Appendix - Schedule of Main Modifications to the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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 Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

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

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM01	19	Vision	Insert the following text as a new first paragraph: "**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**." Amend the first sentence of the sixth paragraph as follows: "**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**." Amend the seventh paragraph as follows: "**Minerals developments and waste management facilities will support the local economy, including the rural economy**. [No changes to the first sentence] Opportunities to enhance such features will be supported. All developments will provide **a minimum measurable 10%** biodiversity net gain **and wherever possible contribute to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives**." 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. **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** ~~, and~~ will be designed and located to reduce the risk from and adapt to climatic effects, such as flooding."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM02	20	Waste Strategic Objectives WSO7	Amend to the last sentence to state: "All developments will provide **a minimum measurable 10%** biodiversity net gains ~~s~~ **and temporary developments will contribute to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives on restoration**".
MM03	21	Minerals Strategic Objectives	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; **by maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for Carstone;** and safeguarding existing **extraction sites and** infrastructure." 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; **by maintaining a stock of permitted reserves of silica sand of at least 10 years where practicable** and safeguarding existing **extraction sites and** infrastructure." Amend to the last sentence of objective MSO9 to state: "The restoration scheme and aftercare will protect and enhance the environment, including landscape improvements, **contributing to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives** and the provision of **a minimum measurable 10%** biodiversity net gains~~s~~".
MM04	22 - 24	Key diagram	Delete Sheringham and West Lynn. Add Easton and the Growth Triangle to the Norwich urban area. Delete the stone curlew mitigation zone and the 'grid cells with less than 50% survey coverage' for stone curlews. 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. Also amend to show the location of the mineral extraction site near Great Yarmouth. See Appendix 1 to this document for the revised key diagram

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM05	27	Policy MW1. Development Management Criteria	Amend policy point (h) as follows: 'The appearance, quality and character of the landscape, countryside and visual environment, **including intrinsically dark landscapes,** and any local features that contribute to its local distinctiveness'. Add new text at the end of the existing paragraph on the historic environment policy requirements in the NPPF as follows: "**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**." Amend the second bullet point as follows: "providing ~~biodiversity and~~ geodiversity ~~net~~ **gains, providing a minimum measurable 10% biodiversity net gain and contributing to the delivery of the national Nature Recovery Network objectives**".
MM06	37	Policy MW2. Transport	Amend requirement (d): "~~Unacceptable physical impacts on the highway network (e.g. road and kerbside damage)~~ **traffic movements along unsuitable sections of the highway network, taking into account the proposed level of traffic movements and provision of highway mitigation measures**" Add the following additional text to the end of the policy: "**In relation to sustainable transport, proposals are also required to comply with requirement (g) of Policy MW3.**"
MM07	39	Policy MW3. Climate change mitigation and adaption	Amend requirement (c) as follows: "**detail how the proposed development will minimise and manage energy use (through the submission of an energy, climate change and sustainability statement) and** 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 **increased flood risk from all sources, but particularly** rising sea levels, **larger river flows and surface water runoff; increasingly variable groundwater levels** and coastal erosion;

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM08	40	Paragraph 9.2	Delete the last sentence: ~~Such circumstances may include the use of existing buildings and development where completely masked from the SPA by existing development~~.
MM09	40	Paragraph 9.3	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~~.
MM10	41	Paragraph 9.4	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.~~
MM11	41	Paragraph 9.5	Delete the last sentence: "~~Within this zone additional built development is likely to have a significant effect on the SPA~~."
MM12	41	New paragraph after paragraph 9.5	Add the following new text: "**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**".
MM13	41	Paragraph 9.6	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: "**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**."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM14	42	Policy MW4. The Brecks Protected Habitats and Species	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 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. Stone Curlew 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. ~~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.~~ 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. 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. 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: • More than 1,500m away from potential stone curlew nesting sites inside the SPA ~~(these are those parts of the SPA that are also designated as Breckland 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;** • ~~A new building that will be completely masked from the SPA by existing built development;~~

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			• A proposed re-development of an existing building that would not alter its footprint or increase its potential impact." There are no changes proposed to the policy text regarding woodlark and nightjar.
MM15	40	Map 2 (and policies map)	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
MM16	46	Paragraph W0.13	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."
MM17	47	Paragraph W0.16	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."
MM18	48	Paragraph W1.10	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 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 m^3 at the end of **2022** ~~2020~~; ~~1.422~~ **1.304** million m^3 for non-hazardous waste and ~~2.34~~ **2.225** million m^3 for inert waste (further detail is provided in paragraph W12.3). • Permitted void space at mineral extraction sites which will be restored using imported inert material was **at least 3.5** ~~2.523~~ million m^3 at the end of ~~2020~~ **2022**, with a further ~~0.9~~ **0.97** million m^3 permitted in ~~2021~~ **2023** and a further ~~2.34~~ **2.225** million m^3 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

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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.

• New planning permissions were granted during ~~2020 and 2021~~ <u>2023</u> for facilities with a total throughput of over ~~0.25~~ <u>0.2</u> million tonnes waste management capacity per annum.

