

Proposed Additional Modifications (AM) to the Norfolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan

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

Additional minor modifications are those that do not materially affect policies and could be considered clarifications and corrections.

Additional text is shown as bold and underlined. Deleted text is shown as strikethrough: ~~deleted text~~.

Page numbers listed relate to the Publication version of the NM&WLP.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM1	Acronyms Page 6	AONB – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty <u>(also referred to as National Landscapes)</u>	Factual update
AM2	Paragraph 1.2 page 7	Amend the following sentence: “Therefore, the NM&WLP is a consideration in the determination of planning applications lodged with district councils <u>Norfolk Local Planning Authorities</u> , where there is the potential for those proposals to impact on safeguarded minerals and waste developments.”	Factual correction to ensure the Broads Authority is not excluded
AM3	Paragraph 1.9 Page 8	Update the paragraph as follows: “The NM&WLP includes the quantities of sand and gravel, Carstone and silica sand that need to be planned for during the period to 2038 in order to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals. Based on the average sales data and other relevant local information, the NM&WLP proposes to plan for the extraction of 754,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of silica sand, 82,650 <u>89,000</u> tpa of Carstone extraction and 1,506,000 <u>1,554,000</u> tpa of sand and gravel extraction.”	Factual update
AM4	Paragraph 1.10 page 8	Delete ‘and energy minerals’ from the end of the second sentence.	Factual correction.

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AM5	Paragraph 1.11 Page 8	Update the paragraph as follows: “Since the adoption of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD, the allocated Carstone site (MIN 06) and one of the allocated silica sand sites have has not yet received planning permission. The other two two allocated silica sand sites (SIL 1) was/were granted planning permission in August 2021 and June 2023 but the permissions had not been implemented by December 2021 2023 . Therefore, the NM&WLP continues to include the one proposed Carstone extraction site, which has an estimated resource of 1.416 million tonnes and the two sites proposed for silica sand extraction, which have an estimated resource of 4.1 million tonnes. “	Factual update
AM6	Paragraph 1.12 Page 8	Update the information in the first three sentences of the paragraph as follows: “In addition to the one Carstone extraction site and two silica sand extraction sites, the NM&WLP also contains 16 sites allocated for sand and gravel extraction. The allocated sand and gravel extraction sites have an estimated resource of 18.145 17.803 million tonnes. 15.4 8.987 million tonnes of the estimated resource are expected to be extracted within the Plan period with a further 1.4 7.245 million tonnes already include in the existing landbank.” The rest of the paragraph remains the same.	Factual update
AM7	Paragraph 1.13 Page 8	Update the information in the paragraph as follows: “The following sites in the NM&WLP had have already been granted planning permission by December 2023 for sand and gravel extraction: MIN 37 at Mayton Wood, MIN 64 at Horstead, MIN 65 at Stanninghall, MIN 206 at Edgefield, MIN 206 at Tottenham and part of MIN 96 at Aylmerton. As of December 2021 2023 , planning applications has been submitted and were in the process of being determined for allocated sites MIN 206 at Tottenham and MIN 202 at Attlebridge MIN 12 at Beetley, MIN51/MIN13/MIN08 at Beetley and MIN 25 at Haddiscoe. ”	Factual update

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AM8	Paragraph 2.14 Page 12	<p>Include a footnote to the first bullet point, regarding amenity, as follows: “<u>within the Sustainability Appraisal and the site assessments regarding amenity in the NM&WLP, a residential property was defined as a building and all distances to residential properties were measured between the boundary of the proposed mineral extraction site to the centre of the relevant residential building, not the curtilage of the residential property.</u>”</p> <p>Amend the fifth bullet point as follows: landscape – <u>designated landscapes including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (now called National Landscapes), the Broads and Core River Valleys, and the potential effect on landscape character areas and public views.</u></p>	For clarity on how the assessment process was carried out.
AM9	Paragraph 3.3 Page 14	Amend the first two sentences of the paragraph as follows: “The population of Norfolk was estimated to be 914,039 in 2020 <u>916,120 in the 2021 census</u> , compared within 857,888 in the 2011 census. Its area is 5,370km ² and the population density was 170 <u>171</u> people per km ² in 2020 <u>2021</u> .”	Factual update using 2021 census data.
AM10	Paragraph 3.4 Page 14	Amend the text as follows: “By 2038 the population of Norfolk is expected to grow to over 1.0 <u>09</u> million (<u>ONS</u>). Much of this growth is driven by net inward migration and an increase in the ageing population.”	Factual correction
AM11	Paragraph 3.7 page 14	<p>Update the list of urban areas and main towns as follows:</p> <p>“The urban areas in Norfolk are Norwich, King’s Lynn (including West Lynn), Thetford, Attleborough, Great Yarmouth and Gorleston-on-Sea. The Norwich urban area <u>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.</u> The main towns in Norfolk are Aylsham, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Harleston, Holt, Hunstanton, <u>Long Stratton</u>, North Walsham, Swaffham, Watton and Wymondham.</p>	Factual update to be consistent with the settlement hierarchy in Norfolk Local Planning Authorities’ Local Plans.

