes?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site impact adversely on any Conservation Areas/listed buildings/Historic Parks &amp; Gardens?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site impact on non-designated heritage assets?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site impact adversely on any designated archaeological sites?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site potentially impact on unknown archaeological sites?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site potentially enable the discovery of new archaeological finds?</li> <li>▪ Heritage assets: Over 500m 0, between 250m to 500m -, under 250m --</li> </ul>
SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would working the site impact adversely on designated ecological or geological/geomorphological sites (through damage), or on species or habitats?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site allow access to useful geological/geomorphological assets?</li> <li>▪ Would appropriate restoration offer opportunities for ecological gains?</li> </ul>
SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and after use of minerals sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would restoration deliver any landscape/ ecological/ geological/ recreation / green infrastructure benefits instead of just restoration back to agricultural land?</li> </ul>
SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would working the site affect adversely the countryside and landscape, particularly designated landscape?</li> <li>• Would restoration offer opportunities to improve the quality of countryside and landscape?</li> </ul>
SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would health and amenity (including impact on the amenity when walking on footpaths) of residents/ visitors be affected?</li> <li>• Would restoration offer any opportunities for 'gains' (e.g. new footpaths)?</li> </ul>
SA10: To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would surface water and/or groundwater quality be affected during the operational stage?</li> <li>▪ Would previous land uses pose a risk to the water environment as a result of development on the site.</li> <li>▪ Would soils of 'best and most versatile' soil quality (grades 1, 2 and 3a) be affected or lost?</li> </ul>
SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance from urban areas and main towns (or the processing plant at Leziate for silica sand) as a proxy for efficient use of mineral: &lt;5km ++; 5-10km +; 10-15km 0; 15-20km -; &gt;20km --</li> </ul>

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Factors taken into account in scoring</b>
SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would the site be affected by flooding itself (noting that the NPPG classifies sand and gravel extraction as 'water compatible' development) or result in increased flood flows elsewhere?</li> <li>▪ Would restoration involving the creation of water bodies provide additional flood storage capacity?</li> </ul>
SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would working the site provide new employment opportunities?</li> <li>▪ Would working the site help contribute to economic growth generally in Norfolk (e.g. by facilitating the development of new roads, houses etc)?</li> </ul>

Table 9 details the factors that will be taken into account in assessing the proposed planning policies and strategic alternatives in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan against each SA Objective. The planning policies cover: general issues relevant to both minerals and waste management developments, minerals specific policies and waste management specific policies. The Sustainability Appraisal assessments for the policies will be divided into three: short term, medium term and long term.

**Table 9: SA scoring factors for the assessment of policies**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Factors taken into account in scoring</b>
SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect emissions to air from transport?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy encourage energy efficient buildings and the provision of energy from renewable or low carbon sources?</li> </ul>
SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect air quality generally?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect any already-designated AQMA or potentially lead to the designation of a new AQMA?</li> </ul>
SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect the amenity of residents?</li> </ul>
SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect (social) accessibility and social exclusion?</li> </ul>
SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect local townscapes?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect any Conservation Areas/listed buildings/Historic Parks &amp; Gardens?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect any designated archaeological sites?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy potentially enable the discovery of new archaeological finds?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Factors taken into account in scoring
SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect designated ecological sites, or on species or habitats?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy enhance biodiversity (e.g. creation of new target habitat on site restoration)?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect geological/ geomorphological sites?</li> </ul>
SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and after use of minerals sites [and waste management sites where applicable]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy deliver any landscape/ ecological/ geological/ recreation/ green infrastructure benefits on restoration instead of just restoration back to agricultural land?</li> </ul>
SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would implementation of the policy affect the countryside and landscape, particularly designated landscape?</li> <li>• Would implementation of the policy improve the quality of countryside and landscape?</li> </ul>
SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would health and amenity (including impact on the amenity when walking on footpaths) of residents/ visitors be affected by implementation of the policy?</li> <li>• Would implementation of the policy lead to opportunities for 'gains' (e.g. new footpaths or public open space on site restoration)?</li> </ul>
SA10: To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect surface water and/or groundwater quality?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect soils of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a)?</li> </ul>
SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy ensure that waste is managed as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy be in accordance with the proximity principle for waste?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect the safeguarding of known mineral resources, mineral extraction sites and associated infrastructure?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect the use of secondary and recycled aggregates?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy provide a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and silica sand?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect the highway network and road users?</li> </ul>
SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy affect flood risk at minerals or waste management sites, or affect flood risk elsewhere?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy lead to the creation of additional flood storage capacity?</li> </ul>

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Factors taken into account in scoring</b>
SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy provide new employment opportunities?</li> <li>▪ Would implementation of the policy contribute to economic growth generally in Norfolk (e.g. by facilitating the development of new roads, houses etc)?</li> </ul>

**Table 10: SA scoring factors for the assessment of sites for waste management facilities**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Factors taken into account in scoring</b>
SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distance from urban areas and main towns as a general proxy for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: &lt;5km ++; 5- 10km +; 10-15km 0; 15-20km -; &gt;20km --</li> </ul>
SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would the proposed waste management site worsen air quality generally? Would it impact on any already-designated AQMA or potentially lead to the designation of a new AQMA?</li> </ul>
SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would the proposed waste management site be close enough to dwellings to impact adversely on the amenity of residents? Sensitive receptors: over 250m 0, between 100 to 250m -, within 100m - -</li> </ul>
SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would development of the proposed waste management site have any impact on (social) accessibility and social exclusion?</li> </ul>
SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would development of the site impact on local townscapes?</li> <li>▪ Would development of the site impact adversely affect any Conservation Areas/listed buildings/Historic Parks &amp; Gardens?</li> <li>▪ Would development of the site impact on non-designated heritage assets?</li> <li>▪ Would development of the site impact adversely on any designated archaeological sites?</li> <li>▪ Would the site potentially impact on unknown archaeological sites?</li> </ul> <p>Heritage assets: Over 500m 0, between 250m to 500m -, under 250m --</p>
SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would development of the site impact adversely on designated ecological or geological/geomorphological sites (through damage), or on species or habitats?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Factors taken into account in scoring
SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and after use of minerals sites [and waste management sites where applicable]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would development of the site deliver any landscape/ ecological/ geological/ recreation / green infrastructure benefits on restoration instead of just restoration back to agricultural land?</li> </ul>
SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would development of the site adversely affect the countryside and landscape, particularly designated landscape?</li> <li>• Would development of the site improve the quality of countryside and landscape?</li> </ul>
SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would health and amenity (including impact on the amenity when walking on footpaths) of residents/ visitors be affected by implementation of the policy?</li> </ul>
SA10: To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would surface water and/or groundwater quality be affected by development of the site?</li> <li>• Would previous land uses pose a risk to the water environment as a result of development on the site?</li> <li>• Would soils of 'best and most versatile' soil quality (grades 1, 2 and 3a) be affected or lost?</li> </ul>
SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would development of the site ensure that waste is managed as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable?</li> <li>• Would development of the site be in accordance with the proximity principle for waste?</li> <li>• Distance from urban areas and main towns as a proxy for efficient use of waste: &lt;5km ++; 5- 10km +; 10-15km 0; 15-20km -; &gt;20km --</li> </ul>
SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the site be affected by flooding itself or result in increased flood flows elsewhere</li> </ul>
SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Would development of the site provide new employment opportunities?</li> <li>▪ Would development of the site contribute to economic growth generally in Norfolk?</li> </ul>

In the Minerals and Waste Local Plan each proposed policy, specific site and area and area of search will be assessed against each SA/SEA Objective to determine where they are likely to have a positive, neutral or negative effect. The proposed strategic alternatives, specific sites, areas and policies will be assessed according to short term, medium term and long-term effects on the SA/SEA Objectives and will be scored against each SA Objective as follows:

++	Significant positive effect
+	Positive effect
-	Negative effect
--	Significant negative effect
0	No effect
+/-	Positive and negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

As well as primary sustainability effects, the assessment will also take into account secondary, tertiary, cumulative and synergistic effects in other areas.

## 8. Glossary

**Air Quality Management Areas:** Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

**Ancient woodland:** An area of woodland which has had a continuous history of tree cover since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).

**Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):** designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for the purposes of preserving and enhancing their natural beauty.

**Area of Search:** areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply. If it is not possible to designate Specific Sites, or Preferred Areas, the alternative way to plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals is to designate Areas of Search.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of all life on earth (mammals, birds, fish, invertebrates, plants etc)

**Conservation Area:** An area designated by the Local Planning Authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as possessing special architectural or historical interest.

**County Wildlife Site:** A site of local importance for wildlife. Outside SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites are the best sites for wildlife in Norfolk. Sites are designated using stringent criteria, by a committee composed of the Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Norfolk County Council, Natural England, the Norfolk Biological Records Centre, and the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership.

**Cumulative Impact:** The combined impacts of a number of developments on the environment, amenity, health, traffic etc.

**Development Management:** The process through which the Local Planning Authority determines whether a proposal for development should be granted planning permission, taking into account the development plan and any other material considerations.

**Development Plan:** This is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans that have been made and published spatial development strategies. The development plan set out the planning policies and proposals for the development and use of land.

**Examination:** The Local Plan will be subject to an independent examination by an independent planning inspector. The recommendations in the Inspectors report will inform the final adopted version, but are no longer legally-binding.

**Geodiversity:** The variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms, together with the natural processes which shape the landscape.

**Groundwater:** Water within soil, sediments or rocks below the ground surface. Water contained within underground strata is referred to as an aquifer.

**Groundwater Source Protection Zone:** The Environment Agency divides groundwater source catchments into four zones. These are based on the number of



days taken by any pollutant to flow to the potable water abstraction borehole. Source protection Zone 1 is defined as a zone within which any contamination would reach the borehole within 50 days. This applies to groundwater at and below the watertable. This zone has a minimum 50 metre protection radius around the borehole. These zones are designed to provide control over activities taking place near boreholes which could result in contamination reaching the public water supply.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment):** The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 require an Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a designated Habitats Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.

**Heritage asset:** Includes World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation. Heritage assets can also be undesignated.

**Landbank:** A stock of mineral reserves with planning permission for their extraction.

**Listed building:** A building or other structure officially designated as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance using provisions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed buildings may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission being granted by the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority must also consider if development nearby could cause adverse impacts to the listed building, and whether mitigation could address these impacts.

**Local Development Scheme:** Describes the Local Plan documents which the authority intends to prepare and the timetable for their preparation.

**Local Planning Authority:** An organisation with statutory planning powers, i.e. the relevant County, District, Borough or Unitary Council.

**Local Plan:** The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

**Mineral Consultation Area:** A geographical area based on a Mineral Safeguarding Area where the district or borough council should consult the Mineral Planning Authority for any proposals for non-mineral development.

**Mineral Safeguarding Area:** An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

**Mineral Planning Authority:** An organisation with statutory planning powers relating to minerals development, in most areas the County or Unitary Council.

**Mitigation:** Measures to reduce, avoid or remedy any adverse impacts caused by development.

**National Planning Policy Framework:** This document sets out the Government's planning policies for England and the most recent version was published in July 2021. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of Local and Neighbourhood Plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

**National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG):** A web-based resource published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on 6 March 2014 and updated as needed. It is available at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

**Permitted reserves:** Saleable minerals in the ground with planning permission for extraction. Usually expressed in million tonnes.

**Planning conditions:** Conditions attached to a planning permission for the purpose of regulating and controlling the development.

**Preferred Areas:** If it is not possible to designate Specific Sites, the next way to plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals is to designate preferred areas, which are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction.

**Proximity principle:** This is the requirement for waste to be disposed of in one of nearest appropriate installations and mixed municipal waste collected from private households to be recovered in one of the nearest appropriate installations. The proximity principle is defined in the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

**Ramsar sites:** Wetlands of international importance as waterfowl habitat designated under the Ramsar International Convention on Wetlands (1971).

**Restoration:** Operations designed to return an area to an acceptable environmental state, whether for the resumption of the former land use or for a new use following mineral working. Involves the reinstatement of land by contouring, the spreading of soils or soil making materials etc.

**Scheduled Monuments:** Nationally important monuments and archaeological areas protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

**Setting of a heritage asset:** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

**Specific Sites:** where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction. This is the preferred way to plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals as it provides the necessary certainty on when and where development may take place.

**Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI):** Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 on account of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

**Special Areas of Conservation (SAC):** An SSSI of international importance defined by regulation 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been given special protection as important conservation sites.

**Special Protection Areas (SPA):** An SSSI of international importance classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

**Statement of Community Involvement:** A document that sets out a local planning authority's intended consultation strategy for different elements of the planning process. This is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment:** A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

**Submission:** A stage of the Local Plan preparation process where the plan is 'submitted' to the Secretary of State for independent examination by a planning inspector.

**Sustainability Appraisal:** An evaluation process for assessing the environmental, social, economic and other sustainability effects of plans and programmes. This is a statutory requirement.