<table>
<tr><td>Waste management facility type
(Using Environment Agency WDI site categories and facility types)</td><td>Highest throughput over 4 ~~</u> <u>6</u> years from 2017 – ~~2020~~ <u>2022</u> (‘000 tonnes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metal recycling sites (including car breaker, metal recycling and vehicle depollution facility)</td><td>~~182~~ <u>251</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Household waste recycling centre</td><td>~~62~~ <u>63</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Inert waste transfer / treatment</td><td>~~62~~ <u>92</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-hazardous waste transfer / treatment</td><td>~~705~~ <u>666</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazardous waste transfer / treatment</td><td>246</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clinical waste transfer / treatment</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composting and anaerobic digestion</td><td>130</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treatment (includes biological treatment, chemical treatment, material recycling facility, physical treatment, physical-chemical treatment, WEEE treatment facility)</td><td>~~642~~ <u>788</u></td></tr>
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<tr><td>Anglian Water Ltd sewage sludge treatment (at Thetford, King's Lynn and Whitlingham Water Recycling Centres)</td><td>~~961~~ <u>975</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper and pulp reprocessing</td><td>540</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total existing capacity from EA WDI data</td><td>~~3,534~~ <u>3,755</u></td></tr>
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Additional capacity in planning permissions granted in ~~2020 and 2021~~ <u>2023</u> = ~~>250,000~~ <u>>200,000</u> tpa
Permitted inert void space (landfill and quarry restoration) at ~~30/12/2020~~ <u>31/12/2022</u> = ~~4.863~~ <u>5.725</u> million m^3
<u>Additional inert void capacity for quarry restoration granted in 2023 = 0.97 million m^3</u>
Permitted non-hazardous landfill void space at ~~30/12/2020~~ <u>31/12/2022</u>= ~~1.422~~ <u>1.304</u> million m^3 total</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM19</td><td>51</td><td>Paragraph W2.2</td><td>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 <u>consists of</u> <u>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>.
Main Towns: Aylsham, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Harleston, ~~Holt,~~ Hunstanton, <u>Long Stratton,</u> North Walsham, Swaffham, Watton, Wymondham."</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM20</td><td>52</td><td>Policy WP2. Spatial Strategy for Waste</td><td>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:</td></tr>
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Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
		Management Facilities	• The Broads Authority Executive Area or the Norfolk Coast **National Landscape (designated as an** 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 **or other irreplaceable habitat**, or • a designated heritage asset, including listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, **conservation areas** and scheduled monuments, or their settings if the proposed development would cause substantial harm to ~~or the loss of~~ **the significance of** the heritage asset **(including any contribution to significance by setting)**. 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, Costessey, Cringleford, **Easton**, Trowse, Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton, ~~and~~ Taverham **and the remainder of the Growth Triangle**]. However, **in exceptional circumstances,** ~~due to their characteristics, the following types of facilities will be acceptable in locations more distant from the urban areas or main towns,~~ **locating a waste management facility at a greater distance from an urban area or main town will be acceptable if it is** ~~if they are~~ close to **(that is within three miles of)** the source of the waste, or the destination of the recovered waste material. **Such facilities could include:** • Agricultural waste treatment facilities, • Windrow (open air) composting facilities • Community composting facilities • Small scale local facilities ~~(including 'bring' sites for the collection of recyclables)~~ Water recycling centres can normally only be located ~~on or~~ adjacent to watercourses, so they are acceptable in such locations

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			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."
MM21	54	Policy WP3. Land suitable for waste management facilities	Amend the first sentence as follows: "Waste management facilities **for non-hazardous waste** (other than landfill sites and water recycling centres) will be acceptable only on the following types of land." Amend criteria g) as follows: "water recycling centres ~~(composting and anaerobic digestion facilities only)~~ **(to principally manage wastes arising from the WRC process only);"**
MM22	55	New paragraph after Paragraph W4.1	Add a new paragraph containing the following text: "**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.**"
MM23	57	Policy WP7. Household Waste Recycling Centres	Amend the first sentence as follows: "Household waste recycling centres ~~may~~ **will** be acceptable within purpose designed or suitably adapted facilities on the types of land identified within Policy WP3."
MM24	63	Policy WP13. Landfill mining and reclamation	Add a new forth bullet point to state: "**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**".

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM25	66	Policy WP14. Water Recycling Centres	Insert "**and/or d. comply with new legislation and/or e. incorporate climate change adaption and mitigation measures (as detailed in Policy MW3)**". Insert the following new text before the last sentence in the policy: "**Where appropriate, applications will also need to demonstrate the contribution that the development would make to water quality improvement**."
MM26	64	Paragraph W15.2	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."
MM27	64	Paragraph W15.5	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". Add the following the new text to the end of the paragraph: "**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:** **a) The context of Whitlingham WRC/STC – current role and function of the site as a water recycling and sludge treatment centre** **b) 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** c) **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."**

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM28	65	Policy WP15. Whitlingham Water Recycling Centre	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."
MM29	68	Paragraph MP1.3	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."
MM30	68	Paragraph MP1.4	Update the data in the paragraph as follows: "The average sand and gravel production in 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."
MM31	68	Paragraph MP1.5	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.~~"
MM32	68	Paragraph MP1.6	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."

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MM33	68 - 69	Paragraph MP1.7	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. Calculation of forecast need for sand and gravel • 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 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."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM34	69	New paragraph before paragraph MP1.8	Insert a new heading of '**Secondary and Recycled Aggregates'** before this paragraph. Insert a new paragraph before existing paragraph MP1.8 as follows: "**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.**"
MM35	69	Paragraph MP1.8	Amend the third sentence in the paragraph as follows: "**As set out in the Local Aggregate Assessment for Norfolk 2022,** the annual average quantity of inert and construction/demolition waste recovered at waste management facilities over the ten years from ~~2011-2020~~ **2013-2022** was ~~460,383~~ **291,320** tonnes per annum, however, some parts of this waste stream are unsuitable for use as a recycled aggregate (such as soil and timber)."
MM36	69	Paragraph MP1.11	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)~~ **(2013-2022)** 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%~~ **69%** 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."
MM37	69	Paragraph MP1.12	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."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM38	70	Paragraph MP1.13	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.
MM39	70	Paragraph MP1.14	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."
MM40	70	Paragraph MP1.15	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 • 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 • 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 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."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM41	70	Paragraph MP1.18	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 Leziate 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 or permitted throughput of any silica sand processing plant site or sites in Norfolk.**"

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM42	71	Paragraph MP1.20	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. Calculation of forecast need for silica sand • 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 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."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM43	72	Policy MP1. Provision for mineral extraction	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 **where** ~~unless~~ **the proposal is consistent with all other relevant policies set out in the Development Plan** and the applicant can demonstrate **one or more of the following**: ~~a)~~ There is an overriding justification and/or overriding benefit for the proposed extraction; and**/or the landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Norfolk is below seven years.** ~~b) The proposal is consistent with all other relevant policies set out in the Development Plan~~ 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." The rest of the policy wording, regarding Carstone and silica sand, will not change.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM44	72	Paragraph MP1.25	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~~: • 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."
MM45	72 / 73	Paragraph MP1.26	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."
MM46	73	Paragraph MP2.1	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);**