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AM12	Paragraph 3.18 Page 16	Amend the second sentence as follows: “ <u>In 2023</u> Norfolk currently (2021) contains four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), one in Norwich, one in Swaffham and two in King’s Lynn which have all been declared for exceeding limits of nitrogen dioxide from traffic sources.”	Factual update
AM13	New paragraphs before 3.21 page 16	<p>Insert additional text and re-number subsequent paragraphs in section 3: <u>“It is a matter of fact that minerals can only be extracted where they are found. Therefore, it is important to understand the geology of Norfolk and the distribution of mineral across the county.</u></p> <p><u>The structure of Norfolk geology can be split into two broad groups, Bedrock and Superficial deposits. The bedrock geology dips as you move eastwards towards the North Sea basin, and the oldest bedrock deposits are found in the west with the deposits becoming more recent as they dip towards the North Sea. The far west of the county has bedrock composed of Kimmeridge and Ampthill clay formations, these give way to relatively narrow north-south bands of Silica sand, Carstone, Gault clay and Red Chalk deposits, some of which are partially overlain by each other, and which represent an ancient cliff line which has been significantly eroded by more recent geological events.</u></p> <p><u>These give way to white chalk deposits which form the bedrock across the central third of the county before giving way to Crag (Norwich and Wroxham) deposits generally to the east of Norwich. The bedrock deposits in the west of the county were laid down in the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous periods (160 - 100 million years ago), with the central chalk deposits being Upper Cretaceous deposits (99 - 65 million years ago).</u></p> <p><u>The Crag deposits by contrast only date from around 2 million to 0.5 million years ago. They were formed in a shallow marine environment and their westward extent indicates the coastline at that time. While the interpretation of the bedrock deposits is straightforward this is not the case for the superficial deposits which</u></p>	To provide further factual geological information

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		<p><u>overlie the majority of the County and are a rich source of sand and gravel. These have all been deposited within the Pleistocene (last 800,000 years), with the Hunstanton Till being the youngest of these at 20,000 years old. These superficial deposits are the result of the complex interaction of marine, fluvial and glaciofluvial deposition events. The youngest superficial deposits are the Holocene peat beds in the far west and east of the County which have been laid down in the last 10,000 years. In the far west of the county peat deposits have formed over parts of the western clay deposits, as a result of the embayment of the Wash due to changes in relative sea and land levels since the end of the last Ice Age, to create the Fens. In the east, peat deposits formed around the basins of the various river systems as they meandered over the relatively flat landscape towards the North Sea. These deposits were extensively extracted in the Medieval period for fuel, and the subsequent flooding of these workings led to the formation of the Norfolk Broads.</u></p> <p><u>Ancient fluvial and glaciofluvial events have also provided rich deposits across the County in the form of outwash features and terraces which have been subsequently overlain by more recent deposits. Parts of the Superficial deposits have provided rich deposits of sand and gravel. Historic mineral workings in the river valleys have caused extensive landscape change through the formation of a large amount of open water in the former pits. Extraction in the widespread glaciofluvial deposits is generally above the groundwater level, which is often in the Chalk.</u></p> <p><u>In terms of hydrocarbons, Mineral Planning Authorities are only required to include policies on hydrocarbon extraction if they are within a petroleum licence area and there are no petroleum licences currently (June 2024) in Norfolk. In addition, British Geological Survey research does not identify Norfolk as being potentially viable for the commercial extraction of shale gas.”</u></p>	

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AM14	Paragraph 3.21 Page 16	Amend the paragraph as follows: “Carstone is a type of sandstone that is quarried in west Norfolk. It has traditionally been used as a vernacular building material <u>(referred to as dimension stone)</u> , although it is no longer used to any significant degree. <u>However, continuation of this supply is important for conservation work.</u> Although it is classed as a ‘hard rock’ it is not used as a hard rock (e.g road dressing), instead it is used primarily as fill (to raise the levels of land prior to construction) or in the formation of embankments. Therefore, it is often used in the construction of roads. <u>Carstone requires a certain proportion of iron and level of consolidation to enable it to be suitable for producing dimension stone. If Carstone, of sufficient quality to be suitable for use as dimension stone, is found during extraction then it is important that it is not crushed for use as fill material but remains in a suitable form to be used as dimension stone to support conservation work and maintain the local building vernacular.</u> ”	To include information on dimension stone.
AM15	Paragraph 3.23 page 16	Amend the paragraph to update the Carstone data as follows: “Carstone production in Norfolk was 55,907 tonnes in 2020 <u>100,278 tonnes in 2022.</u> The 10-year rolling average of carstone sales was 75,138 tonnes in the period 2011-2020 <u>80,984 tonnes in the period 2013-2022.</u> The 3-year rolling average of carstone sales was 67,354 tonnes in the period 2018-2020 <u>98,321 tonnes in the period 2020-2022.</u> The permitted reserves for carstone extraction sites in Norfolk were 1.845 million tonnes at the end of 2018 <u>1.423 million tonnes at the end of 2022.</u> Based on the 10-year sales average, the permitted reserves provide a carstone landbank of over 22 years, which would last until 2043 <u>17 years which would last until 2039.</u> ”	Factual update to reflect most recent available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