## **Appendix A: Key messages in the review of policies, plans and programmes linked to existing SA objectives and the implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal.**

The sustainability appraisal objectives have been referred to in a shortened form in this appendix, as follows:

SA1: Climate change = SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change

SA2: Air quality = SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards

SA3: Amenity = SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion

SA4: Accessibility and social exclusion = SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion

SA5: Townscape and historic environment = SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment

SA6: Biodiversity and geodiversity = SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity

SA7: Restoration and afteruse = SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and afteruse of minerals sites [and waste sites where applicable]

SA8: Countryside and landscape = SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape

SA9: Health and amenity = SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk

SA10: Soil and water quality = SA10: To protect and enhance water and soil quality in Norfolk

SA11: Sustainable use of resources = SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources

SA12: Flood risk = SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development

SA13: Employment and economic growth = SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

## International and European Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971) (amended 1982)	SA5: townscape and historic environment SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA10: soil and water quality	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (also known as the Convention on Wetlands) is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.  It has three main 'pillars' of activity: the designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar Sites. the promotion of the wise use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise use of wetlands and their resources.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
UN Climate Change Conference Glasgow (COP26, 2021)	SA1: climate change	COP26 is the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, all countries agreed to the “Glasgow Climate Pact” to keep 1.5C alive. This pact is manifested across the three UN Climate treaties (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement).	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Copenhagen Accord (2009)	SA1: climate change	The Copenhagen Accord contained several key elements on which there was strong convergence of the views of governments. This included the long-term goal of limiting the maximum global average temperature increase to no more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. In 2009 the goal was to cut carbon emissions by 20% below	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		2006 levels by 2020: an equivalent of 3% below 1990 levels by 2020. The goal was later changed in early 2010 to 17% of 2005 levels by 2020; an equivalent of 2.5% above 1990 levels.	
The Paris Agreement (2016)	SA1: climate change	The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to preindustrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the agreement. Ensure that the requirements of the agreement are reflected in the SA framework.
UNECE Convention on Access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in Environmental matters (Aarhus Convention) (1998)	SA4: Accessibility and social inclusion	The Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on PRTRs empower people with the rights to access information, participate in decision-making in environmental matters and to seek justice. They are the only legally binding global instruments on environmental democracy	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	SA5: townscape and historic environment	The most significant feature of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is that it links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The Convention recognises the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2005) Doha amendment (2012)	SA1: climate change	The protocol aims to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The protocol sets targets for the reduction of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.	It needs to be ensured that the impacts of the plan on greenhouse gas emissions are considered and that efforts are made to minimise emissions from minerals activities – e.g., through transport considerations and site restoration.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979, amended 1985, 1988) Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats (1979)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	CMS provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. CMS specialises in the conservation of migratory species, their habitats and migration routes.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
UNECE 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, as amended on 4 May 2012	SA1: climate change	The Protocol sets national emission ceilings for 2010 up to 2020 for four pollutants: sulphur (SO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ).	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Wild Birds Directive (2009) Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	This instrument makes changes to the three existing instruments which transpose the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives so that they continue to work (are operable) upon the UK's exit from the European Union (EU)	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		Provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe, including their habitats	
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15, 2021)	SA5: townscape and historic environment SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	The convention has three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
UN Millennium Declaration (2000)	SA8: countryside and landscape	The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the declaration. Ensure that the requirements of the declaration are reflected in the SA framework.
Rio+20 'Future we want' (2012)	SA3: amenity SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA9: health and amenity SA11: sustainable use resources SA13: employment and economic growth	Through this summit, the United Nations sought to help national governments to rethink economic development and find ways to stop polluting the planet and depleting its natural resources.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the summit. Ensure that the requirements of the summit are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Johannesburg Declaration on Health and Sustainable development (United Nations 2002)	SA7: restoration and afteruse	<p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• change production and consumption patterns.</li> <li>• protect and manage natural resources.</li> <li>• And protect biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>The protection and conservation of biodiversity features, the adoption of energy efficiency measures and a switch to renewable energy/electricity sources are key components of sustainable development. This declaration is an important reference for the SA when undertaking relevant policy appraisals.</p>
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2014)	SA1: climate change	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC (2001) (Ratified in 2008)	SA1: climate change	<p>Requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. In preparing plans or programmes subject to the Directive authorities must prepare a report on the likely significant environmental effects, consult, and take the report and the consultation results into account during the preparation and adoption process</p>	<p>Environmental assessment in accordance with the SEA Directive. SEA requirements included in SA.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC (2002)	SA8: countryside and landscape	The END aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise”.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 (2020)	SA1: climate change SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	The plan intends to protect nature and reserve the degradation of ecosystems. It aims to create a path of recovery by 2030 and contains specific actions and commitments.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of wild Flora & Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	The Habitats Directive aims to conserve fauna, flora, and natural habitats of EU importance. The directive is to establish a network of protected Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) across Europe to be known as Natura 2000 sites.	The M&WLP should seek to avoid mineral extraction locations which would impact on sites of international or national importance.
Directive on the Protection of Groundwater (2006), amended annex 2014	SA12: flood risk SA10: soil and water quality	This Directive establishes a regime which sets groundwater quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Groundwater Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Floods Directive (2007)	SA12: flood risk	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage, and economic activity associated with floods in the Community	Flood risk policy in the Local Plan should be informed by the approach within the EU Floods Directive to align with European practices for flood prevention and management.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Bathing water Directive (2006), currently reviewing EU rules on bathing water (as at Nov 2021). 2006/7/EC (2006)	SA10: soil and water quality	Since the 1970s, the EU has had rules in place to safeguard public health and clean bathing waters. The revised Bathing Water Directive (BWD) of 2006 updated and simplified these rules. It requires Members States to monitor and assess the bathing water for at least two parameters of (faecal) bacteria.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Renewables Directive (2018)	SA11: sustainable use of resources	The directive established a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU and set a binding target of 32% for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in the EU's gross final consumption of energy in 2030	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008) Commission Implementing Decision 2019/1004 (2019)	SA11: sustainable use of resources	The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste.</li> <li>• To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society.</li> <li>• To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management.</li> </ul>	The SA framework to include objectives to minimise the production of waste and promotion of recycling.
Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) (1999)	SA11: sustainable use of resources	The Landfill Directive aims to protect both human health and the environment. It aims to prevent, or reduce as much as possible, any negative impact from landfill on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and human health. It does this by introducing rigorous operational and technical requirements.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Directive on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries 2006/21/EC (2006)</p>	<p>SA11: sustainable use of resources</p>	<p>Requirements set out in the Directive include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that safety measures are in place which protect the environment and avoid possible accidents. If there is a significant risk of accident, a major accident prevention policy must be developed.</li> <li>• To create a site restoration plan; and</li> <li>• To guarantee that sufficient funds are available to restore the land to a satisfactory state.</li> </ul>	<p>During the site selection stage, the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority should ensure that locations are chosen which can be suitably restored. During the site development stage relevant plans and permits must be adhered to which ensure the proper handling of waste, accident prevention and site restoration.</p>
<p>Air Quality Framework Directive – on ambient air quality and management 1996/62/EC 2004/107/EC Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC Commission Implementing Decision 2011/850/EC Commission Directive 2015/1480/EC</p>	<p>SA1: climate change SA2: Air Quality SA10: soil and water quality</p>	<p>The Directive includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the Fourth Daughter Directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives.</li> <li>• New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target.</li> <li>• The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values.</li> <li>• The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> </ul>	<p>The development framework must consider how the plan will influence local air quality and seek to minimise the impact of relevant development on air quality.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Nitrates Directive (1991) Commission report on the implementation of Nitrates Directive (2021)</p>	<p>SA2: air quality SA10: soil and water quality</p>	<p>The Nitrates Directive (1991) aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.</p>	<p>Treatment of wastewater in this way is a necessity for developments over a population size threshold to adhere to the EU directive. Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Urban Wastewater Directive (1991)</p>	<p>SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk</p>	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Collection and treatment of wastewater in all agglomerations of more than 2000 population equivalents (p.e.).</li> <li>• Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations more than 10,000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments.</li> <li>• A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems.</li> <li>• Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and</li> <li>• Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated wastewater re-use whenever it is appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Treatment and recycling water in this way is a necessity for developments over a population threshold to adhere to the EU directive.</p> <p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	<p>This directive seeks to protect inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater. Aims of the Directive include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands</li> <li>• Promote sustainable water use.</li> <li>• Enhance, protect, and improve the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction or phasing out of discharges, emissions, and losses of priority substances.</li> <li>• Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further contamination; and</li> <li>• Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</li> </ul>	The Minerals and Waste Planning Authority will have a role to play in protecting and managing water resources. The aim should be to protect and improve water quality in accordance with national legislation arising from the WFD.
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008) (amended 2017)	SA10: soil and water quality SA12: flood risk	The Marine Strategy Framework Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Directive on the Incineration of Waste (2000)	SA2: air quality SA11: sustainable use of resources	The aim of the WI Directive is to prevent or to reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment caused by the incineration and co-incineration of waste. The Directive also sets	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		controls on releases to water resulting from the treatment of the waste gases.	
Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (2010)	SA1: climate change SA11: sustainable use of resources	It was intended to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, reduce carbon emissions, and reduce the impact of climate change. All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018)	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2004)	SA3: Amenity SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European cooperation on landscape issues	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA framework.
Clean Air Policy Package (2013)	SA1: climate change SA2: air quality	The clean air package aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU. The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control Directive 2008/1/EC (2008)	SA2: air quality SA10: soil and water quality	Requires industrial and agricultural activities with high pollution potential to have a permit. This permit can only be issued if certain environmental conditions are met, so that the companies themselves bear responsibility for preventing and reducing any pollution they may cause.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC),	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	<p>The Groundwater Directive complements the Water Framework Directive. It requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a monitoring of groundwater using existing data and baseline data required by the Water Framework Directive,</li> <li>• pollution trends to be reversed so that environmental objectives are achieved by 2015 using the measurements set out in the WFD.</li> <li>• The prevention and limitation of pollution inputs into groundwater.</li> </ul>	The Minerals and Waste Planning Authority will have a role to play in protecting and managing water resources. The aim should be to protect and improve water quality in accordance with national legislation arising from the directive
IPCC's Fifth Assessment report on Climate Change (2014) (Sixth due in 2022)	SA1: climate change	The report evaluates how patterns of risks and potential benefits are shifting due to climate change and looks at how impacts and risks related to climate change can be reduced and managed through adaptation and mitigation.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the report regarding climate change. Ensure that the requirements of the report are reflected in the SA framework.
EU 2030 Framework for climate and energy (2014)	SA1: climate change	<p>The 2030 climate and energy framework include EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030. brings environmental and health benefits – e.g., through reduced air pollution.</p> <p>Key targets for 2030:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels)</li> <li>2. At least 32% share for renewable energy</li> <li>3. At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency</li> </ol>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the framework. Ensure that the requirements of the framework are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage of Europe (1985) (Revised 1992)	SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	The Convention aimed to conserve and enhance archaeological heritage. A key objective of the convention was to identify and maintain inventory of the heritage and legislate measures for protection.	The Plan policies need to maintain, protect, enhance and conserve Norfolk's archaeological heritage. Ensure that the SA framework includes protection of archaeology.