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM47	74	Paragraph MP2.4	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 highway 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."**
MM48	74	Paragraph MP2.6	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."
MM49	75	Policy MP2. Spatial Strategy for Minerals Extraction	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, Costessey, Cringleford, **Easton,** Trowse, Thorpe St Andrew, Sprowston, Old Catton, Hellesdon, Drayton, ~~and~~ Taverham **and the remainder of the Growth Triangle**]. Within the resource area identified on the key diagram, **or in other locations where borehole data is submitted to demonstrate a viable silica sand resource**, specific sites for silica sand should be located where they are able to

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			access the existing processing plant **at Leziate** **(or another processing plant in Norfolk if one was to be built)** and railhead ~~at Leziate~~ via conveyor, pipeline or off-public highway haul route. This spatial strategy for mineral extraction sites is subject to the proposed development not being located within: • The Broads Authority Executive Area or the Norfolk Coast **National Landscape (designated as an** 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 **or other irreplaceable habitat**, or • a designated heritage asset, including listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, **conservation areas** and scheduled monuments, or their settings if the proposed development would cause substantial harm to **the significance** ~~or the loss~~ of the heritage asset **(including any contribution to significance by setting)."**
MM50	77	Policy MPSS1. Silica Sand Extraction Sites	Amend policy requirement (a) to state: "To address the shortfall in silica sand supply to meet the requirements of the existing processing plant **in Norfolk and/or a new processing plant in Norfolk if one was built** (as set out in the NPPF)" Amend requirement (i) to state "A sufficient stand-off distance around any water main **or foul sewer** that crosses the site or diversion of the water main/**sewer** at the developers' cost and to the satisfaction of Anglian Water" Amend policy requirement (m) to state: "The ~~existing~~ processing plant **and railhead** should be accessed via conveyor, pipeline or off-public highway routes. However, if silica sand is proposed to be transported to the **existing** processing plant **at Leziate** 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."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM51	79	New paragraph after existing paragraph MP5.4	Add the following new text: **“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.”**
MM52	79	Policy MP5. Core River Valleys	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: • Enhance the ~~form, local character and distinctiveness of the~~ landscape **character, consistent with the relevant local Landscape Character Assessment** ~~and historic environment~~; and • **Enhance the historic environment where appropriate; and** • ~~Enhance~~ **Provide a measurable net gain in** 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.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM53	80	New paragraph after paragraph MP7.2	Add the following new text: "**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**."
MM54	82	Policy MP7. Progressive Working, Restoration and Afteruse	Amend the second bullet point as follows: "contributes positively to identified strategic green infrastructure corridors, ~~and~~ known ecological networks, **the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Recovery Network**." Amend the third bullet point to state: "creates ~~high-quality, locally distinctive~~ landscapes **which are informed by and consistent with the relevant local Landscape Character Assessment"** Amend the 7th bullet point to state "The scheme provides for a **minimum 10% measurable** biodiversity net gain, primarily through the creation or enhancement of priority habitats and linkages to local ecological networks and green infrastructure corridors." Amend the last bullet point of the policy as follows "the scheme has been informed by the historic environment, **historic landscape characterisation and** historic landscape character assessments and the restoration enhances the historic environment." Add a new bullet point to the end of the policy to state: **"there will be no increase in flood risk from the pre-development scenarios and opportunities for betterment are sought**."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM55	83	Paragraph MP8.1	Delete the following text from the paragraph and move it to the start of paragraph MP8.2 instead: "For an arable agricultural after-use this can entail a particular pattern of cultivation over the five-year aftercare period."
MM56	83	Paragraph MP8.3	Add the following new text after the first sentence in the paragraph to state: "**A legal agreement will normally be used to secure: the approved aftercare, an aftercare strategy of greater than five years, longer -term management where required, and the provision of an annual management report 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.**"
MM57	83	Policy MP8. Aftercare	Amend the policy as follows: "Where the proposed restoration following mineral extraction is to agriculture, **an outline aftercare strategy for five years is required, prior to the determination of the planning application. Where the proposed restoration is to** 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. Planning conditions and/or longer-term planning obligations will be used to ensure that a detailed annual management report is provided **for the duration of the aftercare period, where required**. The annual management report must include any measures required, following the annual aftercare inspection, to achieve the outline aftercare strategy."
MM58	85	Paragraph MP11.4	Add the following new text before the last sentence of the paragraph: "**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**."

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM59	88 - 99	Implementation Monitoring and Review table	Include a new indicator to record the percentage of planning applications determined per annum that are compliant with Policy MW3. Related policy/strategic objective: **Objectives, WSO6, WSO7, MSO8 Policy MW3** Target: **To ensure that minerals and waste development takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.** Agency responsible: **NCC, mineral operators, waste management companies** Implementation Mechanism: **Development Management decisions taken on planning applications** Data Source: **Determined planning applications for minerals and waste** 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).

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM60	100 and 101	Mineral extraction sites – sand and gravel table	• 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 **Planning application valid in November 2023 and being determined'**. • Amend the estimated total resource (tonnes) for site MIN 12 from ~~1,175,000~~ to **992,000** • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for site MIN 12 from ~~1,120,000~~ to **992,000** • Amend the planning status cell for 'land west of Bilney Road' from '~~No planning application~~' to '**Planning application valid in July 2022 and being determined**.' • Amend the estimated total resource (tonnes) for 'land west of Bilney Road' from ~~1,830,000~~ to **1,551,000** • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for 'land west of Bilney Road' from ~~1,480,000~~ to **1,420,000**. • Amend the estimated total resource (tonnes) and the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for MIN 200 from ~~300,000~~ to **400,000** • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 202 from '~~Planning application submitted in 2018 and being determined~~' to '**No planning application**'. • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for sites MIN 37, MIN 64 and MIN 65 to each state "**N/A site received permission in 2021 so already included in the landbank**". • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 25 from '~~No planning application~~' to '**Planning application valid in December 2022 and being determined**'. • Amend the planning status cell for site MIN 206 from '~~Planning application submitted in 2021 and being determined~~' to '**Permission granted October 2023**'. • Amend the estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period for MIN 115 from ~~960,000~~ to **480,000**. • Amend the total estimated total estimated resource (tonnes) from ~~18,165,000~~ to **17,803,000** • Amend the total estimated resource (tonnes) available during the plan period from ~~15,400,000~~ to **8,987,000**