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AM16	Paragraph 3.28 page 17	Amend the paragraph to update the silica sand data as follows: “The 10-year rolling average of silica sand sales in Norfolk was 800,051 tonnes in the period 2011-2020 0.826 million tonnes in the period 2013-2022 . The 3-year rolling average of silica sand sales was 814,625 tonnes in the period 2018-2020 0.792 million tonnes in the period 2020-2022 . The permitted reserves for silica sand extraction sites in Norfolk were 3.232 million tonnes at the end of 2020 3.08 million tonnes at the end of 2022 . Based on the 10-year sales average, the permitted reserve provides a silica sand landbank of over 4 years, which would last until the end of 2024 3.7 years, which would last until 2026. ”	Factual update to reflect most recent available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
AM17	Paragraph 3.29 page 17	Amend the following sentence in this paragraph: “In 2020 2022 there were 23 22 active permitted sand and gravel extraction sites in Norfolk operated by 15 14 different companies.”	Factual update to reflect most recent available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
AM18	Paragraph 3.30 page 17	Amend the paragraph to update the sand and gravel data as follows: “Sand and gravel production in Norfolk was 1.312 million tonnes in 2020 1.367 million tonnes in 2022 . The 10-year rolling average of sand and gravel sales was 1.37 million tonnes in the period 2011-2020 1.41 million tonnes in the period 2013-2022 . The 3-year rolling average of sand and gravel sales was 1.38 million tonnes in the period 2018-2020 1.39 million tonnes in the period 2020-2022 . The permitted reserves for sand and gravel extraction sites in Norfolk were 14.51 million tonnes at the end of 2020 17.954 million tonnes at the end of 2022 . Based on the 10-year sales average, the permitted reserve provides a sand and gravel landbank of over 10 years, which would last until 2031 12 years which would last until 2034. ”	Factual update to reflect most recent available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).
AM19	Paragraph 3.31 page 17	Amend the second sentence in this paragraph to state: “The annual average quantity of inert and construction/demolition waste recovered at waste management facilities over the ten years from 2010-2019 was 434,600 2013 to 2022 was 291,320 tonnes , however, some parts of this waste stream are unsuitable for use as a recycled aggregate (such as soil or timber).”	Factual update to reflect most recent available published data (from 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment).

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AM20	Paragraph 3.34 Page 18	<p>Amend the paragraph as follows: “Clay and chalk are also extracted in Norfolk. Clay is primarily used in the engineering of landfill sites and in flood protection schemes. Chalk is primarily used as a liming agent for farmland. <u>The superficial clay deposits in Norfolk consist of Kimmeridge, Ampthill, Gault and London Clays; as well as ‘boulder clays’ such as the Lowestoft Till, and Hunstanton Till. The Kimmeridge Clay deposits occur in West Norfolk, and the locations for the clay working occur within this area. London Clay occurs in a small area within the Yare Valley and there have not been recent workings. The various Till deposits have been subject to historic workings for various uses, including chalky boulder clay as ‘marl’ (used in agriculture as a soil conditioner and at one time in the production of mortar), and sandy boulder clay for brickmaking. However, there have not been any workings for these uses in many years.</u></p> <p><u>Information from planning applications for the clay extraction sites in Norfolk state that the clay is currently used in connection with flood defence works, lining of various types of lagoons and reservoirs and lining and capping landfill sites. The clay extracted in Norfolk is not currently used for brickmaking purposes, and there are no operational brickworks within Norfolk.</u></p> <p><u>Chalk occurs at the surface in several locations across the county; principally as a plateau in West Norfolk, around Norwich where the river valleys have exposed outcrops, and along the North Norfolk Coast. The chalk strata in Norfolk can be of significant thickness, in some cases approximately 500m. The chalk extracted in Norfolk is primarily used as agricultural lime, with some small-scale production of heritage mortar at one site. In 2022-2024 there was one active clay working at Middleton and three active chalk working located at Castle Acre, Caister St Edmund and Hillington. The existing chalk workings all have permission for extraction until 2042.</u> However, the resource of these minerals is considered to be abundant in Norfolk relative to the demand.”</p>	To provide further factual detail on chalk and clay extraction in Norfolk.

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AM21	Paragraph 3.35	<p>Amend the paragraph and insert bullet points as follows:</p> <p>‘There are a number of waste management facilities within Norfolk (data from Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator 2019 2021 and 2020 2022). They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty Household Waste Recycling Centres, provided by Norfolk County Council, which accepted over 58,000 50,000 tonnes of waste in 2019 2021 and over 49,000 62,000 tonnes of waste in 2020 2022. • Five commercial composting facilities which received over 111,000 112,000 tonnes of waste in 2019 2021 and over 108,000 94,000 tonnes of waste in 2020 2022; • There are large two metal recycling facilities at Lenwade, and Great Yarmouth, and one metal recycling facility at King’s Lynn docks and a number of small sites accepting scrap metal or end-of-life vehicles. The metal recycling facilities received over 238,000 161,000 tonnes of waste in 2019 2021 and over 167,000 216,000 tonnes of waste in 2020 2022. • 89 88 operational sites for the treatment and/or transfer of waste (including municipal, commercial and industrial, hazardous, clinical, construction and demolition), which received over 2.533 2.248 million tonnes of waste in 2019 2021 and over 2.127 2.188 million tonnes in 2020 2022. Of these totals, over 0.861 0.583 million tonnes in 2019 2021 and over 0.595 0.640 million tonnes in 2020 2022 was received at Anglian Water Services Ltd sewage sludge treatment facilities at Thetford, King’s Lynn and Whitlingham; • There are two non-hazardous landfill sites (Blackborough End and Feltwell) in Norfolk, but both sites were inactive in 2019 and only Blackborough End landfill site received waste in 2020 (over 75,000 tonnes) 2021 (over 131,000 tonnes) and 2022 (over 156,000 tonnes). As at the end of 2020 2022, Blackborough End landfill site has a permitted void capacity (remaining 	<p>Factual update to reflect the most recently available data from the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator 2022.</p>