### National Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA7: restoration and afteruse	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the primary legislation which protects animals, plants, and habitats in the UK	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Act. Ensure that the requirements of the Act are reflected in the SA framework.
Climate Change Act (2008)	SA1: climate change SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The Climate Change Act 2008 is the basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to climate change. It requires that emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are reduced and that climate change risks are adapted to. The Act also establishes the framework to deliver on these requirements.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
Planning Act (2008)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA7, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Act created a change to the functioning of the planning system including the establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Localism Act (2011)	SA7: restoration and afteruse SA9: health and amenity SA13: employment and economic growth	The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision-making powers from central government control to individuals and communities	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
National Policy Statement for wastewater (2013)	SA9: health and amenity SA11: sustainable use of resources	The NPS for wastewater sets out framework for the provision of wastewater infrastructure. It will be used by the decision maker as the primary basis for deciding development consent applications for wastewater developments that fall within the definition of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) as defined in the Planning Act 2008.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the statement. Ensure that the requirements of the statement are reflected in the SA framework.
National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (2013)	SA9: health and amenity SA11: sustainable use of resources	The NPS sets out the strategic need and justification of Government Policy for the provision of hazardous waste infrastructure. It also provides guidance for potential developers and advises on what should be included in their assessment of the potential impacts. It will be used to guide decisions made by the Planning Inspectorate.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the National Policy Statement. Ensure that the requirements of the statement are reflected in the SA framework.
Countryside & Rights of Way Act (2000)	SA5: townscape and historic environment SA9: health and amenity	The Act gives a public right of access to land mapped as 'open country' (mountain, moor, heath and down) or registered common land	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Act. Ensure that the requirements of the Act are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Clean Air Strategy (2019)	<p>SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards</p> <p>SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk</p>	<p>The Strategy recognises the importance of clean air in relation to health, life, the environment and the economy. It sets out the actions that are required to meet the targets for fine particulate matter, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds by 2030 and 2050. Actions are focussed on reducing and managing emissions to protect human health and the environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut public exposure to particulate matter pollution</li> <li>• Reduce nitrogen deposition and tackle the environmental impacts of air pollution</li> <li>• Monitor and report the impacts of air pollution on natural habitats</li> <li>• Provide guidance for local authorities to assess and mitigate, through the planning system, the cumulative impacts of nitrogen deposition on natural habitats.</li> </ul>	<p>The NM&amp;WLP and SA should consider specific actions relating to the key objectives of the Clean Air Strategy. The general aim of the strategy to protect human health and the environment should be incorporated within the SA objectives.</p>
England Tree Action Plan (2021)	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<p>The England tree action plan sets out DEFRA's long-term vision for trees, woodlands and forests in England and the actions that will be taken during up to 2024 to achieve their ambition. The plan provides a strategic framework for implementing the Nature for Climate Fund and outlines over 80 policy actions the government is taking over this Parliament to help deliver this vision.</p>	<p>The tree action plan should be read in conjunction with the NPPF requirement for planning policies and that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees. Policies and objectives should generally seek to protect and enhance Norfolk's tree provision.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Meeting our future water needs: a National Framework for water resources (2020) – main report	<p>SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change</p> <p>SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk</p>	<p>The framework explores England’s long-term water needs for public water supplies, agriculture, the power and industry sectors and environmental protection. It contributes to 2 of the pledges in the government’s 25-year Environment Plan. It creates a move towards regional planning to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing resilience to drought</li> <li>• greater environmental improvement</li> <li>• reducing long-term water usage</li> <li>• reducing leakage</li> <li>• Reducing the use of drought permits and orders</li> <li>• Increasing supplies</li> </ul>	<p>NM&amp;WLP policies and SA objectives should support improvements in water efficiency and contribute towards the general aims of the document.</p>
The Extractive Industries – 6th Report (Select Committee for BIS, 2014)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The report focuses on three main themes: Global extractive companies listing in London, Extracting in the UK and Skills	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the report. Ensure that the requirements of the report are reflected in the SA framework.
Flood & Water Management Act (2010)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	The Act aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts. The Act has a significant component which addresses groundwater flooding.	Give due consideration to the aims of the Act in the SA framework and support overall objects and requirements through the local plan policies.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Marine & Coastal Act (2009)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	The Act includes provision changing the system for licensing the carrying on of activities in the marine environment. It also provides for the designation of conservation zones. The Act also amends the system for managing migratory and freshwater fish and enables recreational access to the coast.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
Environment Act (2021)	SA1: climate change SA2: air quality SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	The act sets clear statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and waste, and includes an important new target to reverse the decline in species abundance by the end of 2030.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
CIEEM Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice principles for development, a practical guide (2019)	SA1: climate change SA2: air quality SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	The Guide offers practical advice to local planning authorities (as well as other bodies) to help to achieve biodiversity net gain in the UK's land and freshwater environment. Box 4.1 of the guide provides a checklist for putting together a strong biodiversity net gain Policy and the guide also includes best practice case studies to help achieve biodiversity net gain.	The Local Plan should be prepared in accordance with the Environment Act (2021) and include policies that embed biodiversity net gain where appropriate. Policies should be prepared with regard to the CIEEM guide. The SA should include objectives that relate to protecting and enhancing the environment.
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	SA2: air quality SA11: sustainable use of resources	The EPA establishes legal responsibilities for pollution control for land, air, and water. The Act also covers waste disposal and statutory nuisances, such as noise or smells	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (2006)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA8: countryside and landscape SA10: soil and water quality	This document relates to nature conservation, biodiversity, SSSIs and Rights of Way amongst others in regard to a duty to protect and enforce codes of conduct in relation to these designated and non-designated elements of the environment.	The minerals and waste Local Plan can influence the protection of these designations and non-designated elements of the environment through policy and appropriate site allocations.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) DECC	SA1: climate change	Provides the primary basis for decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission on applications it receives for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure defined at Section 1.8 of the NPS. It supports local planning authorities in local impact reports.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the National Policy Statement. Ensure that the requirements of the statement are reflected in the SA framework.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA7, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	It makes provisions relating to spatial development, planning and compulsory purchase and establishes sustainable development as a key objective of the planning system.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
UK Air Quality Standard Regulations (2010)	SA2: air quality SA11: sustainable use of resources	The regulation sets maximum limits for a range of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide, present in ambient air at ground level and requires Member States which exceed these limits to adopt and implement air quality plans that detail the measures they will take to bring the pollution levels back within the limits as soon as possible.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the air quality standard regulations. Ensure that the requirements of the regulation are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
National Planning Policy Framework (revised, 2021) (NPPF)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA7, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	<p>In delivering sustainable development the key planning objectives should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a strong, competitive economy.</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport.</li> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</li> <li>• Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</li> </ul>	SA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the NPPF objectives.
National Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG, revised 2021) (NPPG)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA7, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	This web-based resource provides guidance to support the NPPF and its application in practice.	Provides guidance on the preparation of minerals and waste Local Plans and accompanying SEA.
Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (2017)	SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive into national law, and updates and consolidates all the amendments to the Regulations since they were first made in 1994. They set out protection and registry of European sites, including SACs and SPAs classified under the Birds Directive. They also make special provisions for the protection of European marine sites and the protection of protected species.	The M&WLP must ensure the protection of sites of European Significance in relation to their flora and fauna and enter into the agreement that compensatory measures will be required where damage may occur through development or the carrying out of extraction.
The Water Environment (Water Framework)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of	The Water Framework Directive aims to prevent deterioration of the water environment	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	minerals and waste resources	and improve water quality by managing water in natural river basin districts, rather than by administrative boundaries	Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
UK Marine Policy Statement (2011, amended 2020)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA11: sustainable use of resources SA12: flood risk	The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions that affect the marine environment. It will also set the direction for new marine licensing and other authorisation systems in each Administration. The MPS will apply to all UK waters.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Marine Policy Statement. Ensure that the requirements of the statement are reflected in the SA framework.
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016)	SA2: air quality SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	Promotes high-level protection for the environment (taken as a whole) from harmful effects of industrial activities	Ensure that the requirements of national regulations are reflected in the SA framework and Local Plan policies.
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (DEFRA, 2013)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA8: countryside and landscape	The statement sets out clear priorities for future Government policymaking, focused on protecting, improving, and expanding our public and private woodlands	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement. Ensure that the requirements of the statement are reflected in the SA framework.
The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The Controlled Waste Regulations classify waste as household, industrial or commercial, and list which types of waste local authorities may make a charge for collection and/or disposal	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Waste Regulations. Ensure that the requirements of the regulations are reflected in the SA framework.

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The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005	SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	Waste is considered 'hazardous' under environmental legislation when it contains substances or has properties that might make it harmful to human health or the environment. This does not necessarily mean it is an immediate risk to human health, although some waste can be	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations. Ensure that the requirements of the regulations are reflected in the SA framework.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	The act makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework, (DEFRA, 2012)	SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	The purpose of this UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK up to 2020. It seeks a more joined up strategic approach in relation to planning for biodiversity (i.e., Biodiversity Action Plans). It identifies a set of strategic goals and key actions to achieve these. The framework takes account of international drivers such as the 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' (including the 20 Aichi targets), agreed at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) May 2011.	The plans policies and SA framework should give due consideration to resultant biodiversity strategies, policy.
The Wetland Vision for England (EA, 2008)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	A 50-year Wetland Vision that sets out where current wetlands can be restored, and new wetlands created.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the wetland vision.

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			Ensure that the requirements of the vision are reflected in the SA framework.
The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (2018)	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	The Environment Agency adopts a risk-based approach using a hierarchy of SPZs, Drinking Water Protected Areas and aquifer designations. The Environment Agency may object in principle to, or refuse to permit, some activities or developments if they have potential to adversely affect groundwater.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of EA's approach. Ensure that the requirements of the approach are reflected in the SA framework.
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (DCMS, 2010)	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	The Government believes that the historic environment is an asset of enormous cultural, social, economic, and environmental value. It can be a powerful driver for economic growth, attracting investment and tourism, and providing a focus for successful regeneration	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the statement. Ensure that the statement of the approach is reflected in the SA framework.
Government Review of Waste Policy in England (DEFRA, 2011)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	Comprises the results of a review into of government waste policies. Sets out actions and commitments to achieve a zero-waste economy. Looks at: the case for action; sustainable use of materials and waste prevention; regulation and enforcement; empowering local communities; food waste; energy recovery; landfill; infrastructure and planning	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the review of waste policy in England. Ensure that the requirements of the review are reflected in the SA framework.
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (ODPM, 2005)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by	The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 Strategy, both domestically and internationally; including devolved	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the sustainable development strategy.

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	<p>reducing contributions to climate change</p> <p>SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources</p>	<p>governments, with greater emphasis on delivery at regional level and the new relationship between government and local authorities.</p> <p>It takes account of new policies since 1999, and it highlights the renewed international push for sustainable development from the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework</p>
<p>Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (DEFRA, 2011)</p>	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>SA7: the restoration and afteruse</p> <p>SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources</p>	<p>This refreshed vision and our commitments build on the principles that underpinned the UK's 2005 SD strategy, by recognising the needs of the economy, society, and the natural environment, alongside the use of good governance and sound science.</p> <p>Sustainable development recognises that the three 'pillars' of the economy, society and the environment are interconnected. The Government has initiated a series of growth reviews to put the UK on a path to strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. The long-term economic growth relies on protecting and enhancing the environmental resources that underpin it, and paying due regard to social needs</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the maintain streaming sustainable development document. Ensure that the requirements of the development document are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Agricultural Waste Regulations (2006)</p>	<p>SA11: To promote sustainable use of</p>	<p>Identifies measures relating to the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution caused by waste and in relation to measures relating</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the regulations of agricultural waste. Ensure</p>

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	minerals and waste resources	to the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution of water.	that the requirements of the regulations are reflected in the SA framework.
Anaerobic Digestion strategy and Action Plan (DEFRA, 2011)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The Strategy does not set specific targets or regional strategies for the adoption of AD. The Action Plan should help ensure there are no unnecessary obstacles to the development of AD, by addressing the barriers that have been identified by industry representatives during this process. There may also be some separate adjustments to the incentive regimes. Together, this should increase the growth rate of AD. However, it will ultimately be up to local authorities, communities, and industry to decide which technologies are most suitable for their waste and energy needs.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategy and action plan for anaerobic digestion. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy and action plan are reflected in the SA framework.
National Infrastructure Plan (HM Treasury, 2020)	SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	The National Infrastructure Strategy sets out the government's plans to transform the UK's infrastructure networks. It is based around three central objectives: economic recovery; levelling up and strengthening the Union; and meeting the UK's net zero emissions target by 2050. This will be enabled by clear support for private investment and through a comprehensive set of reforms to the way infrastructure is delivered.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the National Infrastructure Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the Plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Rural Statement (DEFRA, 2012)	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities	The Statement is based around three key priorities:	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the rural



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	and promote economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Growth - we want rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth</li> <li>• Rural Engagement - we want to engage directly with rural communities so that they can see that Government is on their side; and</li> <li>• Quality of Life - we want rural people to have fair access to public services and to be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live</li> </ul>	statement. Ensure that the requirements of the statement are reflected in the SA framework.
Safeguarding our Soils (DEFRA, 2011)	<p>SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk</p> <p>SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources</p>	<p>Sets out a vision to improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation within 20 years. Aims to ensure that England's soils are better protected and managed. Four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable use of agricultural soils</li> <li>• Role of soils in mitigating and adopting to climate change</li> <li>• Protecting soil functions during construction and development</li> <li>• Preventing pollution and dealing with historic contamination.</li> </ul> <p>Details 16 key objectives for meeting these themes.</p>	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature (DEFRA, 2011)	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA4: accessibility and r social exclusion</p>	<p>facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature.</p> <p>creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources</p>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the nature choice, securing the value of nature document. Ensure that the

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA9: health and amenity SA11: sustainable use of resources SA12: flood risk	sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature.  strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.	requirements of the nature document are reflected in the SA framework.
National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (DEFRA, 2018)	SA1: climate change	The National Adaptation Programme was based on the findings of the Climate Change Risk Assessment, which was produced in response to the Climate Change Act, 2008. The NAP is organised around a series of objectives, together with guidance about how these will be achieved. Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities, and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long term plans to manage these risks and making sure that mother plans take account of them. Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change	Consider objectives on mitigating and adapting to climate change.

