

Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications to the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan in Plan Order – for consultation

This document sets out a list of potential main modifications to the Publication version of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Main modifications are those which materially affect the policies. The Council has proposed the following main modifications; however, it will ultimately be at the Inspector's discretion whether these suggested modifications are necessary and appropriately worded.

Proposed additions to the NM&WLP are shown as **bold and underlined**. Proposed deletions are shown as strikethrough: ~~deleted text~~
Page numbers listed relate to the Publication version of the NM&WLP.

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM01	Vision Page 19	<p>Insert the following text as a new first paragraph: <u>“The policies within the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan will seek to deliver the economic, social and environmental objectives of sustainable development; the presumption in favour of sustainable development is set out in section 5 of this Plan.”</u></p> <p>Amend the first sentence of the sixth paragraph as follows: <u>“In line with the proximity principle for waste, (which is for the UK to establish a network of facilities to enable waste to be disposed of and mixed municipal waste to be recovered in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate technologies) new waste management facilities will be located in proximity to Norfolk’s urban areas and main towns (where the majority of waste is likely to arise) or otherwise located close to the source of the waste or the destination of the recovered waste material.”</u></p> <p>Amend the seventh paragraph as follows: <u>“Minerals developments and waste management facilities will support the local economy, including the rural economy.</u> [No changes to the first sentence] Opportunities to enhance such features will be supported. All developments will provide <u>a minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gain and wherever possible contribute to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives.”</u></p> <p>Amend the last paragraph as follows: “Mineral development and waste management within Norfolk will be undertaken in ways that minimise and mitigate their contribution to climate change, including reducing methane emissions and reducing carbon emissions to contribute to net zero carbon targets. <u>The movement of minerals and waste will use sustainable transport methods where these are available, including low or zero emission vehicles. Mineral development and waste management facilities</u> and will be designed and located to reduce the risk from and adapt to climatic effects, such as flooding.”</p>	<p>To explicitly refer to sustainable development and to the proximity principle for waste. To include reference to economic benefits to the local and rural economy and to refer to sustainable transport.</p> <p>Reference to the provision of the minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gain and Nature Recovery Networks were requested by Natural England in representation 99423.</p>

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MM02	Waste Strategic Objectives WSO7 Page 20	Amend to the last sentence to state: “All developments will provide <u>a minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gains and temporary developments will contribute to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives on restoration</u> ”.	Reference to the provision of the minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gain and Nature Recovery Networks were requested by Natural England in representation 21912
MM03	Minerals Strategic Objectives Page 21	<p>Amend objective MSO1 as follows: “To provide a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals, by identifying adequate mineral extraction sites within Norfolk sufficient to meet the forecast need, based on the Local Aggregate Assessment; <u>by maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for Carstone;</u> and safeguarding existing <u>extraction sites and</u> infrastructure.”</p> <p>Amend objective MSO2 as follows: “To provide a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by identifying adequate mineral extraction sites within Norfolk and through the inclusion of ‘criteria-based’ locational policies, sufficient to meet the forecast need; <u>by maintaining a stock of permitted reserves of silica sand of at least 10 years where practicable</u> and safeguarding existing <u>extraction sites and</u> infrastructure.”</p> <p>Amend to the last sentence of objective MSO9 to state: “The restoration scheme and aftercare will protect and enhance the environment, including landscape improvements, <u>contributing to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives</u> and the provision of <u>a minimum measurable 10%</u> biodiversity net gains”.</p>	<p>To include the landbank targets from the NPPF</p> <p>To include the landbank targets from the NPPF</p> <p>Reference to the provision of the minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gain and Nature Recovery Networks were requested by Natural England in representation 99424</p>

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MM04	Key diagram Pages 22 - 24	<p>Delete Sheringham and West Lynn. Add Easton and the Growth Triangle to the Norwich urban area.</p> <p>Delete the stone curlew mitigation zone and the 'grid cells with less than 50% survey coverage' for stone curlews.</p> <p>Extend silica sand Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) to include the land at Roydon where borehole data was provided by Sibelco at the Regulation 19 stage.</p> <p>Also amend to show the location of the mineral extraction site near Great Yarmouth.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 to this document for the revised key diagram</p>	<p>Sheringham was incorrectly included in the Key Diagram. Changes to the other settlements are to reflect the modifications proposed to spatial strategy Policies WP2 and MP2.</p> <p>The removal of the stone curlew mitigation zone and 'grid cells with less than 50% survey coverage' is in line with revised Natural England guidance (see representation 99422)</p> <p>The additional land within the MSA for silica sand is due to borehole evidence provided by Sibelco.</p> <p>The location of the current mineral extraction site at Great Yarmouth was not clearly shown.</p>

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MM05	Policy MW1. Development Management Criteria Page 27	<p>Amend policy point (h) as follows: ‘The appearance, quality and character of the landscape, countryside and visual environment, <u>including intrinsically dark landscapes</u>, and any local features that contribute to its local distinctiveness’.</p> <p>Add new text at the end of the existing paragraph on the historic environment policy requirements in the NPPF as follows: <u>“Subject to the development proposal meeting the NPPF historic environment policy requirements, the preferred mitigation for developments affecting archaeological assets of less than national importance will be through the preservation of the archaeological remains in situ. Where in situ preservation is not justified, adequate provision must be made for excavation and recording including subsequent analysis, publication and archive deposition before or during development.”</u></p> <p>Amend the second bullet point as follows: “providing biodiversity and geodiversity net gains, <u>providing a minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gain and contributing to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives</u>”.</p>	<p>To include ‘intrinsically dark landscapes’ as requested by the Broads Authority in representation 99138</p> <p>To provide additional policy detail on below ground archaeology as requested by Historic England in representation 99224</p> <p>To include a requirement for providing a minimum measurable biodiversity net gain and refer to Nature Recovery Networks as requested by Natural England in their representation 99425.</p>
MM06	Policy MW2. Transport Page 37	<p>Amend requirement (d): “Unacceptable physical impacts on the highway network (e.g. road and kerbside damage) <u>traffic movements along unsuitable sections of the highway network, taking into account the proposed level of traffic movements and provision of highway mitigation measures</u>”</p> <p>Add the following additional text to the end of the policy: <u>“In relation to sustainable transport, proposals are also required to comply with requirement (g) of Policy MW3.”</u></p>	<p>To clarify the requirements regarding the assessment of the suitability of the highway for the proposed development.</p> <p>To include a cross reference to the requirements of Policy MW3 regarding transport.</p>

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MM07	Policy MW3. Climate change mitigation and adaption Page 39	Amend requirement (c) as follows: <u>“demonstrate how the proposed development will minimise and manage energy use (through the submission of an energy, climate change and sustainability statement) and</u> set out how the proposal will make use of renewable energy, including generating the energy used on site from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources. Where on-site renewable or low-carbon energy generation is not practicable, evidence must be provided to the County Planning Authority and the applicant should source the electricity required from renewables through an energy supplier.” Amend point (e) to state: “take account of potential changes in climate including rising sea levels, larger river flows and coastal erosion;	To clarify the need to demonstrate how energy use will be managed and minimised. As advised by the Environment Agency at the Preferred Options stage to include larger river flows.
MM08	Paragraph 9.2 Page 40	Delete the last sentence: Such circumstances may include the use of existing buildings and development where completely masked from the SPA by existing development.	As advised by Natural England as the assessment can be more complex than this wording suggests.
MM09	Paragraph 9.3 Page 40	Delete the whole paragraph: Stone Curlews are also found outside the SPA; these birds are clearly part of the SPA population and functionally linked. Accordingly, a mitigation zone indicated areas that have been identified where there are concentrations of Stone Curlew (most recently using data from 2011-2015). There are also areas within 3km of the SPA, where Stone Curlews could be associated with the SPA, but there is a lack of survey data. The yellow squares on Map 2, indicate precautionary areas where there is a lack of data, but future surveys could identify regular use by nesting Stone Curlew, functionally linking these areas to the SPA.	As advised by Natural England in representation 99422 and further correspondence regarding their revised guidance.
MM10	Paragraph 9.4 Page 41	Delete the whole paragraph: Within these areas, built development may be brought forward, providing a project level Habitats Regulations Assessment can demonstrate adverse effects have been prevented, for example where alternative land outside the SPA can be secured to adequately mitigate for the potential effects.	Paragraph 9.4 specifically relates to development within the area detailed in paragraph 9.3, which is to be deleted due to updated Natural England guidance.

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MM11	Paragraph 9.5 Page 41	Delete the last sentence: “ Within this zone additional built development is likely to have a significant effect on the SPA. ”	Reason: As advised by Natural England as it is more complex that the existing wording suggests.
MM12	New paragraph after paragraph 9.5 Page 41	Add the following new text: “ <u>Stone Curlews are also found outside of the SPA. Stone Curlew are a protected species listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 so any direct or indirect impacts (such as disturbance up to 1,500m away) to non-SPA stone curlew will still need to be assessed and if necessary mitigated / compensated for outside of the Habitats Regulations process</u> ”.	Reason: As advised by Natural England to advise on impacts to non-SPA stone curlews.
MM13	Paragraph 9.6 Page 41	Delete the last two sentences in the paragraph: “ Due to the sample size and the number of buildings identified, there needs to be an element of caution applied to the results, however, the research indicates that there was no evidence of a negative impact of agricultural or commercial buildings. As such, the analysis suggests that project level HRA for non-residential development in the SPA buffer zones may be able to demonstrate that adverse effects can be ruled out. ” Replace with the following new text at the end of the paragraph: “ <u>The research indicates that the effect of buildings is from residential rather than other building types. However, due to the sample size and number of buildings identified, there needs to be an element of caution applied to the results. As such, proposed non-residential building developments in the 1,500m buffer zone should be carefully considered. Any project level HRA undertaken should ensure it can demonstrate adverse effects can be ruled out.</u> ”	As advised by Natural England in correspondence regarding their revised guidance.
MM14	Policy MW4. The Brecks Protected Habitats and Species Page 42	Amend the policy wording as follows: “The Council will require suitable information to be provided to enable it to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment of all proposals for development that are likely to have a significant effect on the Breckland Special Protection Area (SPA) which is classified designated for its populations of Stone Curlew, Woodlark and Nightjar, and/or Breckland Special Area of Conservation (SAC) which is	As advised by Natural England in representation 99422 and further correspondence regarding their revised guidance.