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		<p>landfill space) of 3.767 2.325 million m³ in total, however, 2.34 2.225 million m³ of this voidspace is expected to be used for inert waste only, leaving 1.422 0.1 million m³ voidspace for non-hazardous waste. The remaining voidspace in Feltwell landfill site at the end of 2020 2022 is 1.204 million m³. Therefore, the total landfill voidspace for non-hazardous waste disposal in Norfolk is 2.626 1.304 million m³.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019 2021 over 301,000 308,000 tonnes of inert waste was received at inert landfill sites or used in the restoration of mineral workings, which increased decreased to over 262,000 323,000 tonnes in 2020 2022. There is an estimated void capacity at inert landfill sites and for quarry restoration of at least 3.42 3.5 million m³ in Norfolk at the end of 2020 2022 plus the 2.34 2.225 million m³ in Blackborough End landfill site. A further 0.97 million m³ of inert restoration void capacity was permitted in 2023. There is a renewable energy plant operated by Melton Renewable Energy EPR at Thetford which received over 493,000 497,000 tonnes of waste in 2019 2021 and over 396,000 212,000 tonnes of waste in 2020 2022. The waste received at this facility is poultry litter which is burned to produce energy. There is a wastepaper reprocessing facility operated by Palm Paper Ltd at King's Lynn which received over 540,000 515,000 tonnes of wastepaper and cardboard in 2019 2021 and 448,000 506,000 tonnes of waste in 2020 2022 to produce newsprint.' <p>Delete 'Some variations in the waste management data between 2019 and 2020 are likely to be due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.'</p> <p>Add a paragraph number 3.44 to 'Further details on waste management capacity, movements, arisings and forecasts is provided in a separate waste management capacity report.'</p>	

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AM22	Paragraph 6.3 Page 26	Amend the first sentence as follows: “The ‘ <u>Local List for Validation of Planning Applications</u> ’ National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications ’ adopted by the County Planning Authority provides guidance about the particular information that may be required to validate a planning application before it can be determined.”	Factual update
AM23	Paragraph 6.10 Page 28	Add the following additional text to the end of the paragraph: <u>“The National PPG (Minerals) states that where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a dust assessment study and provides guidance on the five stages of a dust assessment study. The National PPG (Air Quality) provides guidance on when an air quality assessment should be carried out and sets out what information could be included in an air quality assessment. Norfolk County Council’s adopted ‘National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications’ states that a dust impact assessment is required for all development for mineral extraction and waste management facilities and sets out what information should be included in dust assessment; it also sets out when an Air Quality Impact Assessment is required to be submitted and the information to be included in the assessment.”</u>	To provide additional information on air quality and dust assessment requirements for clarity.
AM24	Paragraph 6.16 Page 29	Amend the fifth bullet point as follows: “minimising the use of external lighting and only use lighting if necessary and justified , use hooded/cowled lighting to direct light downwards, only have lighting on when it is needed (through use of timers, on/off switches or motion sensors), make sure the intensity is appropriate for the lighting task, and contain light within the site.”	To provide additional information on lighting as requested by the Broads Authority in representation 99143.
AM25	Paragraph 6.19 Page 29	Amend the first sentence of this paragraph as follows: “Within national planning policy, individual sites designated for their importance to biological or geological diversity at an international or national level receive statutory protection, whilst those designated a a local level gain protection through District, Borough or City Local Plans Norfolk Local Planning Authorities’ Local Plans. ”	Factual correction to ensure the Broads Authority is not excluded

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AM26	Paragraph 6.21 Page 29	Insert the following new sentence immediately before the last sentence in the paragraph <u>“Geodiversity gains will be assessed on a case-by-case basis informed by the context of each application.”</u>	For clarity as requested by Anglian Water in relation to representation 99271.
AM27	Paragraph 6.22 Page 30	<p>Delete the existing text: “A Biodiversity Survey and Report will need to be provided at the planning application stage where it is likely that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The development will impact on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Ancient Woodland, County Wildlife Site, Regionally Important Geological Site; or ● The application site is populated by any protected species; or ● The development will affect a feature which provides or could provide a habitat for wildlife (including, but not limited to, ponds, scrub and hedgerows); or ● The development will affect geodiversity <p>The Biodiversity Survey and Report will contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information on existing wildlife, habitats and geodiversity both on the site and adjacent sites, and an assessment of the possible impacts of the development on them; ● A Phase 1 Habitat survey; ● Sufficient information to enable the County Council to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment.” <p>and replace with the following text: <u>“A Biodiversity Survey and Assessment will be required for certain planning applications in accordance with the requirements set out in Norfolk County Council’s adopted ‘National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications.’</u>”</p> 	Factual update for consistency with Norfolk County Council’s adopted ‘National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications.’