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Biodiversity 2020 (DEFRA, 2011)	SA1: climate change SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	Sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. Identifies a vision, mission, outcomes, and actions to show what achieving the overarching objective by 2020 will mean in practice. Vision for England - By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.	The plans policies and SA framework should support the 2020 mission and seek to enhance biodiversity and ecological networks.
New Anglia: Growth Deal (ODPM, 2014, amended 2015)	SA7: restoration and afteruse SA13: employment and economic growth	The New Anglia Growth Deal aims to transform the local economy into a global centre for talent and innovation. To achieve this, they have signed a multi-million-pound Growth Deal with Government which will boost the region's skills, drive innovation, target support to help small businesses to grow and improve transport and infrastructure	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the growth deal. Ensure that the requirements of the growth deal are reflected in the SA framework.
Groundwater Protection (EA, 2017)	SA10: soil and water quality SA11: sustainable use of resources	Sets out the principles / objectives for protecting and managing groundwater resources and how these can be balanced, and considered, with proposed development and land use plans	The plan's policies and SA framework should reflect the objectives and seek to protect groundwater resources and encourage efficient use of resources.
The Carbon Plan (DECC, 2011)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by	The Climate Change Act established a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% below base	The plans policies and SA framework should reflect the move towards a low carbon economy through measures such

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	<p>reducing contributions to climate change</p> <p>SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources</p>	<p>year levels by 2050. The plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the energy policy framework: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. Sets out proposals and policies for meeting the first four carbon budgets. Includes sectoral plans that set targets to contribute towards overall carbon budget and reiterates the commitment of working towards a zero-waste economy. Targets of relevance are contained in the Low carbon industry sectoral plan (By 2027, emissions from industry should be between 20% and 24% lower than 2009 levels. By 2050, the Government expects industry to have delivered its fair share of emissions cuts, achieving reductions of up to 70% from 2009 levels) and the Agriculture, land use, forestry, and waste sectoral plan (overall reduction in methane emissions from landfill).</p>	<p>as diverting waste from landfill by driving it up the hierarchy and using alternate or low emission transport options where viable.</p>
<p>English National Parks &amp; the Broads (DEFRA, 2010)</p>	<p>SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion</p> <p>SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's</p>	<p>Whilst the National Parks and the Broads are established under two separate Acts of Parliament, the similarities between them are such that this circular has been produced to apply equally to them all. It sets out in relation to the Parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a vision for the English National Parks and the Broads for 2030.</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the National Parks &amp; the Broads document. Ensure that the requirements of the National Parks &amp; the Broads document are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

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	biodiversity and geodiversity SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the key outcomes the Government is seeking over the next five years to ensure early progress towards the vision and suggested actions for achieving those outcomes.</li> <li>the key statutory duties of the National Park authorities ('NPAs') and the Broads Authority (together 'the Authorities') and how they should be taken forward.</li> <li>policy on governance of the Authorities.</li> <li>the contributions needed from others.</li> </ul>	
Waste Prevention Programme for England (2013) Waste Prevention Programme for England (review, 2021)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	The waste prevention programme is a requirement of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). As part of this work, we have also published a summary of existing activities and an evaluation of the measures set out in the Directive. An overview of evidence which demonstrates the rationale for action has also been prepared.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the waste prevention programme. Ensure that the requirements of the programme are reflected in the SA framework.
East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan (MMO, 2014)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The plan provides a clear approach to managing the East Inshore and Offshore Area, their resources and the activities and interactions that take place within them. The plan contains 11 objectives.	Ensure that the Marine Plans' objectives are reflected in the SA framework and local plan policies.
Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England Defra (2018)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of	The strategy sets out how we will preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency, and moving towards a circular economy. At the	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the waste and resources strategy. Ensure that the

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	minerals and waste resources	same time, we will minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully, and by tackling waste crime. It combines actions we will take now with firm commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with our 25 Year Environment Plan. This is our blueprint for eliminating avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Plan, doubling resource productivity, and eliminating avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050	requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
<p>Historic Environment GPA in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (Historic England, 2015)</p> <p>Historic Environment GPA Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Historic England, 2015)</p> <p>The setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment GPA Planning Note 3 (second edition, 2017)</p>	<p>SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment</p> <p>SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk</p>	<p>Provides advice in accordance with the NPPF. emphasises that all information requirements and assessment work in support of plan-making and heritage protection needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets. At the same time, those taking decisions need sufficient information to understand the issues and formulate balanced policies</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the planning notes. Ensure that the requirements of the planning notes are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

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<p>Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (DEFRA, 2010, updated 2013)</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Indicators (2021) revised</p>	<p>SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<p>Each indicator is composed of one or more measures which will show trends over time. Many indicators have a single measure, but where data cannot be combined logically, the indicator will have more than one measure. Each measure is summarised or assessed separately using a set of "traffic lights". The traffic lights show 'change over time'. They do not show whether the measure has reached any published or implied targets, or indeed whether the status is 'good' or 'bad', although where targets have been set, these are identified in the indicator text</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Biodiversity Indicators. Ensure that the requirements of the Biodiversity Indicators are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Enabling a Natural Capital Approach guidance (ENCA, 2021)</p>	<p>SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth</p> <p>SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk</p>	<p>ENCA guidance is a comprehensive document providing information and resources for Natural Capital. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the natural capital framework</li> <li>• economic valuation of the environment</li> <li>• how project or policy appraisal can incorporate natural capital</li> <li>• natural capital accounting principles and methods, benefits, and challenges</li> <li>• applying natural capital at a local level</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the guidance for enabling a natural capital approach. Ensure that the requirements of the guidance are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>UKNEA National Ecosystem Assessment (2011, updated 2014)</p>	<p>SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<p>The 2011 UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UK NEA) concluded that the natural world and its ecosystems are important to our well-being and economic prosperity. Yet they are consistently</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the National Ecosystem Assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<p>undervalued in conventional economic analyses and decision-making.</p> <p>The ecosystem services derived from natural capital contribute to the economic performance of the nation by supporting economic sectors, regional and national wealth creation, and employment.</p>	
Land contamination risk management (LCRM, 2020)	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	Contains guidance to follow for managing the risks from land contamination through three stages: risk assessment, options appraisal and remediation and verification.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the land contamination risk management guidance. Ensure that the requirements of the guidance are reflected in the SA framework.
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles (DEFRA, 2008)	SA1: climate change SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA8: countryside and landscape SA5: townscape and historic environment	Sets out principles (and priorities) to guide adaptation to climate change and manage impacts of climate change on biodiversity, principles include maintain and increase ecological resilience, accommodate change, take practical action now, develop knowledge and plan strategically, and integrate action across all sectors	The plans policies and SA framework should reflect the principles and seek to contribute towards the adaptation priorities.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	This strategy builds on that approach to keep us on track for UK carbon budgets, our 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution, and net zero by 2050. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>our decarbonisation pathways to net zero by 2050, including illustrative scenarios</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Net Zero Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• policies and proposals to reduce emissions for each sector</li> <li>• cross-cutting action to support the transition</li> </ul>	
Climate Change & biodiversity Adaption: The Role of the Spatial Planning System (Natural England, 2009)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	<p>The key points addressed by the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The context for Natural England’s engagement with climate change, including the likely impacts on biodiversity and the barriers to adaptation.</li> <li>• The opportunities for facilitating biodiversity adaptation through spatial planning and development control, including regional and local plans and sustainability appraisals.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the guidance on climate change and biodiversity adaption. Ensure that the requirements of the guidance are reflected in the SA framework.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland) 2007, 2011)	SA2: To improve air quality in line with the National Air Quality Standards	This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the air quality strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Climate Change Risk Assessment (DEFRA, 2017)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	Outlines some of the most important risks and opportunities that climate change may present to the UK. It provides an overview but also focuses on five complementary themes: Agriculture & Forestry, Business, Health & Wellbeing, Buildings & Infrastructure, and the	Ensure that the opportunities and risks are taken account of, and that these are addressed at an appropriate level, by the plan policies and SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		Natural Environment. It provides an indication of the potential magnitude of impacts when they might become significant and the level of confidence. The CCRA sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK. Forms one of the key components to the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008	
Carbon Budget Order (DECC, 2021)	SA1: climate change SA11: sustainable use of resources	This Order sets the carbon budget for the 2033-2037 budgetary period at 965 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. Carbon budgets set a cap on the maximum level of the net UK carbon account for each five-year budgetary period. The net UK carbon account is defined in section 27 of the Climate Change Act 2008.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Carbon Budget Order. Ensure that the requirements of the Carbon Budget Order are reflected in the SA framework.
Energy Act (2016)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The Energy Act 2016 is a UK Act of Parliament relating to UK enterprise law and energy in the UK. It created a new Oil and Gas Authority, meaning that a quango rather than a government minister deals with the oil and gas industry.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
Microgeneration Strategy (DECC, 2015)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The strategy sets out aims to deliver a secure, safe, low-carbon and affordable energy system – and significant progress has already been made with the development of key policies such as the Green Deal and the Renewable Heat Incentive.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the microgeneration strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)	SA7: restoration and afteruse SA8: countryside and landscape SA9: health and amenity SA11: sustainable use of resources	Sets out detailed waste planning policies – using a proportionate evidence base, identifying need for waste management facilities, identifying suitable sites and areas, determining planning applications, monitoring, and reporting.	New plan policies need to be developed in line with the NPPW. The SA framework, where applicable, needs to be relevant and include objectives to reflecting overall direction of the NPPW.
UK Bioenergy Strategy (DECC, 2012, updated 2013)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The 2012 UK Bioenergy Strategy provides a holistic view of biomass uses in setting bioenergy policy and will inform policy decisions on electricity, heat, and transport.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Bioenergy Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Heritage protection for the 21st Century (DCMS, 2007)	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement. The proposed system will be more open, accountable, and transparent. It will offer all those with an interest in the historic environment a clearer record of what is protected and why; it will enable people who own or manage historic buildings and sites to have a better understanding of what features are important; it will streamline the consent procedures and create a more consultative and collaborative protection system.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Heritage protection for the 21st Century paper. Ensure that the requirements of the paper are reflected in the SA framework.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon, making	SA1: climate change	The local transport white paper sets out the government’s vision for a sustainable local	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the paper