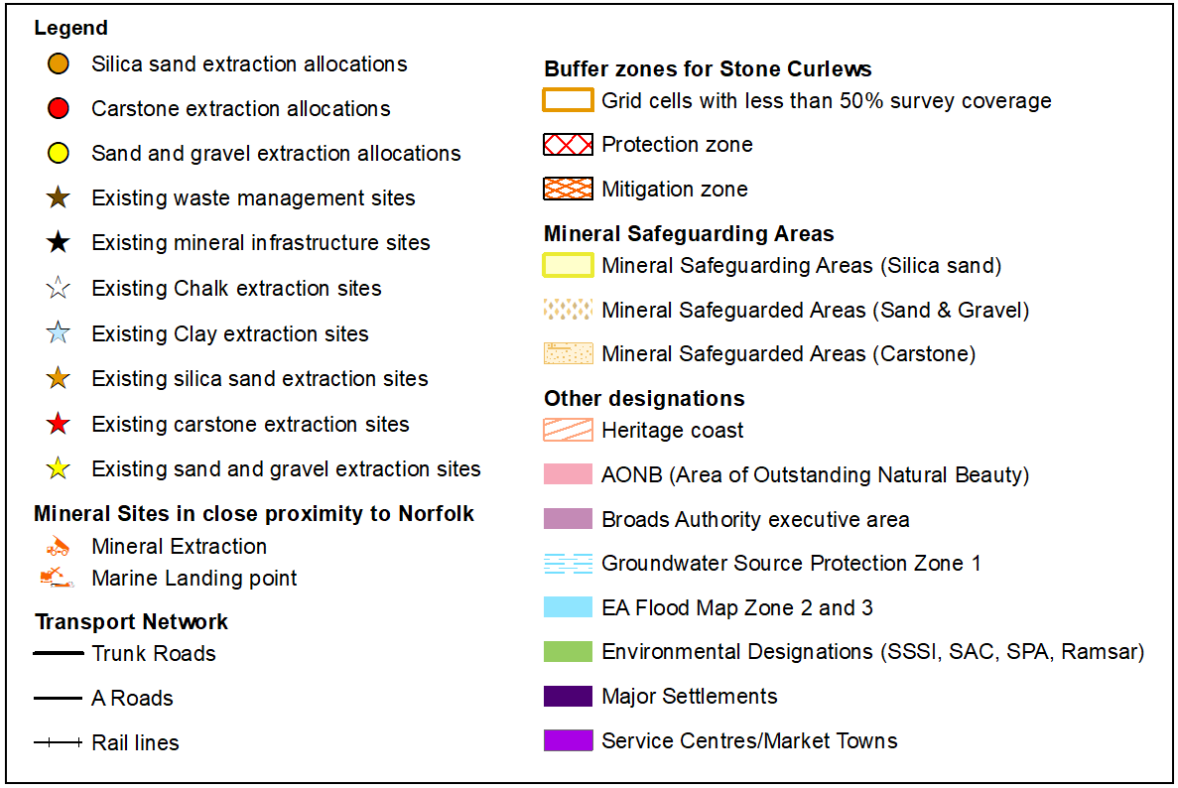
Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM61	101	Mineral extraction sites – carstone table	• Amend the right-hand cell of the header row of the table to state 'Planning status at ~~31.12.2021~~ **31.12.2023'**. • Amend the estimated resource available during the plan period to delete '~~1,120,000~~' and insert '**960,000**'
MM62	102	Mineral extraction sites – silica sand	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." Amend the table of allocated sites as follows: • 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 of site MIN 40 from '~~Planning application submitted in 2018 and being determined'~~ to '**Permission granted June 2023'.**
MM63	107	Policy MIN 12. Land North of Chapel Lane, Beetley	Add a new requirement (i) to state: **"the site must be worked dry (above the water table)"**
MM64	111	Policy MIN 51/ MIN13/ MIN 08. Land West of Bilney Road, Beetley	Amend existing requirement (g) to state: "The submission of an acceptable progressive restoration scheme to provide wide field margins, new hedgerows, ~~and~~ additional woodland, **and wet woodland around retained wetland areas** to provide landscape and biodiversity net gains". Add new requirement (i) to state: **"the site must be worked dry (above the water table)".**

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM65	136	Paragraph M96.4	Add the following new sentence to the end of the paragraph: **"Mitigation measures should include landscaping, screen planting and/or bunding as appropriate, particularly along the north-western and south-eastern boundaries of the site"**.
MM66	140	Policy MIN 96. Land at Grange Farm, Spixworth	Add a new sentence to the end of existing requirement (a) to state: "**Mitigation measures should include screen planting and/or bunding as appropriate, particularly along the north-western and south-eastern site boundaries**;"
MM67	159	Policy SIL 01. Land at Mintlyn South, Bawsey	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 **and the Grade II Font against south façade of White House Farm**), assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation if required."
MM68	180	Paragraph M25.1	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. **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.** 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."