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		<p>designated for its heathland habitats amongst other features. Development will only be permitted where sufficient information is submitted to demonstrate that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA or SAC.</p> <p>Stone Curlew</p> <p>A buffer zone has been defined (indicated in red hatching on Map 2) that extends 1,500m from the edge of those parts of the SPA that support or are capable of supporting Stone Curlew, where new built development would may be likely to significantly affect the SPA population.</p> <p>A buffer zone has also been defined (indicated in orange hatching on map 2) that extends 1,500 metres around areas that have a functional link to the SPA, because they support Stone Curlew outside, but in close proximity to the SPA boundary, within which new built development would be likely to significantly affect the SPA population.</p> <p>Built development (including plant and processing sites) within the SPA boundary or located less than 1,500m away from the SPA boundary or identified areas that have a functional link (see map 2) will not normally be permitted, unless a project level HRA is able to demonstrate that adverse effects can be ruled out.</p> <p>Where a proposed building is outside the SPA but within 1,500m of the SPA boundary or identified areas that have a functional link, including those precautionary areas where there is currently a lack of data (see Map 2) or within areas considered functionally linked, there may be circumstances where a project level Habitats Regulations Assessment is able to demonstrate that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA.</p> <p>Circumstances where the proposal is able to conclusively demonstrate that it will not result in an adverse effect on the Breckland SPA may include where the proposal is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1,500km away from potential stone curlew nesting sites inside the SPA (these are those parts of the SPA that are also designated as Breckland 	

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		<p>Farmland SSSI) however, these proposals will still need to assess direct and indirect impacts to stone curlew as a protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new building that will be completely masked from the SPA by existing built development; • A proposed re-development of an existing building that would not alter its footprint or increase its potential impact.” <p>There are no changes proposed to the policy text regarding woodlark and nightjar.</p>	
MM15	Map 2 (and policies map) Page 40	Delete the mitigation zone for Stone Curlew (orange hatching) and the 1km grid cells where less than half the area surveyed (squares outlined in orange) Amend the map title to: ‘Map 2: Stone curlew mitigation zones and protection zones ’ See Appendix 2 of this document for the revised Map 2	As advised by Natural England in representation 99422 and further correspondence regarding their revised guidance.
MM16	Paragraph W0.13 Page 46	Amend the last sentence to update the figures: “Assessment of the maximum recorded throughputs for a range of waste management sites in Norfolk has indicated that approximately 3.534 3.755 million tonnes of capacity per annum exists for the treatment and processing of waste.”	Factual update to include the most recently available data from the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator 2022.
MM17	Paragraph W0.16 Page 47	Amend the last sentence of the paragraph as follows: “The facilities in Norfolk have the annual throughput capacity to manage a greater quantity of hazardous waste than arises in the county.”	Factual update
MM18	Paragraph W1.10 Page 48	Norfolk’s waste management capacity consists of: The maximum existing waste management capacity of operational sites in Norfolk, which is calculated to be 3.534 3.755 million tonnes per annum in 2020 2022 . This is based on the maximum recorded throughputs at sites between 2017 and 2020 2022 ; and these may not represent absolute maximums, with many sites having higher maximum volumes set out in their Environmental Permits. This waste	Factual update to include the most recently available data from the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator 2022.

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		<p>management capacity includes composting facilities, metal recycling, inert waste recycling, sewage sludge treatment, waste transfer and waste treatment facilities. Permitted void space within two non-hazardous landfill sites at Feltwell and Blackborough End of 3.767 3.529 million m³ at the end of 2022 2020; 1.422 1.304 million m³ for non-hazardous waste and 2.34 2.225 million m³ for inert waste (further detail is provided in paragraph W12.3).</p> <p>Permitted void space at mineral extraction sites which will be restored using imported inert material was at least 3.5 2.523 million m³ at the end of 2020 2022, with a further 0.9 0.97 million m³ permitted in 2021-2023 and a further 2.34 2.225 million m³ available at Blackborough End landfill site as detailed above. In addition, a few of the mineral extraction sites proposed to be allocated through this local plan are proposed to be restored using inert waste materials, although the amounts needed have not been quantified for all sites. Together, these sites will meet the capacity requirements for the inert waste arisings that are unsuitable for recycling, over the Plan period.</p> <p>New planning permissions were granted during 2020 and 2021 2023 for facilities with a total throughput of over 0.25 0.2 million tonnes waste management capacity per annum.</p> <p>Waste management facility type (Using Environment Agency WDI site categories and facility types)</p> <p>Highest throughput over 4 6 years from 2017 – 2020 2022 ('000 tonnes)</p> <p>Metal recycling sites (including car breaker, metal recycling and vehicle depollution facility) = 182 251</p> <p>Household waste recycling centre = 62 63</p> <p>Inert waste transfer / treatment = 62 92</p> <p>Non-hazardous waste transfer / treatment = 705 666</p> <p>Hazardous waste transfer / treatment = 246</p> <p>Clinical waste transfer / treatment = 4</p>	

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		<p>Composting and anaerobic digestion = 130 Treatment (includes biological treatment, chemical treatment, material recycling facility, physical treatment, physical-chemical treatment, WEEE treatment facility) = 642 788 Anglian Water Ltd sewage sludge treatment (at Thetford, King’s Lynn and Whitlingham) = 961 975 Paper and pulp reprocessing = 540 Total existing capacity from EA WDI data = 3,534 3,755</p> <p>Additional capacity in planning permissions granted in 2020 and 2021 2023 = >250,000 >200,000 tpa Permitted inert void space (landfill and quarry restoration) at 30/12/2020 31/12/2022 = 4.863 5.725 million m³ Additional inert void capacity for quarry restoration granted in 2023 = 0.97 million m³ Permitted non-hazardous landfill void space at 30/12/2020 31/12/2022 = 1.422 1.304 million m³ total</p>	
MM19	Paragraph W2.2 Page 51	<p>Update the list of urban areas and main towns in the paragraph as follows: “The settlement hierarchy is defined by the Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk. The urban areas and main towns are as follows: Urban Areas: Norwich, King’s Lynn (including West Lynn), Thetford, Attleborough, Great Yarmouth and Gorleston-on-Sea. The Norwich urban area consists of Norwich and includes the built-up parts of the urban fringe parishes of Colney, Costessey, Cringleford, Easton, Trowse, Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston, Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton, and Taverham and the remainder of the Growth Triangle. Main Towns: Aylsham, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Harleston, Holt, Hunstanton, Long Stratton, North Walsham, Swaffham, Watton, Wymondham.”</p>	Factual update to be consistent with the settlement hierarchy in Norfolk Local Planning Authorities’ Local Plans.

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MM20	Policy WP2. Spatial Strategy for Waste Management Facilities Page 52	<p>Amend the policy wording as follows: “New or enhanced waste management facilities should be located within five miles of one of Norfolk’s urban areas or three miles of one of the main towns and be accessible via appropriate transport infrastructure, subject to the proposed development not being located within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Broads Authority Executive Area or the Norfolk Coast <u>National Landscape (designated as an</u> Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty), other than in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest, or • A Site of Special Scientific Interest of a Habitats site and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it, or • Ancient woodland <u>or other irreplaceable habitat</u>, or • a designated heritage asset, including listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, <u>conservation areas</u> and scheduled monuments, or their settings if the proposed development would cause substantial harm to or the loss of <u>the significance of</u> the heritage asset <u>(including any contribution to significance by setting)</u>. <p>For the purpose of this policy Norfolk’s main towns are Aylsham, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Harleston, Holt, Hunstanton, <u>Long Stratton</u>, North Walsham, Swaffham, Watton and Wymondham. Norfolk’s urban areas are King’s Lynn (including West Lynn), Thetford, Attleborough, Great Yarmouth, Gorleston-on-Sea and Norwich [the Norwich urban area <u>consists of Norwich and</u> includes the built-up parts of the urban fringe parishes of Colney, Costessey, Cringleford, <u>Easton</u>, Trowse, Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton, and Taverham <u>and the remainder of the Growth Triangle</u>].</p> <p>However, <u>in exceptional circumstances</u>, due to their characteristics, the following types of facilities will be acceptable in locations more distant from the urban areas or main towns, <u>locating a waste management facility at a greater distance from an urban area or main town will be acceptable if it is</u> if they are close to <u>(that is</u></p>	<p>To include all irreplaceable habitats, not just ancient woodland.</p> <p>Factual update to main towns and urban areas list to be consistent with the settlement hierarchy in Norfolk Local Planning Authorities’ Local Plans.</p> <p>Clarification regarding designated heritage assets requested by Historic England in representation 99226 for consistency with NPPF.</p> <p>To set out the circumstances in which facilities located further from main towns and urban areas would be acceptable, if they are located close to the source of the waste or the destination of the recovered material.</p>

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		<p><u>within three miles of</u> the source of the waste, or the destination of the recovered waste material. <u>Such facilities could include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural waste treatment facilities, • Windrow (open air) composting facilities • Community composting facilities • Small scale local facilities (including ‘bring’ sites for the collection of recyclables) <p>Water recycling centres can normally only be located on or adjacent to watercourses, so they are acceptable in such locations</p> <p>Waste management facilities will only be acceptable on the types of land identified within Policy WP3 and must also comply with the development management criteria set out in Policy MW1.”</p>	
MM21	Policy WP3. Land suitable for waste management facilities Page 54	<p>Amend the first sentence as follows: “Waste management facilities <u>for non-hazardous waste</u> (other than landfill sites and water recycling centres) will be acceptable only on the following types of land.”</p> <p>Amend criteria g) as follows: “water recycling centres (composting and anaerobic digestion facilities only) <u>(to principally manage wastes arising from the WRC process only);</u>”</p>	<p>For clarity that the policy only applies to non-hazardous waste management facilities and to avoid duplication with Policy WP6.</p> <p>To provide greater flexibility regarding waste management development at water recycling centres as requested by Anglian Water in representation 99274.</p>