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Sustainable transport happen (DfT, 2011)	SA11: sustainable use of resources SA13: employment and economic growth	transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas.	relating to growth, carbon cutting and sustainable transport. Ensure that the requirements of the paper are reflected in the SA framework.
Rail in the future transport system (2019)	SA1: climate change SA11: sustainable use of resources SA13: employment and economic growth	The paper sets out the social, economic, and technological changes that are likely to provide the context for the sector over the next 10-20 years.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the paper relating to rail in the future transport system. Ensure that the requirements of the paper are reflected in the SA framework.
The Broads Authority Act (2009)	SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	An Act to confer further powers on the Broads Authority; to make other provisions as to that Authority; and for related purposes.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Broads Authority Act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988	SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	An Act to establish an authority to be known as the Broads Authority; to make provision with respect to its powers; to make provision with respect to the area commonly known as the Broads and with respect to the Great Yarmouth Port and Haven and its Commissioners	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.
Agricultural Land Classification: Protecting the Best and Most	SA9: To contribute to improved health and	Most of our land area is in agricultural use. How this important natural resource is used is vital to sustainable development. This includes	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the paper relating to agricultural land classification.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Versatile Agricultural Land (Natural England, 2012)	amenity of local communities in Norfolk SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	taking the right decisions about protecting it from inappropriate development. This note explains the Government Policy to protect agricultural land and the Agricultural Land Classification system and uses.	Ensure that the requirements of the paper are reflected in the SA framework.
Low Emissions Strategies: Using the Planning System to reduce transport emissions (DEFRA, 2010)	SA1: climate change SA11 sustainable use of resources SA2: air quality	The guidance explains the underlying principles of Low Emission Strategies and outlines how they can be deployed. It also describes typical measures included in Low Emission Strategies and presents a number of current practice examples.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Low Emissions Strategies. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategies are reflected in the SA framework.
Geological conservation review (JNCC, 1977 onwards (last updated 2020))	SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	The GCR was designed to identify those sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. These sites display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain, which stretches back over 2,800 million years. After over two decades of site evaluation and documentation, over 3,000 GCR sites were selected for around 100 categories (GCR 'Blocks'), encompassing the range of geological and geomorphological features of Britain.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Geological conservation review. Ensure that the requirements of the review are reflected in the SA framework.
Strategy for the Management of solid	SA11: To promote sustainable use of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the diversion of significant volumes of LLW from the Low-Level Waste Repository.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
LLRW from the Non-Nuclear Industry (DECC, 2016)	minerals and waste resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the development and use of alternate treatment and disposal routes.</li> <li>• the application of the waste hierarchy by waste producers when making waste management decisions.</li> <li>• the identification of opportunities for improvement and the sharing of good practices for LLW management.</li> <li>• the engagement of a broad group of stakeholders within the process.</li> </ul>	Strategy for the Management of Solid LLRW from the Non-Nuclear Industry. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Transport decarbonisation plan (2021)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	<p>This plan sets out the government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• our pathway to net zero transport in the UK</li> <li>• the wider benefits net zero transport can deliver</li> <li>• the principles that underpin our approach to delivering net zero transport.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Transport decarbonisation plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Managing Aggregates Supply in England (OR/08/042) (BGS, 2008)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	<p>The main recommendations of this study are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A system of managing aggregates provision should continue for the benefit of society and the economy.</li> <li>2. The essential elements of the current system of managing aggregates supply in</li> </ol>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the study of Managing Aggregates Supply in England. Ensure that the requirements of the study are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<p>England should be retained, albeit with some modernisation and improvement</p> <p>3. A range of measures should be implemented as a basis for improving the current managed aggregates supply system.</p>	
<p>Strategy for Sustainable Construction (BERR, 2008)</p>	<p>SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources</p> <p>SA13: employment and economic growth</p>	<p>The Strategy is intended to promote leadership and behavioural change in sustainable construction, as well as delivering benefits to both industry and the wider economy.</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Strategy for Sustainable Construction. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>The Future of Food &amp; Farming: Challenges and Choices for Global Sustainability (GOS, 2011)</p>	<p>SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change</p>	<p>The project aims to explore the pressures on the global food system between now and 2050 and identify the decisions that policy makers need to take today, and in the years ahead, to ensure that a global population rising to nine billion or more can be fed sustainably and equitably</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the project relating to the future of food and farming in relation to sustainable development. Ensure that the requirements of the project are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Building Research Establishment Assessment Method</p>	<p>SA5: townscape and historic environment</p> <p>SA11: sustainable use of resources</p>	<p>BREEAM assessment evaluates the procurement, design, construction, and operation of a development against a range of targets based on performance benchmarks</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>National and regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020 (DCLG, 2009)</p>	<p>SA3: amenity</p> <p>SA9: health and amenity</p> <p>SA13: employment and economic growth</p>	<p>Sets out national and regional guidelines for aggregates provisions in England for the period 2005- 2020 inclusive. It should be noted that the NPPF provides up to- date</p>	<p>Give due consideration to the guidelines in the identification of provision rates for the supply of aggregates and through the SA framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	SA11: sustainable use of resource	guidance on minerals planning and provision of aggregates.	
By all reasonable means: Inclusive Access to the outdoor for Disabled People (Countryside, Agency, 2005)	SA7: restoration and afteruse SA9: health and amenity	The guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes, and facilities. The guide recognises the wide variety of possibilities and constraints that face landowners and managers, from limited resources to the importance of balancing access with the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, as well as landscape character	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the guide. Ensure that the requirements of the guide are reflected in the SA framework.
Waste Management Plan for England (2021)	SA11: To promote sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	<p>The Waste Management Plan for England is an analysis of the current waste management situation in England. The plan does not introduce new policies or change how waste is managed in England. Its aim is to bring current waste management policies together under one national plan.</p> <p>The Post Adoption Statement sets out how environmental factors, the Environmental Report and consultees' opinions have been considered in deciding the final form of the plan.</p>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Waste Management Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the Plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Climate Change Adaptation by Design (Town & Country Planning Association, 2007)	SA1: climate change SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	The guide considers how adaptation options are influenced by geographical location and the scale of development. It considers the interrelated roles of the planning system, communities, other stakeholders, and delivery	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the guide on Climate Change Adaptation by Design. Ensure that the requirements of



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		bodies. It seeks to ensure a better understanding of climate risks while demonstrating effective adaptation strategies through case studies from around the world.	the guide are reflected in the SA framework.
Planning for Climate Change (Town & Country Planning Association, 2020)	SA1: climate change SA11: sustainable use of resources	The guide provides an introduction to the broad issues involved in planning for climate change. It is intended to help planners and politicians play their full part in tackling the climate crisis.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Planning for Climate Change guide. Ensure that the requirements of the guide are reflected in the SA framework.
Climate crisis. A guide for local authorities on planning for climate change (2021)	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	This introductory level resource provides an overview of UK policy and legislation which can be used to address climate change at a local level and explains how this should be interpreted in local development plan and development management processes.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Climate Crisis guide. Ensure that the requirements of the guide are reflected in the SA framework.
England's statutory landscape designations: a practical guide to your duty of regard (Natural England, 2010)	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the English landscape, not just for the present, but also for future generations. Whilst the Broads is not a National Park, it has equivalent status and, unless otherwise indicated, references in this guidance to National Parks should be taken to include the Broads.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the landscape designations guide. Ensure that the requirements of the guide are reflected in the SA framework.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the act. Ensure that the requirements of the act are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.	
Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	The primary aim is to support the quality of decision-making, with the ultimate objective of creating a management regime for all aspects of the historic environment that is clear and transparent in its purpose and sustainable in its application.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the guidance on conservation principles. Ensure that the requirements of the guidance are reflected in the SA framework.

## Local Plans, Programmes and Strategies

### Breckland Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Breckland District Council Local Plan (2019)  Breckland Site Specific Policies and Proposals DPD (2012)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Breckland local plan sets a spatial vision and strategy with economic, social, and environmental objectives. The 19 strategic objectives include topics of meeting the housing need, a strong economy, developing in the right place, a rich environment and thriving communities.  new local plan does not supersede policies D2, D5, SW1, SW2, SW3 of the 2012 site specific policies and proposals DPD.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Thetford Area Action Plan DPD (2012)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Thetford Area Action Plan Development Plan Document and Policies maps contain land allocations for growth in Thetford of 5,000 houses and 5,000 jobs as well as the specific policies to guide the growth and regeneration of the town.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Breckland Integrated Delivery Document 2010	SA1: climate change SA4: accessibility and social exclusion SA5: the townscape and historic environment SA9: health and amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant levels of new development in Breckland – 19,100 homes and &gt;12,000 net new jobs over the period 2001-26 with growth focussed on sustainable locations along the A11.</li> <li>• Away from the A11, Breckland is a very rural district with associated issues of access to services and affordable housing whilst protecting the environmental quality.</li> <li>• Regeneration of Thetford is a priority – town centre and western estates.</li> <li>• There is a positive outlook from Breckland Council and local communities to growth and investment where it benefits local communities (including infrastructure improvements) and the local economy.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the integrated delivery document. Ensure that the requirements of the document are reflected in the SA framework.
Breckland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP, 2017)	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	<p>This Breckland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) includes aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the District’s infrastructure needs for the plan period (up to 2036), in particular, those needs arising from new development.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the infrastructure delivery plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out the costs, funding sources and delivery mechanisms associated with these infrastructure needs.</li> <li>• Improve lines of communication between key delivery agencies and the local planning authority, including identifying opportunities for integrated and more efficient service delivery and better use of assets.</li> <li>• Provide evidence for the setting of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), should the Council wish to implement such a funding mechanism in the future.</li> </ul>	
Breckland District Council Level 1 Strategic flood risk assessment update (2017)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide up to date information and guidance on flood risk for the Breckland district, considering the latest flood risk information and the current state of national planning policy.</li> <li>• To determine the variations in risk from all sources of flooding in North Norfolk district, taking into account climate change.</li> <li>• To identify the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.</li> <li>• To consider opportunities to reduce flood risk to existing communities and developments.</li> <li>• To enable local authorities in North Norfolk district to apply the Sequential Test.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategic flood risk assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of all potential sources of flooding</li> <li>• Assessment of the potential impact of climate change on flood risk</li> </ul>	
Breckland District, Landscape Character Assessment, May 2007 (Land Use Consultants)	SA3: amenity SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	The landscape character approach considers that all landscapes are valuable and seeks to protect their essential character. The purpose of landscape character assessment is to help ensure that change and development does not undermine whatever is characteristic or valued about a particular place, and that ways of improving the character of a place can be considered.	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.
Breckland 2035 Sustainable Strategy	SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change	Covers three main themes: Reducing our own impact as an organisation on the environment. Using our regulatory powers to influence behavioural change (including planning, waste and recycling, environmental protection). Enabling our communities to take action for themselves.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the sustainability strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Swaffham AQMA Air Quality Management	SA1, SA2, SA11	Nitrogen Dioxide levels now below action level however monitoring continuing and Breckland Council is working with its partners to identify local/cost effective measures to keep pollution levels low	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the air quality plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

## Broadland District Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Broadland District Council - Development Management DPD (2015)</p> <p>Broadland District Council - Site Allocations DPD (2016)</p>	<p>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13</p>	<p>Contains more detailed polices for Development Management in combination with the JSC.</p> <p>Identifies areas of land for specific types of development such as housing, employment, community facilities etc.</p>	<p>Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial &amp; industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.</p>
<p>Growth Triangle Area Action Plan (adopted 2016)</p>	<p>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13</p>	<p>The Area Action Plan forms part of the Broadland District Council's Local Plan and includes three Strategic Policies and 19 Area Based Polices.</p>	<p>Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial &amp; industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.</p>
<p>Broadland landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013)</p>	<p>SA3: amenity</p> <p>SA5: townscape and historic environment</p> <p>SA8: countryside and landscape</p>	<p>The main aim of the Study is to provide an up-to-date integrated assessment of the landscape character of the District, reviewing the existing landscape character assessment, in accordance with current guidance and best practice. The Study was undertaken at 1:25,000 scale and will serve as a baseline of environmental information to enable a better understanding of Broadland's landscapes.</p>	<p>It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.</p>

## Broads Authority

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Local Plan for the Broads (2019)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The plan covers the period from 2015 – 2036. A vision of the Broads Authority is identified through strategic policies and site allocations.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Broads Authority Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework (2009)	SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity	Aims include Create and maintain new wetland and upland habitats Deliver best practice through the planning process	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the broad's authority biodiversity action plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2024 (2019)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	The Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy 2019-2024 aims to maintain and enhance biodiversity and water quality in the Broads. The strategy will also be used to influence policymakers to make sure the benefits of a healthy Broads ecosystem are recognised locally, regionally and nationally.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the broad's biodiversity strategy and action plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Broads Landscape Character Assessment (2016)	SA3: minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: landscape	It is intended to promote management and changes that seek to conserve and enhance the area's natural beauty.	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide up to date information and guidance on flood risk for North Norfolk district, taking into account the latest flood risk information and the current state of national planning policy.</li> <li>• To determine the variations in risk from all sources of flooding in North Norfolk district, taking into account climate change.</li> <li>• To identify the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.</li> <li>• To consider opportunities to reduce flood risk to existing communities and developments.</li> <li>• To enable local authorities in North Norfolk district to apply the Sequential Test.</li> <li>• Assessment of all potential sources of flooding</li> <li>• Assessment of the potential impact of climate change on flood risk</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategic flood risk assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.

### Greater Norwich Development Partnership

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Greater Norwich Local Plan Strategy Document	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The plan runs from 2018 to 2038. It provides up-to-date policies to guide development in rapidly changing times and meets Government requirements set out in the NPPF. The GNLP will supersede the current JCS and the Site Allocations Plans in each of the three districts,	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		except for the smaller villages in South Norfolk that will be addressed through a new South Norfolk Village Clusters Housing Allocations Local Plan and the Diss, Scole and Burston area, for which a Neighbourhood Plan is being produced which will allocate sites	natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Greater Norwich Local Plan: Sites Plan	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	It contains planning allocations for the sites to deliver the strategy, including undeveloped allocations carried forward from the Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Local Plans. The sites document identifies and allocates strategic housing and mixed-use sites as well as strategic sites for employment. Other allocations provide housing sites and sites for other uses (including employment, recreation, open space and community uses) to meet the strategic needs set out in the GNLP Strategy, without being strategic in themselves.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Greater Norwich Development Partnership Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk (2011 & 2014)	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	Sets out long term the development strategy and policies for the area to 2026 and provides the framework for more detailed policies set out in other local plan documents	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Norfolk and Suffolk Economic Strategy (2017)	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities	The local economic strategy sets out the key issues facing Norfolk's and Suffolk's economy	SA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the Norfolk's and

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	and promote economic growth	and identify how public sector partners and businesses can work together to support the growth and development of the economy in the future	Suffolk's Local Economic Assessment 2011 objectives.
Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2020	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2020. All projects in the plan are: Designed to deliver significant housing and jobs growth Identified in an existing plan/programme Set up with a committed route to delivery In local authority control	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategic infrastructure delivery plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Greater Norwich Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2017) Greater Norwich Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2021)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) advocates a tiered approach to risk assessment and identifies the following two levels of SFRA:  This Level 2 SFRA involves the assessment of 26 proposed development sites. In addition, since the previous SFRA was published, there have been updates to national and local planning policy, including the release of updated SFRA guidance in August 2019. This 2021 Level 2 SFRA has updated information on flood data, flood risk policy and has recommendations for the cumulative impact of development.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategic flood risk assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.
Norwich Urban Area Surface Water Management Plan (2011)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future	Undertakes a risk assessment of Surface Water Flows across the Norwich Urban Area Identifies potential options for surface water management across Norwich Urban Area	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Surface Water Management Plan.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
(NCC, Norwich City, Broadland, South Norfolk)	flooding at new and existing development	Prepare an Action Plan for Surface Water Management and set out proposals for implementation and review (including proposals for spatial planning measures).	Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework
Norwich Area Transportation Strategy (NCC)  Norwich Area Transportation Strategy Implementation Plan update (NCC) (2013, updated version in process)	SA1: climate change SA2: air quality  SA4: accessibility and social exclusion  SA11: sustainable use of minerals and waste resources	The Local Transport Plan sets out Norfolk County Council's plans, policies and programmes on transport and transport infrastructure. The plan details how we will deliver a transport network in Norfolk through identifying the projects and programmes important to us, and in their design and direct delivery.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Transportation Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework