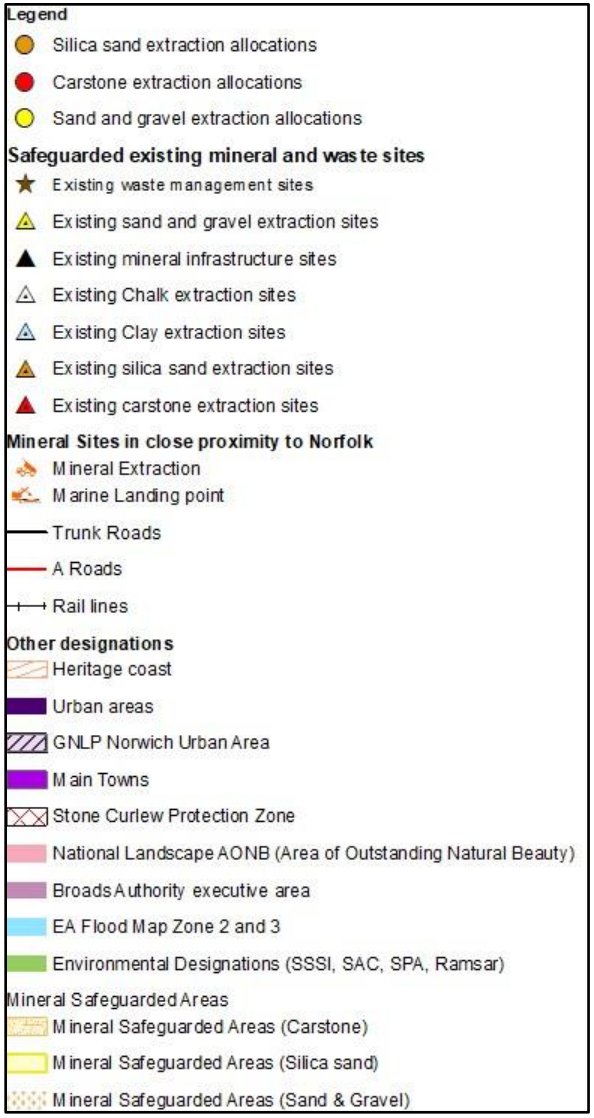
Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM69	184	Paragraph M25.23 Restoration	Add the following new sentence to the end of the paragraph: "**Restoration shall include the retention of boundary hedgerows and trees and the reinstatement of historic hedgerows and field boundaries informed by Historic Landscape Characterisation**."
MM70	184	Policy MIN 25, land at Manor Farm, Haddiscoe	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; **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** ~~mitigation measures should include setting back the working area at least 100 metres from the nearest residential properties~~;" 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 **and the reinstatement of historic hedgerows and field boundaries informed by Historic Landscape Characterisation**".

Appendix 1- revised key diagram (MM04)

Delete existing legend:



Insert new legend:



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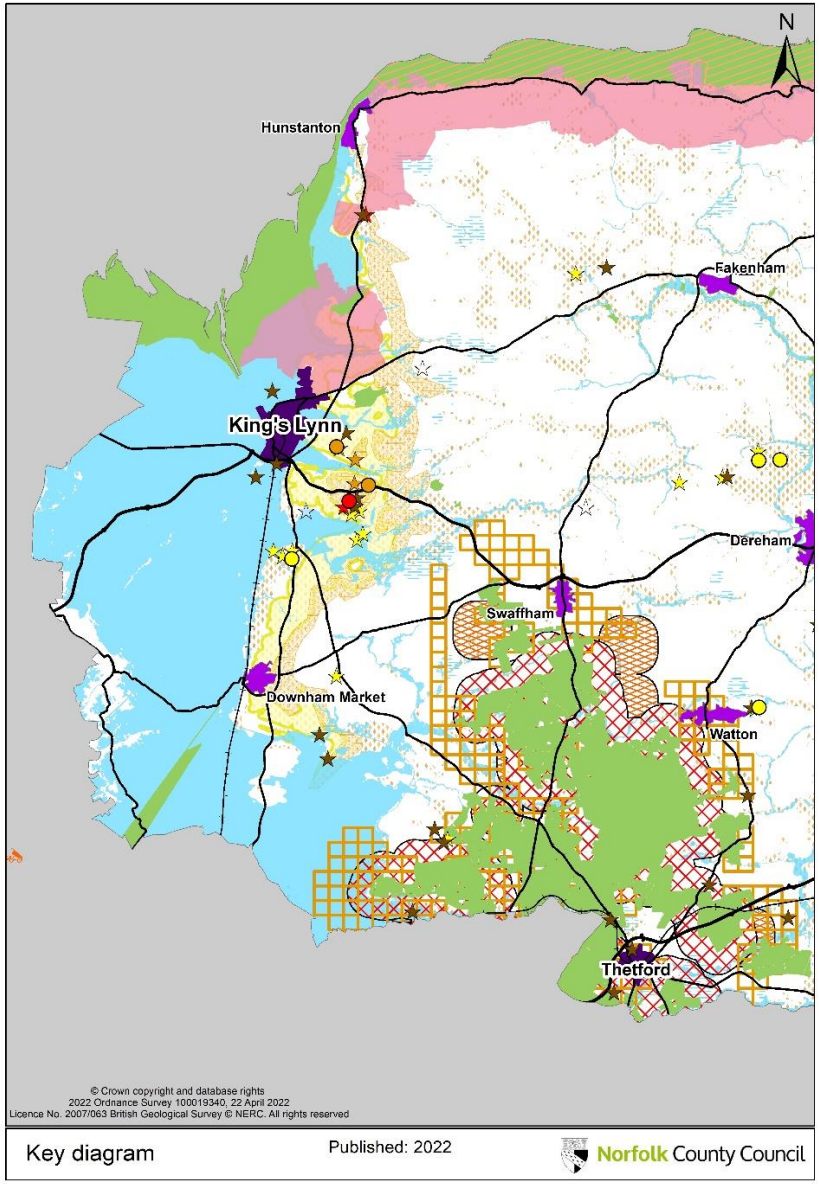
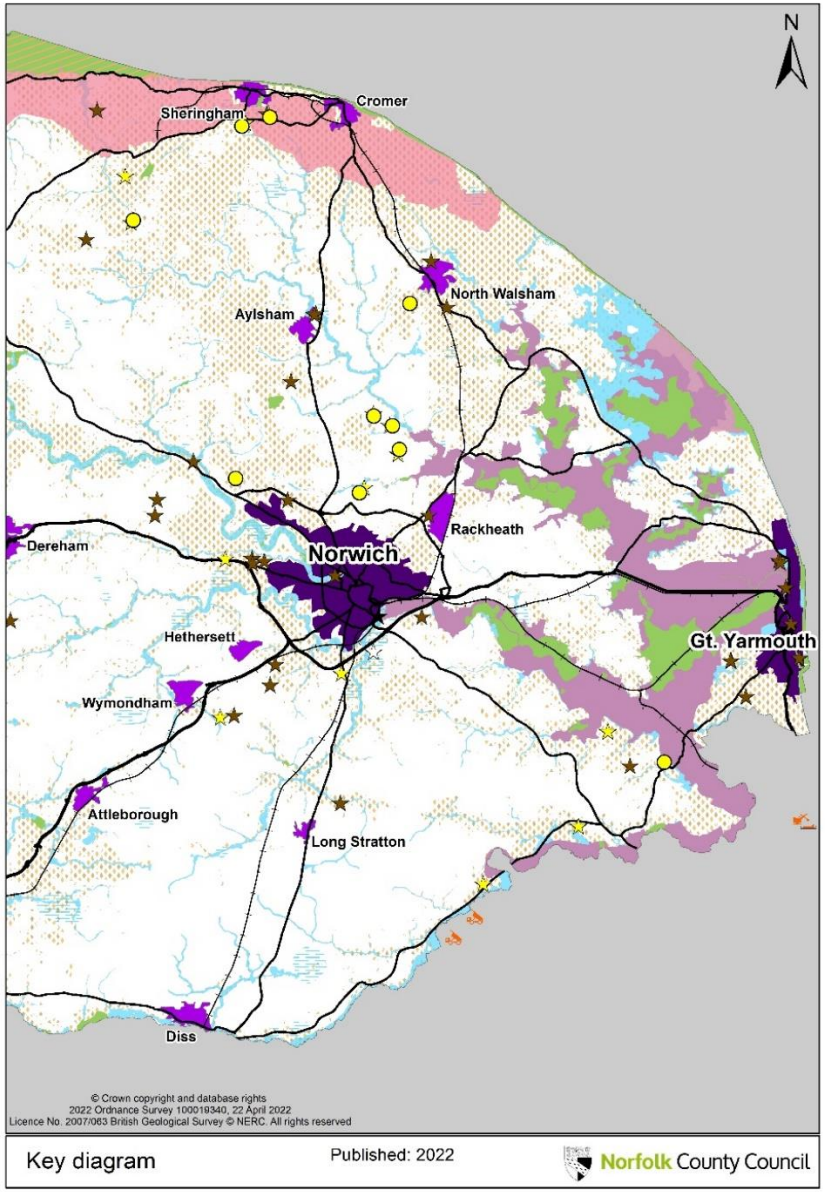
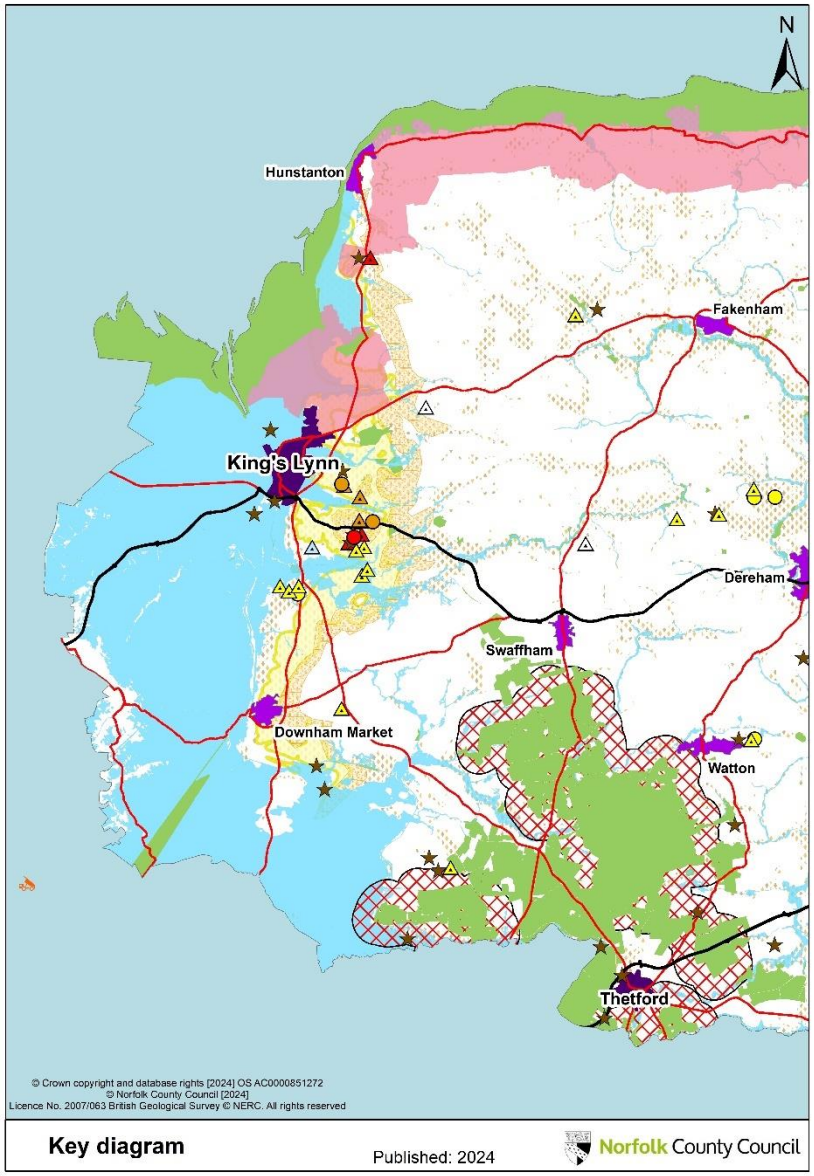
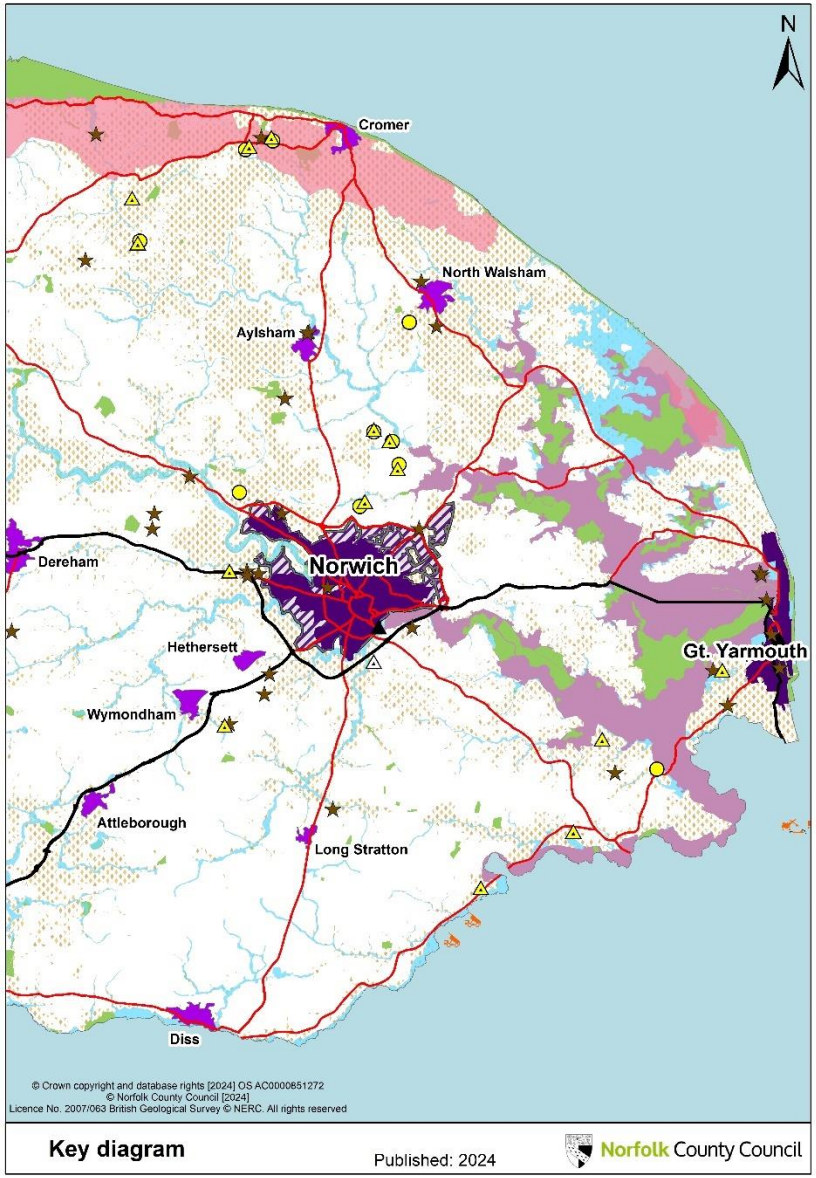