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MM22	New paragraph after Paragraph W4.1 Page 55	Add a new paragraph containing the following text: <u>“Policy WP4 applies to proposals for the recycling or transfer of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste, and includes proposals to treat and process this waste and produce recycled aggregates. Proposals for the treatment of waste materials to produce recycled aggregates will be supported where the proposal will promote the sustainable management of waste in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy and will facilitate a reduction in the need for primary aggregates.”</u>	To clarify that Policy WP4 applies to the production of recycled aggregates, to refer to the waste hierarchy and to clearly state that the use of recycled aggregates reduces the need for primary aggregates.
MM23	Policy WP7. Household Waste Recycling Centres Page 57	Amend the first sentence as follows: “Household waste recycling centres may will be acceptable within purpose designed of suitably adapted facilities on the types of land identified within Policy WP3.”	For consistency with Policy WP3 and paragraph W7.5
MM24	Policy WP13. Landfill mining and reclamation Page 63	Add a new forth bullet point to state: <u>“the proposals demonstrate that there will be improvements to biodiversity, landscape, the historic environment and/or amenity on restoration, when compared to the baseline prior to landfill”</u> .	For consistency with the requirements of Policy WP12 regarding site restoration.
MM25	Policy WP14. Water Recycling Centres Page 66	Insert <u>“and/or d. comply with new legislation and/or e. incorporate climate change adaption and mitigation measures (as detailed in Policy MW3)”</u> . Insert the following new text before the last sentence in the policy: <u>“Where appropriate, applications will also need to demonstrate the contribution that the development would make to water quality improvement.”</u>	Proposed by Anglian Water in representations 99277 and 99281. Environmental protection.
MM26	Paragraph W15.2 Page 64	Amend the last sentence of the paragraph as follows: “In the absence of a longer-term masterplan or vision medium-term strategy for the future development of the site it is not easy to assess the significance of individual proposals or the cumulative impact of a number of separate, but linked proposals.”	For clarity that a strategy document is required instead of a masterplan.

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MM27	Paragraph W15.5 Page 64	<p>Amend the last sentence of this paragraph as follows: “However, there is still a need for Anglian Water to develop a longer term masterplan/implementation medium-term strategy (covering a period of at least 5 years) for the Whitlingham WRC site with the local authorities of the Greater Norwich Growth Board and the Environment Agency so that the strategic importance and cumulative impact of individual development proposals at Whitlingham WRC can be most effectively understood and assessed”.</p> <p>Add the following the new text to the end of the paragraph: <u>“The medium-term strategy will provide information regarding the Whitlingham water recycling and sludge treatment centre, for a five-year Asset Management Plan (AMP) period and be kept up to date. The scope of the strategy will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>The context of Whitlingham WRC/STC – current role and function of the site as a water recycling and sludge treatment centre</u> b) <u>Environmental obligations that are required – setting out where built development that may require planning permission is likely to be required, if known at the time</u> c) <u>The scope of future investments in the AMP period in broad terms noting the dynamic environmental of these investments with potential for change and scope for flexibility – setting out where built development that may require planning permission is likely to be required, if known at the time.”</u> 	For clarity and to set out what would be included in the strategy document.
MM28	Policy WP15. Whitlingham Water Recycling Centre Page 65	<p>Amend the third paragraph as follows: Any proposals for the improvement of the WRC must be accompanied by and be consistent with a longer term masterplan medium-term strategy for the WRC, produced in collaboration with the constituent authorities of the Greater Norwich Growth Board, the Broads Authority and the Environment Agency.”</p>	For clarity that a strategy document is required instead of a masterplan.

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MM29	Paragraph MP1.3 Page 68	Amend the second sentence in this paragraph as follows: “However, in the last 10 years (2011-2020) 2013-2022 this has not been reflected in the actual sand and gravel production in Norfolk, which has not met the sub-national guidelines at any time in the last ten years and has only reached 2.57 million tonnes twice in the last 20 years.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM30	Paragraph MP1.4 Page 68	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “The average sand and gravel production on Norfolk over the last 10 years (2011-2020) was 1.369 (2013-2022) was 1.413 million tonnes per annum (tpa). Using the 10-year sales average to forecast the future need for sand and gravel would mean that sites for 10.131 4.654 million tonnes of sand and gravel extraction would need to be allocated over the plan period. The 10-year sales average is higher lower than the 3-year sales average (2018-2020) of 1.384 (2020-2022) of 1.39 million tonnes. Therefore However, in order to plan for future growth, the 10-year sales average is considered to be slightly too low to use when forecasting future need for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate in Norfolk.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM31	Paragraph MP1.5 Page 68	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “The NPPG suggests the use of 3-year average figures to indicate recent trends in sales. The average sand and gravel production in Norfolk over the last 3 years (2018-2020) was 1.384 (2020-2022) was 1.39 million tonnes per annum. The three-year production average has remained stable for the last three years, and it has also been very similar to the 10-year production average during that period. Whilst this is lower than the previous 3-year average, it is still higher than each of the seven years from 2010-2017, therefore showing a general upward trend and production levels above the 10-year average.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM32	Paragraph MP1.6 Page 68	Update the data in the first sentence of the paragraph as follows: “The permitted reserve of sand and gravel at 31/12/2020 31/12/2022 was 14,511,385 17.954 million tonnes.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

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MM33	Paragraph MP1.7 Pages 68-69	<p>Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “Due to the 3-year sales average being slightly higher than the 10-year sales average, In order to plan for future growth, a 10% buffer (0.137 million tpa) (0.141 million tpa) has been added to the 10-year average in the calculation of forecast need during the Plan period. Over the 18-year 16-year plan period to 2038, using the 10-year average plus 10% (1.506 million tonnes per annum) 1.554 million tpa, 27.108 24.864 million tonnes of sand and gravel resources would be needed in total. Taking into account the existing permitted reserve, the remaining need for allocated sites is 12.597 6.91 million tonnes of sand and gravel.</p> <p>Calculation of forecast need for sand and gravel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10-year sales average for sand and gravel (2011-2020) is 1.369 (2013-2022) is 1.413 million tonnes per annum (tpa) • For flexibility an additional 10% of 0.137 0.141 million tpa has been included for each year • This is a total forecast need of 1.506 1.554 million tpa • The forecast need for sand and gravel from 2021-2038 is therefore 1.506 million tpa x 18 years (27.108 million tonnes) 2023-2038 is therefore 1.554 million tpa x 16 years (24.864 million tonnes) • Sand and gravel permitted reserve at 31/12/2020 = 14.511 31/12/2022 = 17.954 million tonnes • Total shortfall is the forecast need minus permitted reserve = 12.597 6.91 million tonnes <p>The total shortfall and minimum quantity to be allocated is therefore 12.597 6.91 million tonnes which is equivalent to a need for 9.2 4.4 years further supply over the period of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.”</p>	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

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MM34	New paragraph before paragraph MP1.8 Page 69	Insert a new heading of <u>‘Secondary and Recycled Aggregates’</u> before this paragraph. Insert a new paragraph before existing paragraph MP1.8 as follows: <u>“In accordance with the NPPF (December 2023), minerals planning policies should, as far as practicable, take account of the contribution that secondary and recycled aggregates would make to the supply of minerals before considering extraction of primary aggregates. In construction, the use of secondary and recycled aggregates should be considered ahead of primary aggregates and Norfolk’s Local Planning Authorities should have regard to the approach in the NM&WLP and the NPPF and include the use of secondary and recycled aggregates in relevant policies in their Local Plans. Policy WP4 in this NM&WLP applies to the determination of planning applications for facilities producing recycled aggregates.”</u>	To provide additional information on secondary and recycled aggregates and clearly link to Policy WP4.
MM35	Paragraph MP1.8 Page 69	Amend the third sentence in the paragraph as follows: <u>“As set out in the Local Aggregate Assessment for Norfolk 2022</u> , the annual average quantity of inert and construction/demolition waste recovered at waste management facilities over the ten years from 2011-2020 <u>2013-2022</u> was 460,383 <u>291,320</u> tonnes per annum, however, some parts of this waste stream are unsuitable for use as a recycled aggregate (such as soil and timber).”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data using revised methodology (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM36	Paragraph MP1.11 Page 69	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “The sub-national guidelines are for Norfolk to produce 200,000 tonnes of carstone a year. However, in the last 10 years (2011-2020) <u>(2013-2022)</u> this has not been reflected in the actual carstone production in Norfolk, which has not met the sub-national guidelines at any time in the last 10 years and has only reached 200,000 tpa once in the last 20 years. During the last ten years Carstone production has only been between 19% and 59% <u>69%</u> of the sub-national guidelines. Therefore, the sub-national guidelines for Carstone are considered to be too high. In addition, the sub-national guideline figures only covered the period 2005-2020 and have not been updated, making these figures increasingly obsolete.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM37	Paragraph MP1.12 Page 69	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “The average carstone production in Norfolk over the last ten years (2011-2020) was 75,138tpa (2013-2022) was 80,984 tpa . Using the 10-year sales average to forecast the future need for Carstone would mean that no additional Carstone extraction sites are required to be allocated over the plan period.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM38	Paragraph MP1.13 Page 70	Update the first sentence of the paragraph as follows: “The average Carstone production in Norfolk over the last three years (2018-2020) was 67,354 (2020-2022) was 98,321 tonnes per annum.	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM39	Paragraph MP1.14 Page 70	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “The permitted reserve of Carstone, at 31/12/2020 was 1,663,000 31/12/2022 was 1.423 million tonnes. The permitted reserve therefore currently provides a landbank of more than 10 years’ worth of Carstone production as required by the NPPF.”	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
MM40	Paragraph MP1.15 Page 70	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: “Over the 18-year 16-year plan period to 2038, using the 10-year average plus 10% (82,650 tpa) (0.089 million tpa) , a total of 1,487,700 1.424 million tonnes of Carstone resource would be needed. The existing permitted reserves are equivalent to higher than this forecast need and therefore there is only a minimal forecast not a shortfall of Carstone (1,000 tonnes) during the Plan period which would be within the margin of error for the data . However, the current permitted reserve is contained in only three sites, which may not provide sufficient flexibility to meet any future increase in the demand for Carstone. Therefore, it is considered that for the plan to be positively prepared, a site for Carstone extraction should be allocated. Calculation of forecast need for Carstone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10-year sales average for Carstone (2011-2020) is 0.075 (2013-2022) is 0.081 million tonnes per annum (tpa) • For flexibility an additional 10% of 0.008 million tpa has been included for each year 	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a total forecast need of 0.083 0.089 million tpa • The forecast need for carstone from 2021-2038 is therefore 0.083 million tpa x 18 years = 1.494 million tonnes 2023-2038 is therefore 0.089 million tpa x 16 years = 1.424 million tonnes. • Carstone permitted reserve at 31/12/2020 = 1.663 31/12/2022 = 1.423 million tonnes • Total shortfall is the forecast need minus permitted reserve = -0.169 -0.001 million tonnes <p>Therefore, there is only a minimal no forecast shortfall of Carstone reserve during the period of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan because the permitted reserve is equivalent to greater than the forecast need.”</p>	
MM41	Paragraph MP1.18 Page 70	<p>Update the data in this paragraph as follows: “The average silica sand production in Norfolk over the last 10 years (2011-2020) was 800,051 (2013-2022) was 825,643 tonnes per annum. The average silica sand production in Norfolk over the last 3 years (2018-2020) was 814,625 (2020-2022) was 792,338 tonnes per annum. 10-year average sales data and 3-year average sales data is provided to Norfolk County Council annually by Sibelco UK Ltd, but annual silica sand production data is not provided. The NPPF makes a specific link between silica sand supply and the production of the plant that it is supplying: therefore, it is considered appropriate to forecast the need for silica sand extraction in Norfolk based on the maximum lawful throughput of the Leziat Processing Plant site, which is 0.754 million tonnes of raw silica sand per annum. However, there is the potential for the processing plant throughput to be increased during the Plan period if a suitable planning application was submitted and granted. Therefore, the quantity of silica sand to be planned for will be at least the current maximum lawful throughput of the Leziat processing plant site.”</p>	<p>Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).</p> <p>To recognise the need for flexibility if the throughput of the plant site is increase in future through the grant of a new planning permission.</p>