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AM28	Paragraph 6.25 Page 30	<p>Amend the last sentence of the paragraph as follows: “A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will need to be provided be required at the planning application stage for any proposal that due to its size, scale or location may have a significant visual impact upon the surrounding landscape where.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A proposal is likely to have an effect on an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, The Broads or within a Core River Valley; or ● A proposal involved mineral extraction, landfill or waste water treatment; or ● A proposal that due to its size, scale or location is likely to have a significant visual impact upon the surrounding landscape. 	<p>Factual update for consistency with Norfolk County Council’s adopted ‘National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications.’</p>
AM29	Paragraph 6.30 Page 31	<p>Delete the following text: A Heritage and Archaeology Statement must include a desk based assessment containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A description of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting ● The impact of the development on the significance of the heritage asset and/ or its setting. Specifically, how the development will sustain or enhance the heritage asset. ● Provide a justification of any harm to, or loss of the significance of, a heritage asset ● Proposed mitigation of any negative impact upon the significance of the heritage asset and/or its setting. <p>Add the following new text to the end of the existing paragraph “... in accordance with the requirements set out in Norfolk County Council’s adopted National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications.”</p>	<p>Factual update for consistency with the ‘National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications.’</p>

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AM30	Paragraph 6.31 Page 31	<p>Add a new paragraph after paragraph 6.31 and number it 6.32: <u>“Both the direct and indirect impacts on archaeological remains, that may occur from proposed mineral extraction, need to be considered. This includes the potential for the works to alter the groundwater levels within the areas of the proposed works and in adjacent areas, which may affect the movement of water through archaeological deposits, or the preservation conditions. If this occurs it can result in the damage or even loss of vulnerable archaeological remains, such as waterlogged wood, leather or palaeoenvironmental remains, or effect the preservation of archaeological materials (e.g. peat). With regards to below ground archaeology, Historic England has produced the following relevant guidance documents on materials that may be present and how the potential impacts (such as changes to the groundwater levels or chemistry in the area) could be investigated): Preservation of Archaeological Remains (2016), Environmental Archaeology (2011) and Geoarchaeology (2015), Mineral Extraction and Archaeology Advice Note 13 (2020).”</u></p> <p>Re-number subsequent paragraphs in section 6.</p>	To provide additional information on below ground archaeology as requested by Historic England in representation 99224
AM31	Paragraph 6.40 Page 33	<p>New sentences to be added to the end of the current paragraph as follows: <u>“Developers are legally required to have a consent or permit if the development will, permanently or temporarily, affect the flow or cross-sectional area of a watercourse. If work begins without a consent or permit in place the developer could be asked to change or remove the works. A watercourse consent application is managed outside the planning process. For further information visit Consent for work on ordinary watercourses - Norfolk County Council”</u></p>	Factual change as advised by the Lead Local Flood Authority in representation 99159
AM32	Paragraph 6.49 Page 34	<p>Amend to include a new sentence at the end of this paragraph to state <u>“It may be necessary for bird hazard mitigation to be secured through planning condition and/or planning obligation.”</u></p>	Factual change as suggested by Ministry of Defence (Defence Infrastructure Organisation) representation 99469.

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AM33	Paragraph 7.8 Page 37	Amend the date of the 'Safe, Sustainable Development' document from November 2019 to July 2022	Factual update
AM34	Paragraph 8.5 Page 38	Amend first sentence to state: "Norfolk is one of the driest counties in the UK and there is a need to minimise demands on potable water resources, and water resources in general , particularly in the context of climate change".	As advised by the Environment Agency at the Preferred Options stage to include all water resources.
AM35	New paragraph after 8.8 Page 38	Add the following new text and re-number subsequent paragraph: " 8.9 Over the life of the NM&WLP Norfolk County Council will seek to encourage the use and adoption of low or zero emission vehicles for the movement of minerals and waste, however, it is recognised that future uptake and use is dependent on technological development, standards and government legislation which fall outside the scope of the planning system ".	Additional information regarding the use of low or zero emission vehicles.
AM36	Paragraph 9.1 Page 40	In the second sentence, after (SPA) add " (and known as Breckland SPA) " also delete the word 'habitat' after 'The Brecks'. Delete the last sentence which states: 'SSSIs and NNRs make up 40% of the total area'.	For clarity and factual correction, as advised by Natural England.
AM37	New paragraph after paragraph 10.2 Page 43	Add the following new text: " A soils management and handling strategy must be submitted to the County Planning Authority for applications where development is proposed on agricultural land. The strategy should contain a comprehensive soil assessment including a detailed soil survey to identify soil types, profiles and depths and details to demonstrate how the proposal will undertake any soil operations including stripping, storage and replacement ".	Clarification in line with the information contained in the adopted Norfolk National and Local Validation Requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Applications.
AM38	Policy MW5 Page 43	Replace the reference to Defra's 'Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils' with the Institute of Quarrying's 'Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings (2021) '.	Factual update to refer to current guidance document which has replaced earlier guidance document.