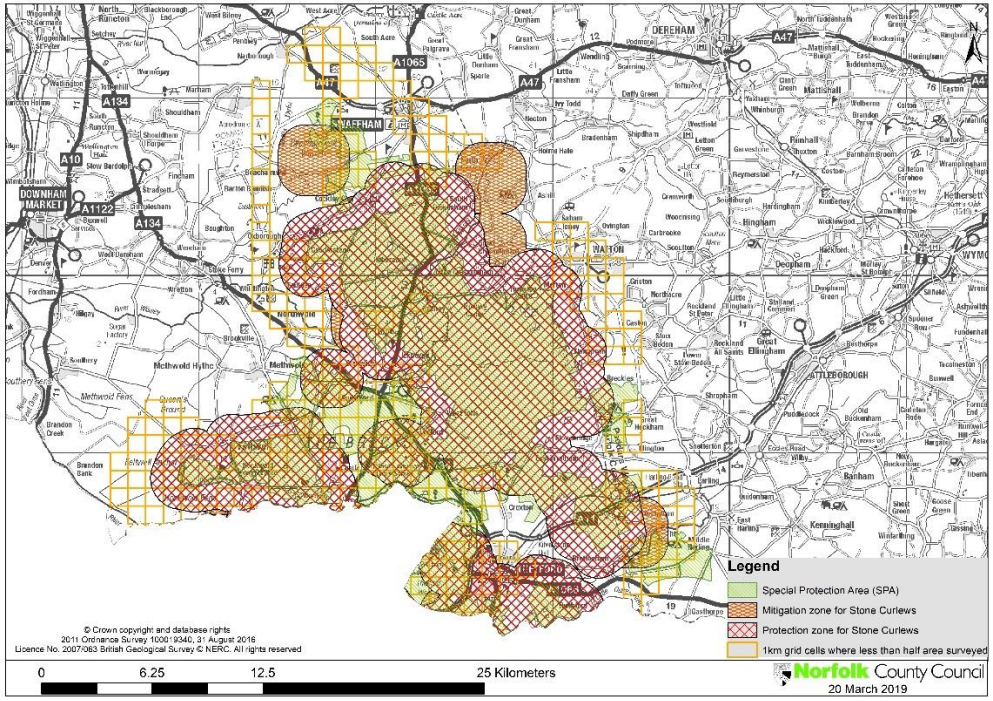
Insert new key diagram:



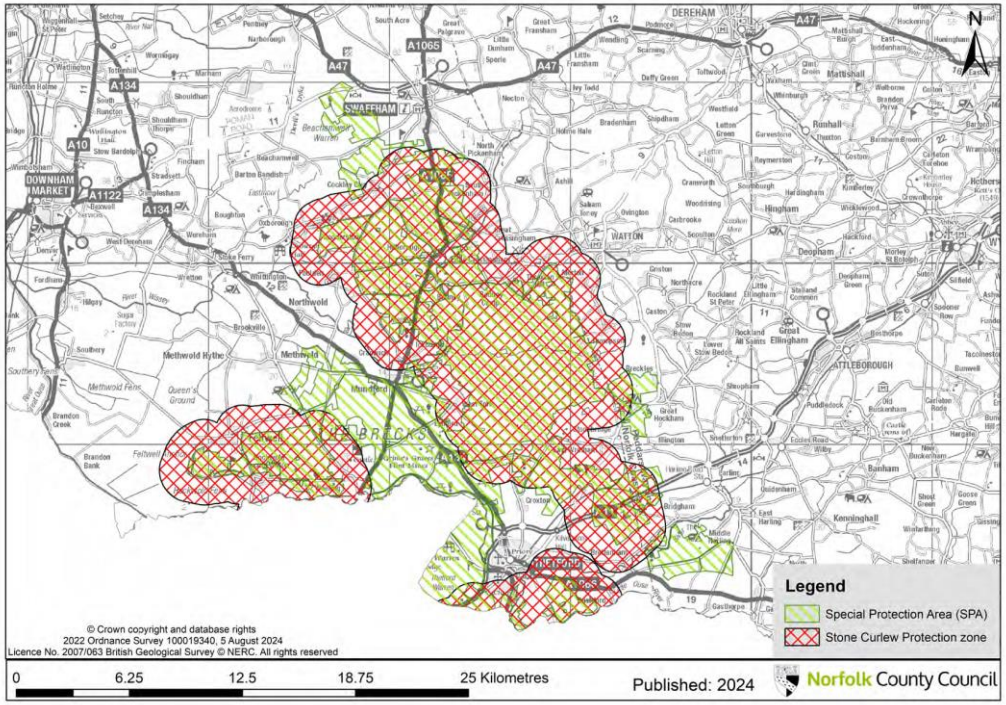


Appendix 2 – revised Map 2 ‘Stone curlew protection zones’ (MM 15)

Delete the existing map 2 (published 2019):



Insert new map 2 (published 2024) :



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**
1	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	**Landbank falling below 7 years' supply triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved**
2	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	**Landbank falling below 10 years' supply triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved**
3	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	**A landbank of below 10 years' supply is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved**
4	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	**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**
5	Quantity of secondary and recycled	Objectives MSO3, WSO2, WSO8	To increase the proportion of waste that	NCC	DM decisions taken on planning applications	~~Annual NCC waste survey returns~~	**A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered into**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
	aggregates produced in Norfolk (tonnes)	Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4	is recycled and recovered in Norfolk. To maintain a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals.	Waste management operators Mineral operators		**Environment Agency WDI**	**recycled and secondary aggregates is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved**
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~~	**A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved**
7	% local authority collected waste: • Reused • Recycled • Composted • RDF / energy recovery • landfilled	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO2, WSO6 Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7	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.	WasteDataFlow	**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**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
		Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10 Policy WP11 Policy WP12 **Policy MW3**			DM decisions taken on planning applications		
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~~	**A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved**
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	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority.	Environment Agency WDI ~~Annual NCC waste survey returns~~ WasteDataFlow	**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.**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
				Waste management companies	NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications		
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 hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority 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~~ Determined planning applications for landfill sites	**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.**
11	Renewable energy generation capacity at waste management facilities (~~MW~~**Megawatts**)	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	**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.**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
12	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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.**
13	Number of minerals and waste planning applications granted that involved highway infrastructure upgrades **or** 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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications ~~Site monitoring visits~~	NCC as Highway Authority	**Increase in accidents involving HGVs from quarry traffic over a three-year period is an indicator for review of Policy MW2**
16	Number of substantiated complaints concerning quarry traffic	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 Waste management companies Mineral operators NCC as Highway Authority National Highways	Specific site allocation decisions ~~as part of~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications Site monitoring visits	NCC records of complaints	**Increase in substantiated complaints involving quarry traffic over a three-year period is an indicator for review of Plan allocations and/or Policy MW2**
17	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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.**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
18	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
19	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 2km of a National Nature Reserve **(NNR).**	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
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	**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**
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	**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**

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
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	**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.**
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 King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough 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	**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**
24	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
25	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
26	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
28	Number of mineral and waste sites located within	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse	NCC Historic England	Specific site allocation decisions ~~as part of~~ **in** M&WLP.	Determined planning applications for	**Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a Listed Building with**

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
	250m of a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument.	Policy MW1	impacts on the historic environment.		DM decisions taken on planning applications	minerals and waste operations	**an outstanding objection from NCC or Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2**
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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
30	Number of mineral and waste planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency or the LLFA on flood risk grounds.	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~~ **in** M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications Planning consultation responses from the Environment Agency Planning consultation responses from the LLFA	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations	**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**
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	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	**No increase in permitted mineral and waste sites creating priority habitats on restoration is an indicator for review of policies MP7 and MP8**

No.	**Indicator**	**Related Policy/ strategic objective**	**Target**	**Agencies responsible**	**Implementation mechanism**	**Data source**	**Intervention action**
			enhance the environment.				
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	**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**
33	Number of minerals and waste developments located within an AQMA	Objective WSO7 **& MSO7** 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	**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**
34	Number of substantiated complaints about amenity impacts from minerals and waste activities	Objectives MSO7 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste development do not have unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.	NCC LPAs – Environmental Health Environment Agency Waste Management companies Mineral operators	Site specific allocations decisions ~~as part of~~ **in** the M&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications Site monitoring and enforcement	NCC records of complaints	**Year on year increase over a three-year period in substantiated complaints about amenity impacts as an indicator for review of policy MW1**

No.	Indicator	Related Policy/ strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data source	Intervention action
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	**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.**
36	**Percentage of planning applications determined that are compliant with Policy MW3.**	**Objectives WSO6, WSO7, MSO8.** **Policy MW3**	**To ensure that minerals and waste development takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change**	**NCC** **Mineral operators** **Waste management companies**	**Development management decisions taken on planning applications**	**Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations**	**Planning permissions being granted that are not compliant with Policy MW3 is an indicator for review of Policy MW3.**