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM42	Paragraph MP1.20 Page 71	<p>Update the data in this paragraph as follows: “The permitted reserve of silica sand, at 31/12/2020 is estimated at 3.232 31/12/2022 is estimated at 3.08 million tonnes. The permitted reserve therefore provides a landbank of less than 10 years’ worth of silica sand production, which is below the level required by the NPPF. However, the permitted reserve is dependent upon the submission of suitable planning applications. Planning permission was granted in August 2021 for the extraction of 1.1 million tonnes of silica sand at Bawsey (allocated site SIL 01) and permission was granted in June 2023 A planning application for the extraction of 3 million tonnes of silica sand at East Winch (allocated site MIN 40) was received in 2018 and had not been determined by December 2021. However, even with the inclusion of the mineral resource in both of these planning applications permissions, the landbank of permitted reserves would still be less than 10 years’ worth of silica sand production.</p> <p>Calculation of forecast need for silica sand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum total lawful throughput per annum for the Leziate Plant site is 0.754 million tonnes of silica sand • The forecast need for silica sand from 2021-2038 is therefore 0.754 million tpa x 18 years = 13.57 2023-2038 is therefore 0.754 million tpa x 16 years = 12.064 million tonnes • Silica sand permitted reserve at 31/12/2020 = 3.232 31/12/2022 = 3.08 million tonnes • Total shortfall is the forecast need minus permitted reserve = 10.34 8.984 million tonnes <p>The total shortfall and the minimum quantity to be allocated is therefore 10.34 8.984 million tonnes which is equivalent to the need for 13.7 11.9 years’ further supply over the period of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.”</p>	Factual update to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM43	Policy MP1. Provision for mineral extraction Page 72	<p>Amend the policy wording regarding sand and gravel as follows: “The strategy for minerals extraction is to allocate sufficient sites to meet the forecast need for both sand & gravel and hard rock (Carstone). For sand and gravel, specific sites to deliver at least 12.597 6.91 million tonnes of resources will be allocated. The sand and gravel landbank will be maintained at a level of at least 7 years’ supply (excluding any contribution from borrow pits or major construction projects). Mineral extraction for sand and gravel outside of allocated sites will be resisted supported by the Mineral Planning Authority <u>where</u> unless the applicant can demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is an overriding justification and/or overriding benefit for the proposed extraction; and <u>/or the landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Norfolk is below seven years; and</u> b) The proposal is consistent with all other relevant policies set out in the Development Plan <p>Amend the policy wording for silica sand as follows: For silica sand, sufficient sites to deliver at least 10.34 8.98 million tonnes of silica sand resources will be required during the Plan period.”</p> <p>The rest of the policy wording, regarding Carstone and silica sand, will not change.</p>	<p>Factual update to the forecast need to reflect the most recently available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).</p> <p>Other modifications to positively word the policy and provide additional flexibility for planning applications that may come forward for sand and gravel extraction on unallocated sites.</p>

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM44	Paragraph MP1.25 Page 72	<p>Amend the paragraph as follows: “Paragraph 15 of the NPPF (December 2023) states that the planning system should be genuinely plan-led and provide a framework for addressing need and other economic, social and environmental priorities. To ensure future sand and gravel extraction is clearly focused on the Spatial Strategy and identified allocated sites in this Plan, whilst enabling flexibility for changing circumstances during the Plan period, other proposals for sand and gravel extraction at locations situated outside of the areas identified for future working will be supported normally be resisted by the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA). There may, however, be circumstances where an ‘over-riding justification and/or overriding benefit’ for mineral development can be demonstrated by the applicant. Examples of potential overriding planning reasons for mineral extraction to occur on unallocated sites may occur include, but are not limited to in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural irrigation reservoirs – where mineral is extracted and exported to create the reservoir landform, • Borrow pits – where extraction takes place over a limited period for the exclusive use of a specific construction project such as for a specific road scheme • Prior extraction to prevent mineral sterilisation – this may be required on occasions where significant development takes place (on a site of over 2 hectares) and where a workable mineral resource could otherwise be permanently lost through sterilisation.” 	To provide additional flexibility for planning applications that may come forward for sand and gravel extraction on unallocated sites.
MM45	Paragraph MP1.26 Page 72 / 73	Amend the second sentence of the paragraph as follows: “The MPA must be satisfied that there are overriding planning exceptional reasons for permitting such applications, after having considered all the relevant circumstances so as not to prejudice the overall strategy of the document.”	To enable flexibility for unallocated sites to come forward.
MM46	Paragraph MP2.1 Page 73	Amend existing bullet point j to state “the only existing processing plant and railhead for silica sand is located at Leziate (whilst it is recognised that there is the possibility for another processing plant to be built in Norfolk in the future);	To clarify the situation regarding the existing processing plant and railhead for silica sand in Norfolk

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM47	Paragraph MP2.4 Page 74	Amend the paragraph as follows: “Silica sand is mostly exported out of Norfolk by train, for glass production elsewhere. Therefore, within the confines of the available mineral resource, the spatial preference for new silica sand extraction sites is for sites which would be able to access the existing processing plant at Leziate (or another silica sand processing plant in Norfolk if one was to be built) and railhead at Leziate via conveyor, pipeline or off-public haul routes. Whilst Policy MP2 identifies the overall spatial strategy for silica sand extraction, Policy MPSS1 sets out the detailed requirements for applications for silica sand extraction on unallocated sites to address. ”	To provide locational flexibility if a new processing plant were to be built in elsewhere in Norfolk and to clarify the link between policy MP2 and MPSS1.
MM48	Paragraph MP2.6 Page 74	Update the list of urban areas and main towns in the paragraph as follows: “The settlement hierarchy is defined by the Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk. The urban areas and main towns are as follows: Urban Areas: Norwich, King’s Lynn (including West Lynn), Thetford, Attleborough, Great Yarmouth and Gorleston-on-Sea. The Norwich urban area consists of Norwich and includes the built-up parts of the urban fringe parishes of Colney, Costessey, Cringleford, Easton , Trowse, Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston, Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton, and Taverham and the remainder of the Growth Triangle. Main Towns: Aylsham, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Harleston, Holt , Hunstanton, Long Stratton , North Walsham, Swaffham, Watton, Wymondham.”	Factual update to be consistent with the settlement hierarchy in Norfolk Local Planning Authorities’ Local Plans.
MM49	Policy MP2. Spatial Strategy for Minerals Extraction Page 75	Amend the policy wording as follows: [There are no changes to the first paragraph of the policy] “For the purpose of this policy Norfolk’s main towns are Aylsham, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Harleston, Holt , Hunstanton, Long Stratton , North Walsham, Swaffham, Watton and Wymondham. Norfolk’s urban areas are King’s Lynn (including West Lynn), Thetford, Attleborough, Great Yarmouth, Gorleston-on-Sea and Norwich [the Norwich urban area consists of Norwich and includes the built-up parts of the urban fringe parishes of Colney,	Factual update to main towns and urban areas list to be consistent with the settlement hierarchy in Norfolk Local Planning Authorities’ Local Plans.