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AM39	Paragraph W0.4 Page 45	Add the following new text at the end of the paragraph: <u>“This is recognised in the National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste (Paragraph: 007 Reference ID: 28-007-20141016)”</u>	Update to replace reference to the Waste Framework Directive in paragraph W0.5 with reference to the National Planning Practice Guidance in this paragraph.
AM40	Paragraph W0.5 Page 45	Delete the current paragraph which states: “Article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive recognises this; ‘The principles of proximity and self-sufficiency shall not mean that each Member State has to possess the full range of final recovery facilities within that Member State.’” Re-number subsequent paragraphs in that section.	Update to replace reference to the Waste Framework Directive with reference to the National Planning Practice Guidance (added to the end of paragraph W0.4).
AM41	Paragraph W0.9 Page 46	Amend the paragraph as follows: “The targets set out in the Waste Management Plan for England (2013) (2021) and in ‘Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England’ (2018) are key drivers for the partnership. These documents include targets for 50% of household waste by weight to be recycled by 2020, and at least 65% of municipal waste by weight to be recycled by 2035, with no more than 10% ending up in landfill.”	Factual update

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM42	Paragraph W0.10 Page 46	The recycling rate (which also includes composting and reuse) for Norfolk's household waste in 2020/21 was 42.1% 2022/23 was 44.2% compared to a household waste recycling rate for England of 42.3% 41.7% . However, there are disparities between individual authority's recycling rates, with the highest recycling rate in Norfolk being 49% 50.3% and the lowest 29.2% 30.4% . The rates are significantly affected by the quantity of garden waste collected. The recycling rates dropped slightly in 2020/21 as they were affected by the covid-19 pandemic which included increased working from home., the suspension of food and garden waste collections in some areas and the closure of recycling centres in April and May 2020. The household waste recycling rate in Norfolk varied <u>between</u> from 46.7% to 42.1% 42.1% and 44.4% over the five-year period from 2016/17 to 2020/21 2018/19 to 2022/23 . The household waste recycling rate for England varied between 43.8% and 42.3% 41.7% and 44.1% over the same five-year period.	Factual update to use the most recent published data.
AM43	Paragraph W0.11 Page 46	The recycling rate (which also includes composting and reuse) for Norfolk's Local Authority Collected municipal waste was 42.6% in 2020/21 42.7% in 2022/23 , whilst the rate for England was 41.6 40.7% . The quantity of municipal waste arisings and the recycling rate in 2020/21, were also affected by the covid-19 pandemic. The municipal waste recycling rate in Norfolk varied from 46.83% to 42.16% <u>between</u> 41.1% and 44.45% over the five-year period from 2016/17 to 2020/21 2018/19 and 2022/23 . The municipal waste recycling rate for England varied from 43.2% to 41.6% between 43.2% and 40.7% over the same five-year period.	Factual update to use the most recent published data.
AM44	Paragraph W0.14 Page 47	Delete '2021' and replace with ' 2022 '	Factual update
AM45	Paragraph W1.5 Page 48	Delete '2020' and replace with ' 2022 '.	Factual update