### Great Yarmouth Borough Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Great Yarmouth Borough Core Strategy Local Plan (2015)  Great Yarmouth Borough Local Plan Part 2	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Local plan sets out the level of growth that needs to be planned for in the Borough. It sets out where that growth should be located and how it should be delivered. The Local Plan sets out seven strategic objectives including Minimising the impact on the environment, addressing social exclusion and reducing deprivation; accommodating a growing population, strengthening the competitiveness of the local economy; capitalising on the successes of the local	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<p>visitor economy; protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment and securing the delivery of key infrastructure.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 2 commits to an early review of the Local Plan.</p>	
Great Yarmouth landscape character assessment (2008)	<p>SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion</p> <p>SA5: townscape and historic environment</p> <p>SA8: countryside and landscape</p>	<p>This report presents a characterisation of the whole district at 1:25,000 scale. The study has identified 5 landscape types – each with a relatively homogeneous character with similar physical and cultural attributes. The landscape types are subdivided into component landscape character areas. These are discrete geographic areas that possess the common characteristics described in the landscape type. There are 9-character areas in the study area each with a distinct and recognisable local identity. The character areas form the fundamental unit for this assessment and the basis for a detailed description and evaluation.</p>	<p>It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.</p>
Great Yarmouth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide up to date information and guidance on flood risk, taking into account the latest flood risk information and the current state of national planning policy.</li> <li>• To determine the variations in risk from all sources of flooding in North Norfolk district, taking into account climate change.</li> <li>• To identify the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategic flood risk assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To consider opportunities to reduce flood risk to existing communities and developments.</li> <li>• To enable local authorities in North Norfolk district to apply the Sequential Test.</li> <li>• Assessment of all potential sources of flooding</li> <li>• Assessment of the potential impact of climate change on flood risk</li> </ul>	
Great Yarmouth Borough Surface Water Management Plan (NCC, GYBC) (2013)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	The aim of a SWMP is to understand and resolve complex, high risk surface water flooding problems in urbanised areas. A SWMP brings together key local partners, with responsibility for surface water and drainage in their areas, to collaborate to investigate the causes of surface water flooding and agree the most cost-effective way of managing surface water flood risk.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the water management plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Great Yarmouth Infrastructure Plan 2020	<p>SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk</p> <p>SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth</p>	This document identifies the various forms of infrastructure that might be required to meet the level of growth planned in the Great Yarmouth Local Plan Part 2 to 2030. It presents an overview of growth patterns and their infrastructure projects needed to support such growth, their costs and the funding involved with this. This study has been prepared in consultation with infrastructure providers. The document provides an update to the March 2014 Infrastructure Plan which	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the infrastructure plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		supported the Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1).	
Great Yarmouth Transport Strategy and Implementation Plan (2020)	SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion  SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	The main impacts are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to encourage public transport</li> <li>• to encourage cycling</li> <li>• to encourage walking and cycling</li> <li>• to encourage sustainable transport</li> <li>• to better manage car parking</li> <li>• to manage traffic on the highway network</li> <li>• to reduce delay and congestion on the highway network</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the transport strategy and implementation plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

#### Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
King's Lynn and West Norfolk Core Strategy (2011)  KL&WN Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (2016)  KL&WN Local Plan Review 2016-2036 (2021)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The plan review sets out the policies which will be used to determine planning applications alongside those contained in completed neighbourhood plans. It will also identify sites for housing, employment and other land uses through site allocations.  The Local Plan review combines both the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Plan and updates it to a 2036 ideal position.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>King's Lynn and West Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2018)</p> <p>King's Lynn and West Norfolk Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2019)</p>	<p>SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development</p>	<p>Assessments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment of the highest risk flooding mechanism and most likely flooding type for each community.</li> <li>• An assessment of all sources of flooding including fluvial flooding, tidal flooding, surface water flooding, mapping of the functional floodplain and the potential increase in fluvial, tidal and surface water flood risk due to climate change.</li> <li>• An assessment of existing flood warning, including an assessment of whether there is safe access and egress during an extreme event.</li> <li>• Advice and recommendations on the likely suitability of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) for managing surface water runoff.</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategic flood risk assessment. Ensure that the requirements of the assessment are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Delivery plan for South East King's Lynn Strategic Growth Area (2018)</p>	<p>SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth</p>	<p>Information on the infrastructure required to support the delivery of development identified through the Core Strategy and subsequent Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>Evidence for developer contributions by indicating suitable infrastructure schemes to which contributions can be directed to make a development acceptable in planning terms.</p> <p>An assessment of the viability of the notional development of the SEKLSGA in relation to</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the infrastructure delivery plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		the key infrastructure required and build costs of the infrastructure;	
Green Infrastructure Study and Management Plan (BC KL&WN) (2009/10)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA8: countryside and landscape SA9: health and amenity	Identification of Green Infrastructure Priority Areas (GIPA) Establishes methodology for project prioritisation Reviews possible projects for proposed GIPAs & identifies early start demonstration projects Makes proposals for the co-ordination and evaluation of GI projects & for community engagement  Reviews existing arrangements for management & investigates future proposals for future management	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the green infrastructure study and management plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
King's Lynn Transport Strategy 2019	SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion  SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk	provide a safe environment for travel by all modes encourage town centre accessibility by all modes, whilst conserving and enhancing King's Lynn's rich historic environment support sustainable housing and economic growth reduce the need to travel by car through development planning manage traffic congestion in King's Lynn increase active travel mode share for short journeys	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Transport Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA framework.



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<p>promote and encourage the use of public transport</p> <p>reduce harmful emissions and air quality impacts</p>	
King's Lynn & West Norfolk Air Quality Action Plan (2015)	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA2: air quality</p> <p>SA11: sustainable use of resources</p>	<p>The AQAP identifies that the likely dominant source of NO<sub>2</sub> in both AQMAs is from road transport, and in particular from cars and buses. Background levels also contribute significantly.</p> <p>The formulation of the AQAP aims to reduce the levels of NO<sub>x</sub>/NO<sub>2</sub> in the AQMAs. The AQAP considers options to improve air quality and recommends 20 of these for implementation. The AQAP also sets out the partnership working which has been used to develop the options and how they will be progressed and monitored.</p>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the air quality plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
King's Lynn & West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (2007)	<p>SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion</p> <p>SA5: townscape and historic environment</p> <p>SA8: countryside and landscape</p>	Study provides a baseline inventory of variations in landscape character across the Borough, and outlines guidance for conserving, enhancing and/or restoring locally distinctive landscape characteristics.	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.
Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (EA, 2009)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future	Policies established for flood risk management that deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the flood management plan. Ensure that

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	flooding at new and existing development		the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
The Wash Shoreline Management Plan (2010)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<p>This strategy has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property</li> <li>to benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible, in line with the Government's sustainable development principles.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the shoreline management plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
King's Lynn Settlements Surface Water Management Plan (NCC, BCKLWN) (2012)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	The SWMP has been undertaken following a four-phase approach based on the methodology set out in Defra's SWMP Technical Guidance document, published in March 2010. These four phases comprise of: Preparation; Risk Assessment; Options; and Implementation and Review.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the surface water management plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

### North Norfolk District Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>North Norfolk Core Strategy incorporating Development Control Policies (2012)</p> <p>North Norfolk Site Allocations DPD (2011)</p>	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	<p>This document provides a detailed framework for the control of development and use of land that guides most day-to-day planning decisions in North Norfolk.</p> <p>It includes allocations for new housing, employment, retail and other development,</p>	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		together with other uses of land such as parks and open space.	natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
North Norfolk landscape Character Assessment SPD (2021)	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) provides an updated and detailed assessment of the elements and features which make up the distinctive landscapes in North Norfolk. It maps the landscape into two levels - Types and Areas. Key Characteristics are identified, along with Valued Features and Qualities, which would detrimentally change the landscape character if diluted or adversely affected. The LCA recognises forces for change that could have an adverse effect on a given landscape character and sets out an overall vision, with a strategy and guidance for conservation and enhancement of each landscape Type and Area.	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.
North Norfolk landscape Sensitivity Assessment SPD (2021)	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (LSA) informs the management of landscape change by assessing and mapping the sensitivity of different landscapes to different types of change.  This study assesses the North Norfolk landscape's sensitivity to various types of renewable and low carbon development. It provides context to support policies and proposals within the emerging Local Plan.	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>North Norfolk Shoreline Management Plan Hunstanton to Kelling Hard (2010)</p> <p>Kelling to Lowestoft Ness Shoreline Management Plan (2012)</p>	<p>SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development</p>	<p>Plans providing indicative coastal protection policies.</p> <p>Identification of the most sustainable approach to managing the flood and coastal erosion risks to the coastline in the:</p> <p>short-term (present to 2025)</p> <p>medium term (2025 to 2055)</p> <p>long term (2055 to 2105)</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the shoreline management plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>North Norfolk Design Guide SPD (2008)</p>	<p>SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape</p>	<p>The current Design Guide is a SPD prepared to support the Core Strategy. The Design Guide aims to:</p> <p>Provide further guidance and background information on North Norfolk Core Strategy policies, in particular Policy EN4 Design (including crime prevention) and EN6 Sustainable Construction and Energy Efficiency.</p> <p>Offer advice and support to anyone involved or interested in the design or alteration of the built environment in North Norfolk, with the objective of raising the quality of design in the District.</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Design Guide. Ensure that the requirements of the guide are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>North Norfolk Surface Water Management Plan</p>	<p>SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development</p>	<p>Historic flood events and predicted flood risk from new surface water flood maps provided by the Environment Agency were analysed to identify the nine priority settlements for this</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the surface water management plan.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<p>project. Three of these settlements were chosen to be considered in Stage 2.</p> <p>Stage 1 was completed on 16 May 2013.</p> <p>Stage 2 of the SWMP is currently undertaking detailed assessments of Cromer, Sheringham and North Walsham areas. This will lead to the production of detailed surface water maps and a range of mitigation options intended to reduce flood risk and the impact of surface water flooding</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

### Norwich City Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Norwich City Development Management Policies Local Plan (2014)</p> <p>Norwich City Site Allocations and site-specific policies Local Plan (2014)</p>	<p>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13</p>	<p>The Plan set out Development management policies for development within Norwich City.</p> <p>The Site Allocations Plan sets out detailed policies and proposals for 73 sites in Norwich where new development and change is expected between now and 2026.</p>	<p>Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial &amp; industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.</p>
<p>Norwich City Council Environmental strategy 2020-2025</p>	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA2: air quality</p> <p>SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<p>Priority 1: work with partners, through the Norwich 2040 City Vision, to develop a citywide response to climate change to reduce the city's carbon dioxide emissions.</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Environmental Strategy. Ensure that</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	<p>SA7: restoration and afteruse</p> <p>SA11: sustainable use of resources</p>	<p>Priority 2: reduce the council's own carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>Priority 3: increase reuse and recycling in the city and reduce the amount of residual waste; 6 6 0 o/c reduction in operational 0 C02 emissions since 2008 48% reduction in citywide C02 emissions since 2008</p> <p>Priority 4: increase the energy efficiency of all the housing stock in the city.</p> <p>Priority 5: ensure that new development is carried out in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Priority 6: support and encourage more sustainable transport solutions.</p> <p>Priority 7: support a low carbon economy in Norwich.</p> <p>Priority 8: prepare for the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Priority 9: work with local communities to ensure our local environment is protected and enhanced where possible.</p> <p>Priority 10: work with partners to promote behavioural change to establish a more sustainable society</p>	<p>the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Landscape and Trees SPD (2016)</p>	<p>SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>SA7: restoration and afteruse</p>	<p>This supplementary planning document supports and interprets policies DM3, DM6 and DM7 of the adopted Norwich Development Management Policies local plan</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Landscape and Trees SPD. Ensure that the requirements of the SPD are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Heritage Interpretation SPD (2015)	SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment	This supplementary planning document supports and interprets policy DM9 of the adopted Norwich Development Management Policies local plan.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Heritage Interpretation SPD. Ensure that the requirements of the SPD are reflected in the SA framework.