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
		<p>Costessey, Cringleford, Easton, Trowse, Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston, Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton, and Taverham and the remainder of the Growth Triangle].</p> <p>Within the resource area identified on the key diagram, <u>or in other locations where borehole data is submitted to demonstrate a viable silica sand resource</u>, specific sites for silica sand should be located where they are able to access the existing processing plant <u>at Leziat (or another processing plant in Norfolk if one was to be built)</u> and railhead at Leziat via conveyor, pipeline or off-public highway haul route.</p> <p>This spatial strategy for mineral extraction sites is subject to the proposed development not being located within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Broads Authority Executive Area or the Norfolk Coast <u>National Landscape (designated as an</u> Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty), other than in exceptional circumstances and there it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest, or • A Site of Special Scientific Interest or a Habitats site and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it, or • Ancient woodland <u>or other irreplaceable habitat</u>, or • a designated heritage asset, including listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, <u>conservation areas</u> and scheduled monuments, or their settings if the proposed development would cause substantial harm to <u>the significance</u> or the loss of the heritage asset <u>(including any contribution to significance by setting)</u>.” 	<p>To provide locational flexibility if a viable silica sand resource is demonstrated outside of the mapped resource areas and if a new processing plant site were to be built in Norfolk.</p> <p>To include all irreplaceable habitats, not just ancient woodland.</p> <p>Clarification on designated heritage assets requested by Historic England in representation 99233 for consistency with NPPF.</p>

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM50	Policy MPSS1. Silica Sand Extraction Sites Page 77	<p>Amend policy requirement (a) to state: “To address the shortfall in silica sand supply to meet the requirements of the existing processing plant <u>in Norfolk and/or a new processing plant in Norfolk if one was built</u> (as set out in the NPPF)”</p> <p>Amend requirement (i) to state “A sufficient stand-off distance around any water main <u>or foul sewer</u> that crosses the site or diversion of the water main/<u>sewer</u> at the developer's cost and to the satisfaction of Anglian Water”</p> <p>Amend policy requirement (m) to state: “The existing processing plant <u>and railhead</u> should be accessed via conveyor, pipeline or off-public haul routes. However, if silica sand is proposed to be transported to the existing processing plant <u>at Leziate</u> using the public highway, then there will be a preference for a transport route which minimises amenity impacts through the use of off-highway haul routes from the B1145 to the processing plant. A right-turn lane at the junction with the B1145 would probably be required to provide a suitable junction.”</p>	<p>To provide locational flexibility if another plant site was to be built in Norfolk.</p> <p>To include sewers as well as water mains as suggested by Anglian Water in representation 99283.</p> <p>To enable the policy requirement to apply to a new processing plant if one was built in Norfolk.</p>

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM51	New paragraph after existing paragraph MP5.4 Page 79	Add the following new text: <u>“Norfolk’s Local Planning Authorities have published local Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) which identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas. Assessment of the development proposal will be carried out through a review of the submitted Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, in line with the Landscape Institute’s relevant Technical Guidance note, considering context, value sensitivity and character, including whether the scheme’s design would assimilate with the landscape. Assessment of the consistency of the development proposal with the relevant local LCA will include consideration of the key characteristics identified for the Landscape Character Type and Landscape Character Area, their valued features and qualities and landscape guidelines contained within the LCA. The working, restoration and afteruse of minerals development proposals within a Core River Valley must also comply with the requirements of Policy MP7.”</u>	For clarity regarding the use of Landscape Character Assessments to assess mineral extraction proposals within a Core River Valley and to clarify that proposals will also need to comply with restoration Policy MP7.
MM52	Policy MP5. Core River Valleys Page 79	Amend the policy wording as follows: “Minerals development will only be permitted in Core River Valleys (as shown on the Policies Map) where the applicant demonstrates that the development will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the form, local character and distinctiveness of the landscape <u>character, consistent with the relevant local Landscape Character Assessment</u> and historic environment; and • <u>Enhance the historic environment where appropriate; and</u> • Enhance <u>Provide a measurable net gain in</u> the biodiversity of the river valley (either immediately or on restoration); and • Not impede floodplain functionality” The rest of the policy wording will not change.	To provide clarity on the requirements

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM53	New paragraph after paragraph MP7.2 Page 80	Add the following new text: <u>“Norfolk’s Local Planning Authorities have published local Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs). Landscape character assessment is the process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape. LCA documents identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas. They also show how the landscape is perceived, experienced and valued by people. Assessment of the proposed restoration scheme will be carried out through a review of the submitted Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, in line with the Landscape Institute’s relevant Technical Guidance note, considering context, value sensitivity and character and including: whether the scheme’s design would assimilate with the landscape, choice of materials and planting palette, and a justified rational for the restoration choices. Assessment of the consistency of the proposed restoration scheme with the relevant local LCA will include consideration of the key characteristics identified for the Landscape Character Type and Landscape Character Area, their valued features and qualities and landscape guidelines contained within the LCA.”</u>	For clarity regarding the use of Landscape Character Assessments to assess restoration proposals.

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM54	Policy MP7. Progressive Working, Restoration and Afteruse page 82	<p>Amend the second bullet point as follows: “contributes positively to identified strategic green infrastructure corridors, and known ecological networks, <u>the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Recovery Network.</u>”</p> <p>Amend the third bullet point to state: “creates high-quality, locally distinctive landscapes <u>which are informed by and consistent with the relevant local Landscape Character Assessment</u>”</p> <p>Amend the 7th bullet point to state “The scheme provides for a <u>minimum 10% measurable</u> biodiversity net gain, primarily through the creation or enhancement of priority habitats and linkages to local ecological networks and green infrastructure corridors.”</p> <p>Amend the last bullet point of the policy as follows “the scheme has been informed by the historic environment, <u>historic landscape characterisation and</u> landscape character assessments and the restoration enhances the historic environment.”</p> <p>Add a new bullet point to the end of the policy to state: “<u>there will be no increase in flood risk from the pre-development scenarios and opportunities for betterment are sought.</u>”</p>	<p>For consistency with the Environment Act 2021 as requested by Natural England in their representation 99421.</p> <p>To refer to landscape character assessments to improve clarity</p> <p>For consistency with the legal requirements of the Environment Act 2021 as requested by Natural England (representation 99421)</p> <p>Technical clarity requested by Historic England (representation 99238)</p> <p>As requested by the Lead Local Flood Authority in their representation 99158.</p>
MM55	Paragraph MP8.1 Page 83	Delete the following text from the paragraph and move it to the start of paragraph MP8.2 instead: “For an arable agriculture after-use this can entail a particular pattern of cultivation over the five-year aftercare period.”	To separate out information on agricultural afteruse from information on other afteruses for clarification.

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM56	Paragraph MP8.3 Page 83	Add the following new text after the first sentence in the paragraph to state: <u>“The approved aftercare would be secured by planning condition or a legal agreement as appropriate. Planning conditions and/or longer-term planning obligations will be used to ensure that an aftercare strategy of greater than five years and/or longer-term management is secured where required and that an annual management report is provided for the duration of the aftercare period. Examples of afteruses that would be likely to require aftercare beyond 5 years include forestry and amenity (including biodiversity), such as restoration to heathland habitat or to species-rich grassland.”</u>	<p>Clarification to set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that annual reports will be required for the duration of the aftercare period • to separate agriculture from other uses in terms of aftercare periods. • the circumstances where aftercare beyond the 5 years may be necessary and the mechanism by which this would be achieved. As raised by Norfolk Wildlife Trust in representation 99431.
MM57	Policy MP8. Aftercare page 83	<p>Amend the policy as follows:</p> <p>“Where the proposed restoration following mineral extraction is to agriculture, <u>an outline aftercare strategy for five years is required, prior to the determination of the planning application. Where the proposed restoration is to</u> forestry, amenity or ecology after-use; or includes a geological exposure, an outline aftercare strategy for at least five years is required, prior to the determination of the planning application. The outline strategy should set out the land management proposed to bring the restored land up to the required standard for the proposed afteruse.</p> <p>Planning conditions and/or longer-term planning obligations will be used to ensure that a detailed annual management report is provided <u>for the duration of the aftercare period, where required</u>. The annual management report must include any measures required, following the annual aftercare inspection, to achieve the outline aftercare strategy.”</p>	<p>Clarity on the different aftercare period required for agriculture compared to other potential afteruses.</p>

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM58	Paragraph MP11.4 Page 85	Add the following new text before the last sentence of the paragraph: <u>“The justification for the 250m consultation area is that 250m represents a distance at which amenity impacts (such as noise and dust) could be mitigated to acceptable levels with the minimum of controls. The Institute of Air Quality Management’s ‘Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impact for Planning’ (2016) states that adverse dust impacts from sand and gravel sites are uncommon beyond 250m measured from the nearest dust generating activities and it is commonly accepted that the greatest impacts will be within 100m of a source.”</u>	For clarification – to explain the reason for a 250m consultation area around safeguarded sites.
MM59	Implementation Monitoring and Review table Pages 88 to 99	<p>Include a new indicator to record the percentage of planning applications determined per annum that are compliant with Policy MW3.</p> <p>Related policy/strategic objective: <u>Objectives, WSO6, WSO7, MSO8 Policy MW3</u></p> <p>Target: <u>To ensure that minerals and waste development takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.</u></p> <p>Agency responsible: <u>NCC, mineral operators, waste management companies</u></p> <p>Implementation Mechanism: <u>Development Management decisions taken on planning applications</u></p> <p>Data Source: <u>Determined planning applications for minerals and waste</u></p> <p>Inclusion of the action to be taken for each indicator in the event of divergence from the identified trend or target as an additional column in the monitoring table (see Appendix 3 of this document for the amended table).</p>	<p>To include additional monitoring for Policy MW3.</p> <p>To include the intervention and/or remedial action to be taken for each indicator in the event of divergence from the identified trend or target.</p>