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM46	Policy WP1 Page 50	Amend header row to state ('000 tonnes <u>per annum</u>) for each waste type and total	For clarity
AM47	Paragraph W2.1 Page 51	Add new bullet point e) (and amend existing bullet point e to f) to state <u>“there are a significant number of both non-designated and designated heritage assets across Norfolk, including more than 430 Scheduled Monuments, more than 10,890 Listed Buildings, 53 Registered Parks and Gardens and 352 Conservation Areas.”</u>	To include information on how the historic environment has been considered in the spatial strategy.
AM48	Paragraph W2.3 Page 51	Add the following text to the start of this paragraph: <u>“The proximity principle for waste is set out in paragraph 4 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The proximity principle is within the context of the requirement for the UK to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste management installations for the disposal of waste and for the recovery of mixed municipal waste. The network must 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.”</u>	To include information on the proximity principle for waste.
AM49	Paragraph W2.4 Page 51	Insert additional text after the word ‘SACs’ as follows: <u>“(defined as habitats sites in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017).”</u>	For clarity
AM50	Paragraph W2.5 Page 51	Replace the first sentence of this paragraph (which has been moved to paragraph W2.1) as follows “There are over 10,900 Listed Buildings, over 430 Scheduled Monuments, 53 Registered Parks and Gardens and over 280 Conservation Areas in Norfolk. <u>The NPPF (2023) sets out how to consider impacts of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset. In accordance with NPPF (December 2023) paragraph 202, where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.</u>” Amend the start of the current second sentence to start ‘Norfolk’s’ instead of ‘These’. The rest of the paragraph is to remain the same.	The information in the first sentence to be deleted will instead be in new bullet point e of paragraph W2.1. The additional text is for clarification on the approach to less than substantial harm in accordance with the NPPF, as requested by Historic England in representation 99226.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM51	Map 4 Page 53	Delete Holt. Delete West Lynn from the King's Lynn urban area. Add Long Stratton. Add Easton and the Growth Triangle to the Norwich urban area. (see revised Map 4 on page 38 of this document)	For consistency with the modifications to the urban areas and main towns within Policy WP2.
AM52	Paragraph W3.1 Page 54	Add the following new sentence to the end of the paragraph: <u>"The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) states that, when identifying appropriate locations for waste management facilities, priority should be given to the reuse of previously developed land, sites identified for employment uses and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages, as well as looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities."</u>	To include national policy justification for the types of land included in Policy WP3.
AM53	Paragraph W3.6 Page 54	Amend the last sentence of the paragraph to read as follows: "Therefore, Policy WP3 identifies suitable types of land for the location of <u>non-hazardous</u> waste management facilities, <u>excluding landfill sites (which are covered by Policies WP11 and WP12) and Water Recycling Centres (which are covered by Policy WP14)</u> . whilst Further details are provided in the following policies that would apply to planning applications for particular types of waste management facilities."	For clarity
AM54	Policy WP4 Page 55	Amend the policy title to: "Recycling or transfer of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste, <u>including the production of recycled aggregates</u> ."	For clarity.
AM55	Policy WP6 Page 57	amend criteria c) to state 'which is <u>previously developed (brownfield)</u> land, or'	For clarity and consistency with the NPPF.
AM56	Paragraph W7.1 Page 57	Amend the last sentence as follows: "There are <u>19</u> 20 HWRCs in the county in 2020 <u>2024</u> ."	Factual update
AM57	Paragraph W7.5 Page 57	Amend the last sentence of the paragraph to state: "In these cases, <u>where this has been demonstrated through an alternative site assessment</u> , Policy WP7 will allow an appropriate proposal to be determined positively".	For clarity on the policy requirement.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM58	Paragraph W9.1 Page 58	Insert the following two new sentences after the current first sentence: <u>“The Waste Management Plan for England (2021) states that the government continues to support anaerobic digestion as the most effective way to treat separately collected food waste to produce energy and valuable bio-fertiliser. This ensures that food waste is diverted from landfill and reduces greenhouse gas emissions”.</u>	To provide national policy context support for anaerobic digestion of food waste.
AM59	Paragraph W9.1 Page 58	Delete the current sentence which states “This process produces methane gas that is normally used to drive a diesel generator and export the electricity to the grid.” Replace with new sentence as follows: <u>“Anaerobic digestion produces biogas (a mixture of around 60% methane and 40% carbon dioxide) and digestate. The biogas can be burned directly in a gas boiler to produce heat or burnt in a combined heat and power (CHP) unit to produce heat and electricity. Alternatively, the biogas can be cleaned to remove the carbon dioxide and other substances, to produce biomethane, which can be injected into the national gas grid to be used in the same way as natural gas or used as a vehicle fuel.”</u>	To provide more detailed information about anaerobic digestion as suggested by Anglian Water representation 99526.
AM60	Paragraph W10.2 Page 59	Add a new paragraph after W10.2 as follows: <u>‘The Waste Management Plan for England (2021) states that “the government supports efficient energy recovery from residual waste – energy from waste is generally the best management option for waste that cannot be reused or recycled in terms of environmental impact and getting values from the waste as a resource”.</u> Re-number subsequent paragraphs in that section.	To include the national policy context on residual waste treatment.
AM61	Paragraph W11.1 Page 60	Amend the first sentence to read as follows: “Many inert wastes can <u>and should</u> be reused or recycled <u>whenever possible</u> ”.	For greater consistency with the waste hierarchy.
AM62	Paragraph W11.6 Page 60	Amend the first sentence to state: “Planning obligations and/or conditions will be used to ensure that restoration and commencement of <u>a beneficial</u> after-use takes place <u>at the earliest opportunity</u> and within an appropriate timeframe”.	For clarity and consistency with the National Planning Policy for Waste.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM63	Paragraph W12.3 Page 61	Amend the paragraph as follows: “ Permitted void space within the two non-hazardous landfill sites at Feltwell and Blackborough End was 3.529 million m³ at the end of 2022; 1.304 million m³ for non-hazardous waste and 2.225 million m³ for inert waste. Blackborough End landfill did not receive any waste for nearly four years, from April 2016 until early 2020. Feltwell landfill site has been inactive since 2012. The Environment Agency’s data states that the remaining void capacity at Feltwell landfill is 1.204 million m ³ and the remaining void capacity at Blackborough End is 3.767 2.325 million m ³ at the end of 2020 2022 . However, 2.34 2.225 million m ³ of this voidspace is expected to be used for inert waste only, leaving 1.422 0.1 million m ³ voidspace for non-hazardous waste. Therefore, the total landfill voidspace for non-hazardous waste disposal in Norfolk is 2.626 1.304 million m ³ . The position at the end of 2021 2023 is that Feltwell landfill is required to be restored by 2041 and Blackborough End landfill is required to be restored by the end of 2026.”	Factual update on landfill capacity.
AM64	Paragraph 14.1 Page 63	Amend the first sentence to state: Water Recycling Centres (also known as Wastewater Treatment Works) treat wastewater and sewage; they are a vital part of community infrastructure and are necessary to protect human health and water quality.”	For clarity.
AM65	Paragraph W14.2 Page 63	Amend the second sentence of this paragraphs as follows: “ Although changes to permitted development rights have sought to remove the need for planning applications for very small developments. Permitted development rights exist for certain types of water and sewerage development which are set out in the General Permitted Development Rights Order 2015 (as amended). However, there are still applications that will need to be determined beyond the thresholds for permitted development. ”	Factual correction as requested in Anglian Water representation 99276