### South Norfolk Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
South Norfolk Local Plan Development Management Policies Document (2015) South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document (2015)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Site-Specific Allocations and Policies Document and Development Management Policies Document are part of the South Norfolk Local Plan. Guided by the Joint Core Strategy, they designate areas of land to deliver housing, employment, recreation, open spaces and community uses.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Wymondham Area Action plan (2015)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Wymondham Area Action Plan (WAAP) is part of the South Norfolk Local Plan. Wymondham will grow between now and 2026 with a minimum of 2,200 new homes and a further 20 hectares of employment land. The role of the WAAP is to balance the growth of the historic market town with protecting and enhancing the 'Ketts Country Landscape'; to strengthen the role of the Tiffey Valley; maintain the open land between	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		Wymondham and Hethersett; conserve the landscape setting of the town and abbey and create connection and linkages between green infrastructure.	
Long Stratton Area Action plan (2016)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	Identifies a corridor within which the A140 Long Stratton bypass will be delivered to ease congestion on this strategic and regionally important road linking Norwich and Ipswich	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
South Norfolk place-Making Guide SPD (2012)	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA5: townscape and historic environment SA8: countryside and landscape	The document sets out a number of design principles based on recognised best practice and explains the key requirements that the South Norfolk will take into consideration when assessing planning proposals.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the place-making guide SPD. Ensure that the requirements of the SPD are reflected in the SA framework.
South Norfolk Landscape Assessment (2001)  South Norfolk Landscape Designations Review (2012)	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA8: countryside and landscape	The original Landscape Character Assessment was completed in 2001. The 2012 review sought to update the previous studies regarding Landscape Character Areas, and previous policy protection for the setting of the Norwich Southern Bypass and strategic breaks between settlements	It is necessary that when identifying extraction sites, the location has been assessed in relation to potential effects on landscape character.



Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
South Norfolk Surface Water Management plan (NCC, LLFA)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<p>The key outputs from the South Norfolk District SWMP will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed objectives for the South Norfolk District SWMP</li> <li>• All available collated and mapped data for the SWMP, presented in a format which will aid future studies</li> <li>• A priority list of areas more vulnerable to surface water flooding from existing data</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Surface Water Management Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

### Norfolk Wide plans

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2021)	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA4: accessibility and social exclusion</p> <p>SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>SA8: countryside and landscape</p> <p>SA9: health and amenity</p> <p>SA13: employment and economic growth</p>	<p>The Framework contains shared objectives and strategic priorities to improve outcomes for Norfolk and inform the preparation of future Local Plans. It includes agreements for minerals and waste planning policies. The objectives of the Framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To realise the economic potential of Norfolk and its people</li> <li>• To reduce Norfolk's greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality as well as reducing the impact from, exposure to, and effects of climate change</li> <li>• To address housing needs in Norfolk</li> <li>• To improve the quality of life and health for all the population of Norfolk</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Strategic Planning Framework. Ensure that the requirements of the framework are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve and conserve Norfolk’s rich and biodiverse environment</li> </ul>	
Norfolk Coast AONB management strategy 2019-2024 (Norfolk Coast Partnership)	SA3: To minimise noise, vibration and visual intrusion SA8: countryside and landscape	The Norfolk Coast Partnership aims to ensure that the natural beauty and special character of the Norfolk Coast are conserved and enhanced through the work of the Partnership, who manage a range of issues affecting the natural beauty of the area.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Norfolk coast AONB management strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.
Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency) (2009)	SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development	<p>Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding. They also take into account the likely impacts of climate change, the effects of how we use and manage the land, and how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p>CFMPs will be used to help the Environment Agency and partners to plan and agree the most effective way to manage flood risk in the future.</p>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Tomorrows Norfolk, Today’s Challenge – A climate change strategy for Norfolk (2008)	SA1: climate change	Identifies priorities for transport, energy, housing and the economy to which all district councils have signed up, including increasing resilience of new development to the impacts of climate change.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Connecting Norfolk, Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026 (LTP3) NCC 2011(currently under review, 2021)</p> <p>Local Transport Plan 4 Strategy 2021-2036</p>	<p>SA1: climate change</p> <p>SA2: air quality</p> <p>SA4: accessibility and social exclusion</p> <p>SA9: health and amenity</p> <p>SA13: employment and conomic growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining and managing the highway network.</li> <li>• Delivering sustainable growth.</li> <li>• Enhancing strategic connections</li> <li>• Reducing emissions Improving road safety Improving accessibility</li> </ul> <p>Local transport plan 4 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise a shift to more efficient vehicles, including lower carbon technology and cleaner fuels</li> <li>• Seek to ensure that in air quality management areas development demonstrates its positive contribution to tackling the air quality problem</li> <li>• Change the network to move towards carbon neutrality by 2030</li> <li>• Seek to ensure that new developments are located in suitable areas with access to services and leisure facilities via sustainable and active transport and not in areas that would be reliant on the private car</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the transport plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020 (NCC &amp; Norfolk Rural Development Strategy Steering Group) (2013),</p>	<p>SA4: accessibility and social exclusion</p> <p>SA5: townscape and historic environment</p> <p>SA8: countryside and landscape</p>	<p>The strategy's underpinning principles are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be ambitious for rural Norfolk, so it delivers a dynamic, sustainable economy and quality of life for all</li> <li>• Make the case for rural Norfolk to decision makers at every level – from parish to national government</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the SPD are reflected in the strategy framework.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
(currently under review, 2021)	SA9: health and amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the underpinning evidence base to make the case for investment</li> <li>• Learning from, and working with other areas to build on best practice models of rural economic development and produce a pipeline of projects that delivers on the themes of the strategy</li> </ul>	
Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership – habitats and Species Action Plans	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity	Norfolk has over half the total UK number of Priority habitats: 24 terrestrial and freshwater habitats and 11 marine habitats. There are also a number of locally designated habitats, such as churchyards and cemeteries.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the action plans. Ensure that the requirements of the action plans are reflected in the SA framework.
Norfolk County Council Environmental Policy (2019)	SA1: climate change SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA11: sustainable use of resources	<p>NCC’s Environmental Policy reflects the key environmental concerns embodied within the Government’s 25-year plan published in 2018 and is framed to reflect the increasing importance that climate change has on all aspects of the environment. In enacting the goals set out in the environmental plan, the following policy aims are set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using and managing land sustainably</li> <li>• Recovering nature and enhancing nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes (including publishing a Norfolk 25-year environmental strategy for nature)</li> <li>• Connecting people with the environment</li> <li>• Increasing resource efficient and reducing pollution and waste</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support the overall objectives and requirements of the Environmental Policy. Requirements to be reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing clean, healthy, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans</li> <li>• Protecting and improving our global environment.</li> </ul>	
Connecting Norfolk Implementation Plan 2015-2021 (NCC)	SA1: climate change SA2: air quality SA4: accessibility and social exclusion SA9: health and amenity SA11: sustainable use of resources	Norfolk's Transport Vision: A transport system that allows residents and visitors a range of low carbon options to meet their transport needs and attracts and retains business investment in the county. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making the best use of what we have to facilitate reliable journeys</li> <li>• Reducing the need to travel</li> <li>• Influencing others and ensuring transport is integrated into development plans</li> <li>• Working with communities and other partners to seek new solutions and new ways of delivering</li> <li>• Lobbying for and pursuing improvements to Norfolk's strategic transport network.</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Implementation Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.
Water Resources Management Plan 2019 (Anglian Water, 2019)	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes the efficient and effective use of available resources, through a demand management programme that includes reducing leakage by 22% by 2025 and 42% by 2045, with average per capita consumption falling to 120 l/h/d by 2045.</li> <li>• Improves the resilience of public water supplies by adapting to climate change from 2020 and moving to a higher level of service</li> </ul>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Water Resources Management Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		<p>for all our customers by 2025. The reduced risk of severe restrictions is cost beneficial and supported by our customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the delivery of our wider resilience strategy, whereby we will reduce the population served by a single supply to 14% by 2025, with a long-term ambition to reach zero by 2035.</li> <li>• Enhances the environment by reducing abstraction in sensitive areas, including the capping of time-limited abstraction licences by 2022</li> </ul>	
<p>Norfolk's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (NCC) (2015)</p> <p>Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Policy Review (2021)</p>	<p>SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development</p>	<p>Norfolk has also seen significant growth and development. There have been expansions of many market towns and settlements, particularly along the A11 corridor and around Norwich and Great Yarmouth. Alongside this, major infrastructure projects have been developed and delivered, including Broadland Northway completed in 2018.</p> <p>The existing policies in the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy have been reviewed against new and emerging national strategies and policies. This has resulted in 3 new policies and minor updates to our existing policies. These changes have been shared with relevant stakeholders and the public across Norfolk for comment.</p>	<p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

## East of England Plans

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Water for life and livelihoods. River Basin management Plan, Anglian River basin District (DEFRA and EA, 2015)	SA6: biodiversity and geodiversity SA7: the restoration and afteruse of minerals sites SA10: soil and water quality	The plan highlights the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district, what this means for the current state of the water environment and the actions that will address them.. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment – the catchments, the estuaries and coasts, and the groundwater.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the development of the Local Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework
Water resources strategy: regional action plan for the Anglian Region (Environment Agency) (2009)	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapting to and mitigating climate change</li> <li>• A better water environment</li> <li>• Sustainable planning and management of water resources</li> <li>• Water and the water environment are valued</li> </ul>	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the development of the Local Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework
Water Resources Management Plan (Anglian Water, 2019)	SA10: To protect and enhance soil and water quality in Norfolk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the east of England resilient to the risks of drought and flooding</li> <li>2. Enable sustainable economic and housing growth in the UK's fastest growing region</li> <li>3. Be a carbon neutral business by 2030</li> </ol>	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the development of the Local Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		4. Work with others to achieve significant improvement in ecological quality across our catchments.	
New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk: Strategic Economic Plan (2014)	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	Sets out to harness the region's distinct sector strengths and its natural assets to deliver more jobs, new businesses and housing	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the development of the Local Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework
<p>New Anglia LEP Local Industrial Strategy (2020)</p> <p>Norfolk &amp; Suffolk economic strategy- A strategy for Growth &amp; opportunity, 2017</p> <p>New Anglia LEP for Norfolk and Suffolk Covid 19 Economic Recovery Restart Plan (2020)</p> <p>New Anglia LEP: Norfolk and Suffolk Recovery Plan for the Visitor Economy (2020)</p>	SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth	<p>The Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk sets out our ambitions to grow our economy, create 88,000 new jobs and 30,000 successful new businesses</p> <p>The Norfolk and Suffolk Covid-19 Economic Recovery Restart Plan brings together commitments and actions from local authority, private sector, third sector and education organisations to outline the key activities in place to help our region's economy restart after the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	Give due consideration to how the strategies and plans can contribute to the development of the Local Plan. Ensure that the requirements of the plan are reflected in the SA framework



## East of England Authorities' Minerals and Waste Plans & adjacent Minerals and Waste Plans

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Plan contains the policy framework for mineral extraction in Essex. It explains what provision must be made for future extraction and proposes policies to guide that process. The plan relates to the minerals which are extracted in Essex which are sand, gravel and associated aggregates, brickearth, chalk, clay and silica sand.	The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.
Essex County Council & Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2017)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Waste Core Strategy, which sets out the long-term direction for waste development and a plan to deliver this</li> <li>development management policies for waste planning</li> <li>strategic site allocations and safeguarding of waste infrastructure</li> </ul>	The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.
Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (2015)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	It sets out the spatial vision, strategy and planning policies for Thurrock on topics including minerals and waste.	The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Hertfordshire Waste Core Strategy &amp; Development Management Policies Document (2012)</p> <p>Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan 2002-2016 (2007)</p> <p>Hertfordshire Waste Site Allocations (2014)</p>	<p>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13</p>	<p>Sets out a spatial vision and strategic objectives for waste planning in Hertfordshire. It also contains the policies needed to implement objectives.</p> <p>Contains policies for determining mineral extraction planning applications for Hertfordshire and preferred areas for future sand and gravel extraction.</p>	<p>The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&amp;WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&amp;WLP.</p>
<p>Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (SMWLP) (2020)</p>	<p>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13</p>	<p>The SMWLP contains planning policies for determining planning applications for minerals and waste development, as well as safeguarding the same from other forms of competing development. Policies include those that allocate sites for future minerals and waste development.</p>	<p>The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&amp;WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&amp;WLP.</p>
<p>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2021)</p>	<p>SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13</p>	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan sets the framework for all minerals and waste developments until 2036. It sets out policies to guide mineral and waste management development and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure a steady supply of minerals (construction materials e.g., sand and gravel) to supply the growth that is planned for the area</li> <li>• enable us to have new modern waste management facilities, to</li> </ul>	<p>The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&amp;WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&amp;WLP.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		manage our waste in a much better way than landfill	
Bedford, Luton & Central Beds Authorities - Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies (2014)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	This Plan explains the vision, objectives and strategy for minerals and waste for the whole of the former Bedfordshire area.  It also identified strategic sites for development and replaces a number of policies in the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2005.	The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.
Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016)  Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2021)	SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA6, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA11, SA12, SA13	The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in Lincolnshire up to 2031.	The effectiveness of current planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.