MM60	Mineral extraction sites – sand and gravel table Pages 100 and 101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the right-hand cell of the header row of the table to state 'Planning status at 31.12.2021 31.12.2023'. • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 12 from 'No planning application' to <u>Planning application valid in November 2023 and being determined</u>'. • Amend the estimated total resource (tonnes) for site MIN 12 from 1,175,000 to <u>992,000</u> • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for site MIN 12 from 1,120,000 to <u>992,000</u> • Amend the planning status cell for 'land west of Bilney Road' from 'No planning application' to <u>Planning application valid in July 2022 and being determined</u>'. • Amend the estimated total resource (tonnes) for 'land west of Bilney Road' from 1,830,000 to <u>1,551,000</u> • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for 'land west of Bilney Road' from 1,480,000 to <u>1,420,000</u>. • Amend the estimated total resource (tonnes) and the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for MIN 200 from 300,000 to <u>400,000</u> • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 202 from 'Planning application submitted in 2018 and being determined' to <u>No planning application</u>'. • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for sites MIN 37, MIN 64 and MIN 65 to each state <u>"N/A site received permission in 2021 so already included in the landbank"</u>. • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 25 from 'No planning application' to <u>Planning application valid in December 2022 and being determined</u>'. • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 206 from 'Planning application submitted in 2021 and being determined' to <u>Permission granted October 2023</u>'. • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for MIN 115 from 960,000 to <u>480,000</u>. • Amend the total estimated total estimated resource (tonnes) from 18,165,000 to <u>17,803,000</u> 	<p>Factual update of the planning status as at the end of 2023 for all sites.</p> <p>Factual update on the estimated total resource in sites MIN 12 and MIN 15/13/08 and the quantity available during the plan period to 2038.</p>
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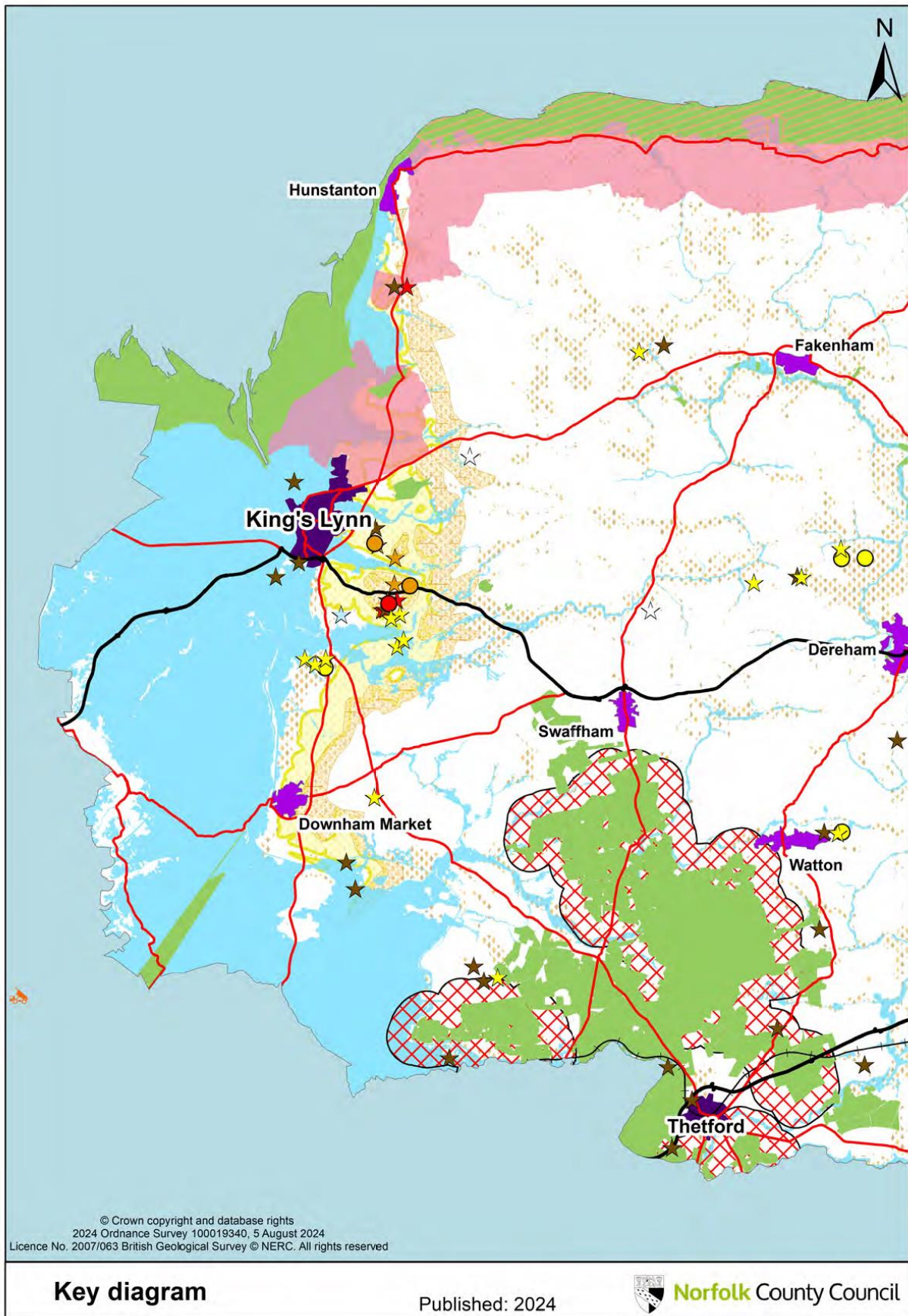
Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the total estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period from 15,400,000 to 8,987,000 	
MM61	Mineral extraction sites – carstone table Page 101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the right-hand cell of the header row of the table to state 'Planning status at 31.12.2024 31.12.2023'. Amend the estimated resource available during the plan period to delete '1,120,000' and insert '960,000' 	Update to reflect later potential start date as advised by site proposer.
MM62	Mineral extraction sites – silica sand Page 102	<p>Amend the fifth sentence of the introductory paragraph as follows: “These two sites would not meet the forecast need of 10.34 8.98 million tonnes of silica sand during the plan period.”</p> <p>Amend the table of allocated sites as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the right-hand cell of the header row of the table to state 'Planning status at 31.12.2024 31.12.2023'. Amend the planning status of site MIN 40 from 'Planning application submitted in 2018 and being determined' to 'Permission granted June 2023'. 	Factual update regarding planning permissions status and to reflect modification to forecast need figures in Policy MP1.
MM63	Policy MIN 12. Land North of Chapel Lane, Beetley page 107	Add a new requirement (i) to state: “ <u>the site must be worked dry (above the water table)</u> ”	As requested by Norfolk Wildlife Trust in representation 99342 for consistency with the site allocation supporting text.
MM64	Policy MIN 51/ MIN13/ MIN 08. Land West of Bilney Road, Beetley page 111	<p>Amend existing requirement (g) to state: “The submission of an acceptable progressive restoration scheme to provide wide field margins, new hedgerows, additional woodland, and wet woodland around retained wetland areas to provide landscape and biodiversity net gains”.</p> <p>Add new requirement (i) to state: “<u>the site must be worked dry (above the water table)</u>”.</p>	As requested by Norfolk Wildlife Trust in representation 99343 for consistency with site allocation supporting text.

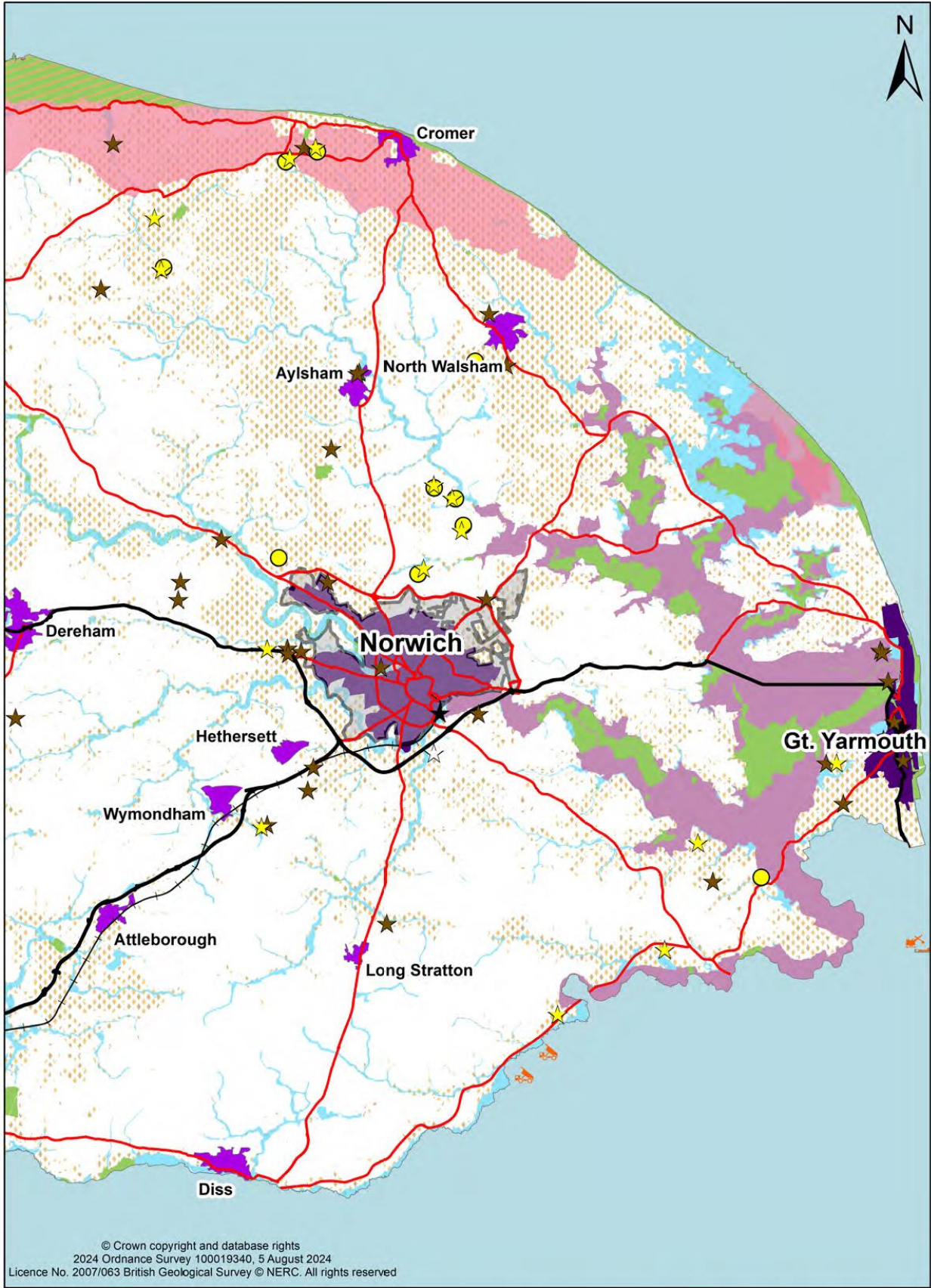
Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM65	Paragraph M96.4 Page 136	Add the following new sentence to the end of the paragraph: <u>“Mitigation measures should include landscaping, screen planting and/or bunding as appropriate, particularly along the north-western and south-eastern boundaries of the site”</u> .	To clarify what appropriate mitigation measures would be for the setting of heritage assets, as requested by Historic England.
MM66	Policy MIN 96. Land at Grange Farm, Spixworth page 140	Add a new sentence to the end of existing requirement (a) to state: <u>“Mitigation measures should include screen planting and/or bunding as appropriate, particularly along the north-western and south-eastern site boundaries;”</u>	To clarify the mitigation measures that would be required to protect the setting of nearby listed buildings, as requested by Historic England (representation 99247).
MM67	Policy SIL 01. Land at Mintlyn South, Bawsey Page 159	Amend the first sentence of requirement c as follows: “The submission of an acceptable Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings (including the Grade II* Ruins of Church of St Michael <u>and the Grade II Font against south façade of White House Farm</u>), assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation if required.”	Clarification of heritage assets as requested by Historic England in representation 99252

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM68	Paragraph M25.1 Page 180	Amend the paragraph as follows: “The nearest residential property is 19m from the site boundary. There are 55 sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary and 15 of these are within 100m of the site boundary. Many of these properties are within the settlement of Haddiscoe, which is 55m away. <u>However, the site proposer has stated that land within 100 metres of the nearest sensitive receptors will not be extracted. Therefore, there are 47 sensitive receptors (buildings) within 250m of the proposed extraction area and none within 100m of the proposed extraction area.</u> Even without mitigation, adverse dust impacts from sand and gravel sites are uncommon beyond 250m from the nearest dust generating activities. The greatest impacts will be within 100 metres of a source, if uncontrolled. The operational area of the site would need to be set back approximately 100 metres from the nearest residential properties. A planning application for mineral extraction at the site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.”	Factual update for consistency with the assessment method used for the other proposed site allocations.
MM69	Paragraph M25.23 Restoration page 184	Add the following new sentence to the paragraph: “ <u>Restoration shall include the retention of boundary hedgerows and trees and the reinstatement of historic hedgerows and field boundaries informed by Historic Landscape Characterisation.</u> ”	To clarify the heritage enhancement on restoration as requested by Historic England.

Mod ref. no.	Policy or paragraph and page number	Proposed modification	Reason
MM70	Policy MIN 25, land at Manor Farm, Haddiscoe Page 184	<p>Amend policy requirement (a) as follows: “The submission of acceptable noise and dust assessments and a programme of mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts; <u>including a standoff distance between the working area and sensitive receptors to air quality, noise and other amenity impacts, based on the findings of these assessments and proposed mitigation measures</u> mitigation measures should include setting back the working area at least 100 metres from the nearest residential properties;”</p> <p>Amend policy requirement (c) as follows: “The submission of an acceptable phased working and progressive restoration scheme to a nature conservation afteruse, including retention of boundary hedgerows and trees, to provide landscape and biodiversity gains <u>and the reinstatement of historic hedgerows and field boundaries informed by Historic Landscape Characterisation</u>”.</p>	<p>To enable the mitigation measures for amenity impacts (including any standoff distance between the working area and sensitive receptors to amenity impacts) to be informed by the site-specific assessments at the planned application stage.</p> <p>To clarify the heritage enhancement on restoration as requested by Historic England.</p>

Appendix 1- revised key diagram (MM04)



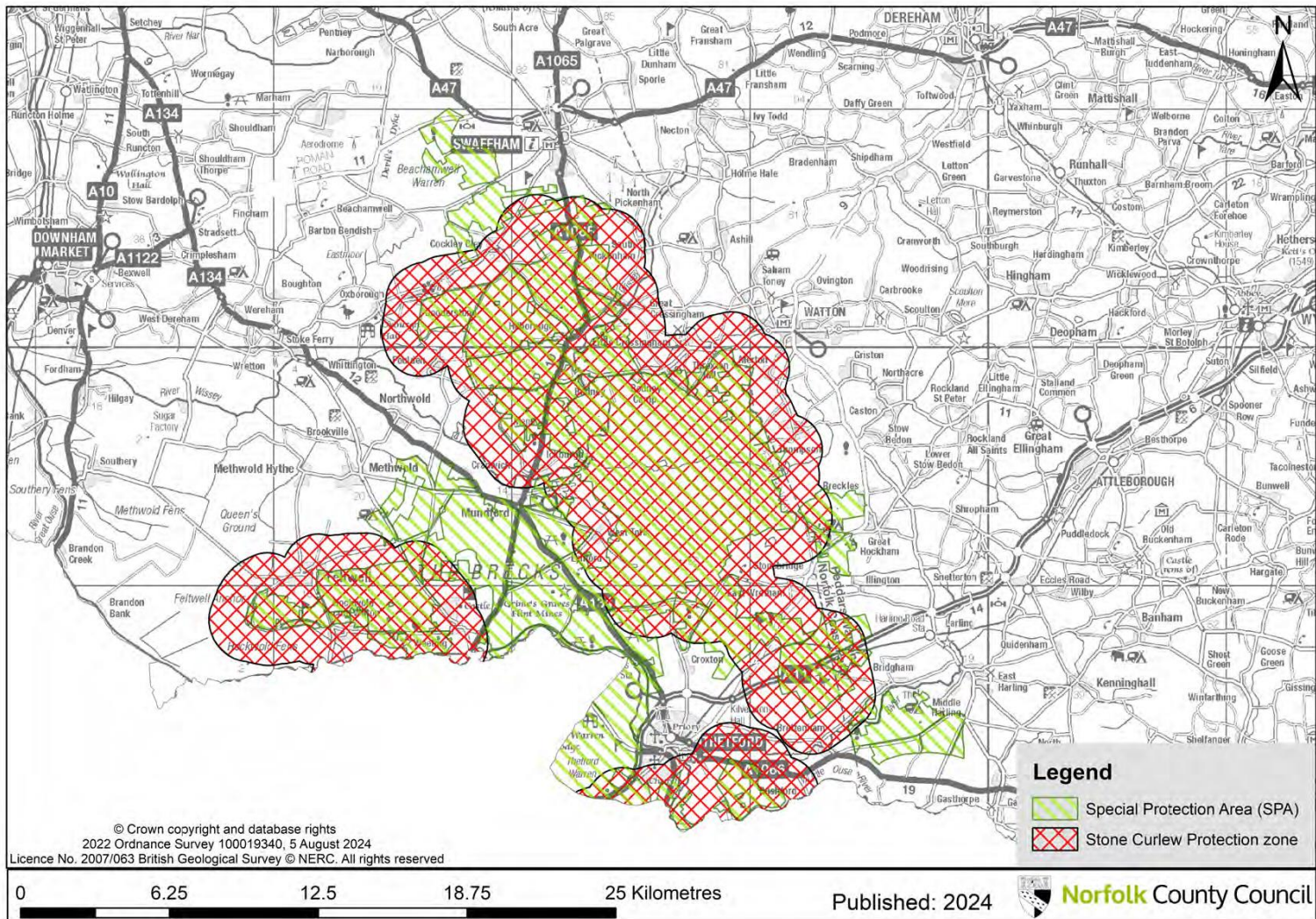


Key diagram

Published: 2024



Appendix 2 – revised Map 2 ‘Stone curlew protection zones’ (MM 15)



Appendix 3 – revised implementation, monitoring and review table (MM 59)

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
<u>1</u>	Landbank for sand and gravel	Objective MSO1 Policy MP1 Specific site allocation policies	Maintenance of at least a 7-year landbank for sand & gravel, based on previous 10 years' sales average plus 10%	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the M&WLP Development Management (DM) decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	<u>Landbank falling below 7 years' supply triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>
<u>2</u>	Landbank for Carstone	Objective MSO1 Policy MP1 Policy MIN 06	Maintenance of at least a 10-year landbank for Carstone, based on previous 10 years' sales average plus 10%	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the M&WLP DM decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	<u>Landbank falling below 10 years' supply triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>
<u>3</u>	Landbank for silica sand	Objective MSO2 Policy MP1 Policy MPSS1 Policy MIN 40 Policy SIL 01	Maintenance of at least a 10-year landbank for silica sand based on 754,000 tpa forecast extraction rate.	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the M&WLP DM decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	<u>A landbank of below 10 years' supply is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>
<u>4</u>	Annual production of sand and gravel, Carstone and silica sand	Objectives MSO1 & MSO2 Policy MP1	To maintain a steady and adequate supply of aggregate and industrial minerals	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the M&WLP DM decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	<u>A sustained increase in production above Plan provision triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>
<u>5</u>	Quantity of secondary and recycled aggregates	Objectives MSO3, WSO2, WSO8 Policy WP1	To increase the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered in Norfolk.	NCC Waste management operators	DM decisions taken on planning applications	Annual NCC waste survey returns Environment Agency WDI	<u>A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered into recycled and secondary aggregates is an indicator that</u>

<u>No.</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Related Policy/ strategic objective</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Agencies responsible</u>	<u>Implementation mechanism</u>	<u>Data source</u>	<u>Intervention action</u>
	produced in Norfolk (tonnes)	Policy WP3 Policy WP4	To maintain a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals.	Mineral operators			<u>suitable applications should be approved</u>
6	New waste management capacity provided (tonnes)	Objectives WSO2, WSO3, WSO4, WSO5, WSO8. Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7 Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10	To achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management by 2038, where practicable. To increase the proportion of waste reused, recycled and recovered within Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC Waste management companies	DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for waste management operations. Environment Agency WDI Annual NCC waste survey returns	<u>A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>
7	% local authority collected waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reused • Recycled • Composted • RDF / energy recovery • landfilled 	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO2, WSO6 Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7 Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10 Policy WP11 Policy WP12 Policy MW3	To increase the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste Collection Authorities Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications	WasteDataFlow	<u>A sustained decrease in the proportion of local authority collected waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>

<u>No.</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Related Policy/ strategic objective</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Agencies responsible</u>	<u>Implementation mechanism</u>	<u>Data source</u>	<u>Intervention action</u>
8	% waste received at waste management facilities in Norfolk that is recycled/ recovered	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO4, WSO6 Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7 Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10 Policy MW3	To increase the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste Collection Authorities Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Environment Agency WDI Annual NCC waste survey returns	<u>A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved</u>
9	Waste input to landfill in Norfolk (tonnes)	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO6 Policy WP11 Policy WP12 Policy MW3	To reduce the proportion and quantity of waste that is landfilled in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste Collection Authorities Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Environment Agency WDI Annual NCC waste survey returns WasteDataFlow	<u>An increase in the proportion and quantity of waste that is landfilled in Norfolk is an indicator that suitable applications which would move waste up the waste management hierarchy should be approved.</u>
10	Inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste landfill capacity (cubic metres and years)	Objectives MSO9, WSO1, WSO2, WSO4 WSO6 Policy WP11 Policy WP12	To reduce the proportion and quantity of waste that is landfilled in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as	Environment Agency WDI Annual NCC waste survey returns	<u>An increase in the proportion and quantity of waste that is landfilled in Norfolk is an indicator that suitable applications which would move waste up the waste</u>