## Adopted Neighbourhood Plans

### SA Objectives for the Neighbourhood Plans:

SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change

SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion

SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment

SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity

SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape

SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk

SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development

SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

### Breckland District Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Attleborough Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2018)	No additional housing allocations. Designations of local green spaces.	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Croxtan, Brettenham and Kilverstone Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036 (2019)	No additional housing allocations. Designations of local green spaces Identifies specific non-designated heritage assets.	Includes locations for designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Mattishall Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036 (2017)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces which has implications for minerals supply and waste management. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Swaffham Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2019)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces Identifies important character buildings and historic features	Includes locations for designated local green spaces and identifies important character buildings. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
Swanton Morley Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2019)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Yaxham Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2017)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces Specifies non-designated heritage assets	Includes locations for designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

### **Broadland District Council**

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
Acle Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2026 (2015)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Aylsham Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2038(2019)	No additional housing allocations “Areas of important open space” identified	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Brundall Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 (2016)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Blofield Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2016)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Drayton Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 (2016)	No additional housing allocations Locations of heritage assets identified	Includes locations for local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Great Plumstead, Little Plumstead and Thorpe End Garden Village Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2034 (2015)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Hellesdon Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2026 (2017)	No additional housing allocations "Buildings of local importance" specified	Includes locations for heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Horsford Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2038 (2018)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2035 (2016)	No additional housing allocations "Areas of important space" identified	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Rackheath Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2037 (2017)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green space Specifies locally important heritage assets	Includes locations for designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Salhouse Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 (2017)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2039 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green space	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Sprowston Neighbourhood Plan 2012-2026 (2014)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2026 (2014)	Up to 10 dwellings (policy 4)	Includes levels and locations for housing development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Taverham Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2040 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces Non-designated heritage assets identified	Includes locations for designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Wroxham Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2039 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

### Great Yarmouth Borough Council

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
Filby Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2030 (Referendum expected 2022)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	Non-designated heritage assets identified	
Rollesby Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2035 (Referendum expected 2022)	Housing allocation: 65 dwellings in two phases Designations of local green spaces	Includes levels and locations for housing development and local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Winterton-on-Sea Neighbourhood Plan 2020-3035 (Referendum expected 2022)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Indicates locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

### Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Brancaster Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2026 (2015)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Holme-next-the-sea Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Sedgeford Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036 (2019)	Housing allocation: 11 dwellings Designations of local green spaces Non-designated heritage assets identified	Includes levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Includes locations of designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including



Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Snettisham Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 (2018)	Housing allocation: 40 dwellings	Includes levels and locations for housing development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
South Wootton Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2026 (2015)	No additional housing allocation Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations for designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Terrington St John Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 (2021)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Thornham Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2036 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces Non-designated heritage assets identified	Includes locations of designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Tilney All Saints Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2036 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces Non-designated heritage assets identified	Includes locations of designated local green spaces and local heritage assets. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Walpole Cross Keys Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2026 (2017)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
North Runcton and West Winch Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2026 (2017)	No additional housing allocations Non-designated heritage assets identified	Includes locations of local heritage assets. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Upwell Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2036 (2021)	Housing allocation: 47 dwellings Designations of local green spaces	Includes levels and locations for housing. Includes locations of designated local green spaces. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

#### **North Norfolk District Council**

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
Corpusty and Saxthorpe Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2036 (2019)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green spaces	Includes locations of designated local green spaces. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Ryburgh Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2036 (2021)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

#### **South Norfolk Council**

<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
Cringleford Neighbourhood Plan 2013-2026 (2014)	Housing allocation: 1,200 dwellings	Includes levels and locations for Housing. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
		transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Easton Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2042 (2017)	No additional housing allocations	Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Mulbarton Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2030 (2016)	No additional housing allocations Designations of heritage assets	Includes locations of local heritage assets. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Poringland Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2039 (2021)	No additional housing allocations Designations of local green space	Includes locations of designated local green spaces. Contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment
Long Stratton Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2036 (2021)	No additional housing allocations New B2 employment uses at Tharston Industrial Site and at land west of Tharston Industrial Site will be supported in line with Policy LNGS2 of the Long Stratton Area Action Plan.	Includes levels and locations for commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment

## Local Listing of Heritage Assets

Strategy / Plan / Programme	SA Objective	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
<p>Local Listed Heritage Assets (North Norfolk District Council)</p> <p>Local Listed Heritage Assets (Norwich City Council)</p> <p>Local Listed Heritage Assets (Broads Authority)</p>	<p>SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment</p>	<p>A locally listed heritage asset is a building, structure or designed space which is deemed to be of local architectural or historic interest and is included on the local heritage list drawn up by the council. It is a local designation and separate from national listing which is undertaken by the government</p>	<p>Ensure any development proposed within the setting of a locally listed heritage asset is appropriate. Ensure SA objectives and assessment consider potential impact on all heritage assets.</p>
<p>Conservation Area Appraisals - for all Norfolk Local Planning Authorities</p>	<p>SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment</p>	<p>These are an appraisal of the special character of the area. lists of buildings and features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. lists of sites that have a negative impact on the conservation are</p>	<p>Ensure any development proposed within or adjacent to a Conservation Area is appropriate. Ensure SA objectives and assessment consider potential impact on Conservation areas.</p>

## Adjacent to Norfolk - District Councils' Plans

### SA Objectives for the adjacent District Council Plans

SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change

SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion

SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment

SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity

SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape

SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk

SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development

SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Forest Heath Core Strategy (2010)	The Core Strategy was adopted by the former Forest Heath District Council on 12 May 2010 and now forms part of the overarching Local Plan for the former Forest Heath area. It sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and key policies for the provision of new development in the area up to 2026 (with housing projections to 2031)	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
Forest Heath Site Allocations Local Plan (2019) Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Joint Dev Management Policies Document (2015)	The former Forest Heath area Local Plan sets out the long-term planning and land use policies within the former Forest Heath area of West Suffolk Council. The local plan includes documents previously referred to as the Local Development Framework (LDF).	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Fenland Local Plan (2014) Fenland Local Plan (Pre-submission, expected Dec 2021)	The Fenland Local Development Plan contains the policies and broad locations for the growth and regeneration of Fenland over the next 20 years	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2015) East Cambridgeshire Local Plan – A Second Review (2020)	The East Cambridgeshire Local Plan sets out the vision, objectives spatial strategy and policies for the future development of the district. It also identifies land and allocates sites for different types of development, such as housing and employment, to deliver the planned growth for the district to 2031.	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.
East Suffolk Council - Suffolk Coastal Local Plan: o Waveney Local Plan (2019) o Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (2020)	The Waveney Local Plan was adopted in 2019 and sets out the level of growth which needs to be planned in the Waveney area and identifies where that growth should be located and how it should be delivered. The Local plan sets out the following key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowestoft, along with Great Yarmouth will be important centres in the construction, operation and maintenance of offshore renewable projects.</li> <li>• The Plan sets out that 56% of new housing growth will take place in the Lowestoft area, 16% in Beccles and Worlingham, 10% in rural areas, 8% in Halesworth and Holton, 6% in Bungay and 4% in Southwold and Reydon. Employment land development will be focused mainly in Lowestoft and Beccles.</li> <li>• Adequate Infrastructure to meet the level of growth and to support the local economy will be provided.</li> </ul>	Indicates levels and locations for housing and commercial & industrial development. Also contains development plan policies covering planning issues including transport, the natural environment, historic environment and built environment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of life for everyone growing up in, living in, working in and visiting Waveney will be sustainably improved.</li> </ul>	

### Silica sand authorities located outside of the East of England

#### SA Objectives for the silica sand authorities

SA1: To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing contributions to climate change

SA4: To improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities and reduce social exclusion

SA5: To maintain and enhance the character of the townscape and historic environment

SA6: To protect and enhance Norfolk's biodiversity and geodiversity

SA7: To promote innovative solutions for the restoration and after use of minerals sites

SA8: To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the countryside and landscape

SA9: To contribute to improved health and amenity of local communities in Norfolk

SA12: To reduce the risk of current and future flooding at new and existing development

SA13: To encourage employment opportunities and promote economic growth

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD and Primary Aggregates DPD (2011)	<p>The Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) forms part of the Surrey Minerals Plan and provides strategic policies and site-specific proposals for the extraction of silica sand and clay for the period to 2026.</p> <p>Pendell Farm is an extension for silica sand extraction at North Park Quarry, containing 6mt of silica sand. An area of search adjoins the areas as a potential extension. Chilmead Farm could give rise to</p>	<p>The effectiveness of current silica sand planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&amp;WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of silica sand policies that may be carried into the NM&amp;WLP.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key Messages	Implications for the LP and SA
	cumulative impacts with Mercers Farm for primary aggregate production.	
<p>Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part One) Strategic Policies (2015)</p> <p>Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part Two) Land Allocations and Detailed Policies (2019)</p> <p>Cheshire County Council – Replacement Minerals Local Plan ‘saved’ policies (1999) (some policies retained)</p>	<p>The Cheshire Replacement Minerals Local Plan was adopted in 1999 and provides planning advice on where mineral development can take place. It covers both Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester Boroughs and has been partly replaced by Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester local plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan (Part One) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial strategy for the location of new development including the identification of key sites</li> <li>• Strategic economic, social and environmental policies to support the spatial strategy</li> <li>• Schedule of proposed retained policies from the currently adopted Local Plans</li> </ul> <p>The Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part Two) Land Allocations and Detailed Policies local development document provides further detailed policies which will support the strategic objectives and policies set out in the Local Plan (Part One).</p> <p>No deposits of silica sand within Cheshire West and Chester according to British Geological Society data however a steady supply of silica sand will be maintained throughout the plan period through the allocation of Rudheath Lodge</p>	<p>The effectiveness of current silica sand planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&amp;WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of silica sand policies that may be carried into the NM&amp;WLP.</p>
<p>North Lincolnshire Local Plan ‘saved’ policies (2003)</p>	<p>The North Lincolnshire Local Plan is due to be submitted to the secretary of state in 2022. The Plan covers North Lincolnshire’s growth to 2038. Once adopted, it will replace the current North Lincolnshire Core Strategy and the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs).</p>	<p>The effectiveness of current silica sand planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&amp;WLP. The SA framework should consider the</p>



<b>Strategy / Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>	<b>Implications for the LP and SA</b>
North Lincolnshire Local Plan (Pre-Submission Stage, Reg 19 Nov 2021)	Policy M19 states that proposals for silica sand extraction will be permitted within land adjacent/west of North Moor Road, land east of Scallow Grove and adjacent/east of Kirton Road, land adjacent/west of the Lincoln edge and land at Black Nook Wood.	effectiveness of silica sand policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.
South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (Boston Borough & South Holland) (2019)	<p>The Local Plan will guide development and the use of land in South East Lincolnshire from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2036, and will help to shape how the area will change over this period.</p> <p>The most extensive windblown deposits of silica sand are located in the north of the county where they extend across the county boundary into North Lincolnshire. These are not worked in Lincolnshire but are worked extensively in North Lincolnshire around the Messingham area.</p> <p>Policy M8 of the CSDMP states that planning permission will be granted for silica sand extraction where required to provide a stock of permitted reserves of at least 10 years for an individual silica sand site (or 15 years where significant new capital is required), provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies and Restoration Policies set out in the plan.</p>	The effectiveness of current silica sand planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of silica sand policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.
<p>Cheshire East Local Plan (2017)</p> <p>Cheshire East Site Allocations and Development Policies (submitted for examination April 2021)</p>	<p>The Cheshire Replacement Minerals Local Plan was adopted in 1999 and provides planning advice on where mineral development can take place. It covers both Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester Boroughs and has been partly replaced by Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester local plans.</p> <p>Policy 54 ensures a landbank of at least 10 years will be maintained. The strategy identifies four locations of silica sand sites that are suitable subject to planning permission: Bent Farm, Eaton Hall, Arclid Quarry and Dingle Bank Quarry</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document (MWDPD), will set out planning policies for minerals and waste, including the</p>	The effectiveness of current silica sand planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of silica sand policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.

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	identification of specific sites for these uses. The first draft of the MWDPD is currently being prepared.	
North Yorkshire CC, City of York & North York Moors National Park Authority Minerals & Waste Joint (2022)	Blubberhouses quarry has been mothballed for many years (since 1991) but contains sand suitable for high-quality glass manufacture. A site is allocated at Blubberhouses quarry for potential proposals to extend time to completed existing permitted development or for lateral extensions or deepening which will be supporting in principle subject to compliance with other policies in the plan and the Habitats Regulations. Blubberhouses is within an AONB and in proximity to nationally important nature conservation sites. Burythorpe quarry (which has permission until 2042) provides a large proportion of the UK market share of resin-coated sand. The plan notes that there is significant uncertainty, beyond the short term, about the future silica sand supply nationally.	The effectiveness of current silica sand planning policies and objectives should be considered when forming new detailed policies in the new NM&WLP. The SA framework should consider the effectiveness of silica sand policies that may be carried into the NM&WLP.

Glass silica sand only – other authorities with non-glass silica sand resources are not included