<u>No.</u>	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
			hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	Waste management companies	Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for landfill sites	<u>management hierarchy should be approved.</u>
<u>11</u>	Renewable energy generation capacity at waste management facilities (MW)	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO6, WSO7, WSO8 Policy MW3 Policy WP10 Policy WP12	To move waste up the waste management hierarchy by increasing the proportion of waste recovered in Norfolk. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing renewable energy produced.	NCC Waste management companies	DM decisions taken on planning applications	NCC closed landfill team Waste management companies Renewable energy generation companies Renewable Energy Foundation	<u>No increase in the amount of permitted renewable energy capacity at waste management facilities over a three-year period to trigger a review of related M&WLP policies and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be permitted.</u>
<u>12</u>	Distance of new mineral extraction sites and waste management facilities from main settlements and market towns	Objectives WSO6, MSO8 Policy MP2 Policy WP2 Policy MW3	Mineral extraction sites for sand and gravel or Carstone to be located within 5 miles of one of Norfolk's urban areas or three miles of a main town. Waste management sites to be located within 5 miles of an urban area or 3 miles of a main town.	NCC Waste management companies Mineral operators	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Permission for more than two new mineral extraction or more than two new waste management facilities on unallocated sites in excess of the target distances of urban areas, main towns or the source or destination of the waste material will trigger a review of Plan provision and policies WP2 and MP2 as appropriate.</u>

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
13	Number of minerals and waste planning applications granted that involved highway infrastructure upgrades <u>or</u> improvements.	Objectives MSO5, MSO6, MSO8, WSO6, WSO7 Policy MW2	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have an unacceptable impact on the safety and capacity of the road network.	NCC NCC as Highway Authority National Highways	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Grants of mineral and waste permissions with outstanding objections from the Highway Authority and/or National Highways is an indicator for review of Plan provision and/or Policy MW2</u>
14	Number of minerals and waste planning applications granted that include access to corridors of movement (i.e. trunk roads and A class roads)	Objectives MSO5, MSO6, MSO8, WSO6, WSO7 Policy MW2	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have an unacceptable impact on the safety and capacity of the road network.	NCC NCC as Highway Authority National Highways	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Grants of mineral and waste permissions with outstanding objections from the Highway Authority and/or National Highways is an indicator for review of Plan provision and/or Policy MW2</u>
15	Number of reported accidents involving HGVs	Objectives MSO5, MSO6, MSO8, WSO6, WSO7 Policy MW2	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have an unacceptable impact on the safety and capacity of the road network.	NCC NCC as Highway Authority National Highways	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications Site monitoring visits	NCC as Highway Authority	<u>Increase in accidents involving HGVs from quarry traffic over a three-year period is an indicator for review of Policy MW2</u>
16	Number of substantiated complaints concerning quarry traffic	Objectives MSO5, MSO6, MSO8, WSO6, WSO7	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have an unacceptable impact on the safety and	NCC Waste management companies	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	NCC records of complaints	<u>Increase in substantiated complaints involving quarry traffic over a three-year period is an indicator for review of</u>

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
		Policy MW2	capacity of the road network.	Mineral operators NCC as Highway Authority National Highways	Site monitoring visits		<u>Plan allocations and/or Policy MW2</u>
<u>17</u>	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 5km of a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Conservation Area (SAC) or Ramsar site.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policies MW1 and MW4	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Natural England	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 5km of a SPA, SAC or Ramsar site with an outstanding objection from Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2.</u>
<u>18</u>	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 2km of a SSSI.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Natural England	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 2km of a SSSI site with an outstanding objection from Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2</u>
<u>19</u>	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 2km of a National Nature Reserve (<u>NNR</u>).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Natural England	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 2km of a NNR with outstanding objections from Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
20	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 250m of a Local Nature Reserve (LNR).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Local Planning Authorities	Specific site allocation decisions as part of in M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a LNR with an outstanding objection from NCC or the LPA is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>
21	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 250m of a County Wildlife Site (CWS).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC	Specific site allocation decisions as part of in M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for minerals and waste sites within 250m of a CWS with an outstanding objection from NCC or the LPA is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>
22	Number of mineral and waste sites located within the National Landscape (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural, built and historic environment.	NCC Natural England Norfolk Coast Partnership	Specific site allocation decisions as part of in M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within the National Landscape (AONB) with an outstanding objection from NCC or the Norfolk Coast Partnership is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2.</u>
23	Number of mineral and waste sites located within the Heritage Coast.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	No increase in sites located within the Heritage Coast. To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural, built and historic environment.	NCC Norfolk Coast Partnership Natural England North Norfolk District Council	Specific site allocation decisions as part of in M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within Heritage Coast with an outstanding objection from NCC, the Norfolk Coast Partnership, or Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>

<u>No.</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Related Policy/ strategic objective</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Agencies responsible</u>	<u>Implementation mechanism</u>	<u>Data source</u>	<u>Intervention action</u>
				King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council			
<u>24</u>	Number of mineral and waste sites located within the Broads Authority Executive Area.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural, built and historic environment.	NCC Broads Authority	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within the Broads Authority Executive Area with an outstanding objection from NCC or the Broads Authority is an indicator for review of Policy MW1, WP2 or MP2</u>
<u>25</u>	Number of mineral and waste sites located within a Core River Valley.	Objectives MSO6 & MSO9 Policy MW1 Policy MP4	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment, positively contribute to the natural environment and mitigate against cumulative impacts.	NCC	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within a Core River Valley with outstanding objections from NCC is an indicator for review of policy MW1 and MP4</u>
<u>26</u>	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 250m of a registered historic park or garden.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment.	NCC Historic England	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a Registered Historic Park or Garden with an outstanding objection from Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2</u>

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
27	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 250m of a Conservation Area.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment.	NCC Historic England Local Planning Authorities	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within a Conservation Area with an outstanding objection from the LPA or Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2</u>
28	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 250m of a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment.	NCC Historic England	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a Listed Building with an outstanding objection from NCC or Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2</u>
29	Number of mineral and waste sites located within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment.	NCC Environment Agency	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within Groundwater SPZ1 with an outstanding objection from the Environment Agency is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>
30	Number of mineral and waste planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency or the	Objectives WSO7, MSO6, MSO8, MSO9 Policy MW1 Policy MW3	To ensure that minerals and waste development do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on flood risk on site or an increase in flood risk elsewhere	NCC Environment Agency LLFA	Specific site allocation decisions as part of <u>in</u> M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications Planning consultation responses from the Environment Agency	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites granted contrary to flood risk advice from LLFA and/or Environment Agency is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
	LLFA on flood risk grounds.				Planning consultation responses from the LLFA		
31	Area of priority habitat to be created in approved restoration schemes for mineral workings	Objectives MSO8, MSO9, MSO10 Policy MP7 Policy MP8	All mineral extraction sites to have an agreed high quality progressive and expedient restoration scheme to achieve a beneficial afteruse to protect and enhance the environment.	NCC Mineral operators	Specific site allocation decisions as part of in M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications Site monitoring visits	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>No increase in permitted mineral and waste sites creating priority habitats on restoration is an indicator for review of policies MP7 and MP8</u>
32	Number of minerals and waste developments securing their energy from on-site renewable or low carbon sources	Objectives MSO8, WSO6 Policy MW3	To address and minimise the impacts minerals and waste developments will have on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emission from energy generation.	NCC Mineral operators Waste management operators	DM decisions taken on planning applications Site monitoring visits	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>No increase in permitted mineral and waste sites securing their energy from on-site renewable or low-carbon sources as an indicator for review of M&WLP policy MW3</u>
33	Number of minerals and waste developments located within an AQMA	Objective WSO7 & <u>MSO7</u> Policy MW1	To reduced potential adverse effects on human health and amenity from mineral and waste developments.	NCC LPAs- Environmental Health	Site specific allocations decisions as part of in the M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within an AQMA with outstanding objections from Environmental Health is an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>
34	Number of substantiated complaints about amenity impacts from minerals	Objectives MSO7 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste development do not have unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.	NCC LPAs – Environmental Health	Site specific allocations decisions as part of in the M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	NCC records of complaints	<u>Year on year increase over a three-year period in substantiated complaints about amenity impacts as an indicator for review of policy MW1</u>

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
	and waste activities			Environment Agency Waste Management companies Mineral operators	Site monitoring and enforcement		
35	Number of planning applications granted by LPAs within minerals or waste consultation areas (unless they fall within exclusions set out in Appendix 4).	Objectives MSO4, MSO5, WSO3 Policies MP10, MP11 and WP17	Safeguard mineral extraction sites, mineral infrastructure, waste management sites and waste recycling centres from incompatible development. Safeguarding mineral resources so that they are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided	NCC Local Planning Authorities	Mapping safeguarded mineral sites, mineral infrastructure, mineral resources and waste sites in the Policies Map. Consultation process on planning applications within safeguarded areas.	Determined planning applications by LPAs	<u>Increase in planning permissions for unexempt development within mineral or waste consultation areas that have an outstanding objection from the MPA/WPA is an indicator for review of the related M&WLP safeguarding policies and/or review of NCC's consultation responses to planning applications and local plans.</u>
36	<u>Percentage of planning applications determined that are compliant with Policy MW3.</u>	<u>Objectives WSO6, WSO7, MSO8.</u> <u>Policy MW3</u>	<u>To ensure that minerals and waste development takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change</u>	<u>NCC</u> <u>Mineral operators</u> <u>Waste management companies</u>	<u>Development management decisions taken on planning applications</u>	<u>Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations</u>	<u>Planning permissions being granted that are not compliant with Policy MW3 is an indicator for review of Policy MW3.</u>