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM66	New paragraph W14.3 Page 63	Add the following new text: <u>“In March 2022 Natural England wrote to 74 local planning authorities (LPAs) advising them that under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, they should carefully consider the nutrient impacts of any new plans, policies, and development proposals on protected habitat sites. The protected habitats of concern in Norfolk are the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation (SAC) due to phosphorous enrichment and the Broads SAC and Broadland Ramsar due to phosphorous and nitrogen enrichment. Nutrient impacts are the result of organic waste derived from agricultural runoff, wastewater treatment works and wastewater from new development. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 makes it a legal requirement for certain wastewater treatment works designated by the secretary of State to be upgraded by water companies to technical achievable limits by April 2030. These upgrades are for certain wastewater treatment works meeting particular criteria including their location in nutrient sensitive areas such as the River Wensum SAC and The Broads SAC. The following wastewater treatment works in Norfolk are required to be upgraded by 2030: Aylsham, Belaugh, Bylaugh, Briston, Dereham, Fakenham, Forncett End, Hempnall, Long Stratton, Mattishall, Reepham, Saxlingham, Shipdham, Stalham, Swardeston, Whitlingham and Wymondham.”</u>	To provide additional factual information regarding Nutrient Neutrality and wastewater treatment works.
AM67	Paragraph W15.3 Page 64	Delete the last sentence in this paragraph “There is no public information as to how much money will be spent at Whitlingham” and replace with the following new text: <u>“However, Anglian Water has committed investment at Whitlingham WRC to accommodate further growth including an accelerated infrastructure project to reduce nutrients to technically achievable limits”</u> .	Factual correction as requested in Anglian Water representation 99285

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM68	Paragraph W15.4 Page 64	Amend the paragraph as follows “ It is proposed The Council proposes that the Whitlingham Local Liaison Group is re-established , with the purpose of discussing both operational matters and Anglian Water’s future plans for the site should hold meetings on a regular basis (perhaps quarterly or six-monthly) . The following parties should form part of the Local Liaison Group: Kirby Bedon Parish Council, Trowse Parish Council, Postwick Parish Council, Thorpe St Andrew Council, local residents, Anglian Water, the Environment Agency, Norfolk County Council, South Norfolk Council, the Broads Authority, and Crown Point Estate and any other relevant organisation The Liaison Group should consider requests from other organisations to join the group. ”	For clarity, as requested by Anglian Water in relation to their representation 99279.
AM69	Paragraph W15.5 Page 64	Replace the existing sentence in this paragraph which states “Anglian Water is planning to publish a Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan in 2022 covering the period 2025-2050” with the following new text: “ Anglian Water published a Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) in May 2023 which outlines how their water recycling service will cope with growth and climate change over the period from 2025-2050 and supports Anglian Water’s Long Term Delivery Strategy. The DWMP sets out that the medium-term plans (to 2035) for Whitlingham are to increase the network capacity and the long-term plans (2050) are for a new Water Recycling Centre or infiltration removal, or a new permit and increase capacity along with 25% surface water removal. ”	To include updated information on the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (Anglian Water representation 99280) and to clarify the timescale to be covered by the masterplan.
AM70	Paragraph W16.1 Page 66	Add a new sentence to the end of this paragraph as follows: “ The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) states that waste planning authorities should ‘ensure that waste management facilities in themselves are well-designed so that they contribute positively to the character and quality in the area in which they are located’. ”	To include reference to the National Planning Policy for Waste in the policy justification.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM71	Paragraph W17.1 Page 67	Add the following new text to the end of the paragraph: <u>“A distance of 250m around safeguarded waste management facilities is used as the consultation area because 250m represents a distance at which amenity impacts (such as noise and dust) could be mitigated to acceptable levels with the minimum of controls.”</u>	For clarification – to explain why the consultation area around safeguarded sites is 250m.
AM72	New Paragraph after W17.4 Page 67	Add the following sentences to the end of the paragraph: <u>“Only sites with a permitted throughput of over 20,000 tonnes per annum are safeguarded through Policy WP17 because the purpose of the policy is to safeguard larger waste management facilities. Waste management facilities can be located on land in existing employment use, land permitted or allocated for employment use, previously development land and land within or adjacent to redundant agricultural and forestry buildings. As a range of locations are potentially suitable it is not considered necessary to safeguard the smallest waste management facilities.”</u>	For clarification on why only sites with a throughput greater than 20,000 tpa have been safeguarded.
AM73	Paragraph MP1.7 Page 68	Add the following new text to the end of the paragraph: <u>“Therefore, the sites listed in the mineral extraction sites table on pages 100 and 101 are allocated for sand and gravel extraction in the Plan.”</u>	To make it clear which sites are allocated to meet the forecast need for sand and gravel extraction set out in Policy MP1.
AM74	Paragraph MP1.9 Page 69	Add a new heading of <u>‘Marine Sourced Aggregates’</u> before this paragraph.	Clarity

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM75	Paragraph MP1.12 Page 69	Add the following new text to the end of the existing paragraph: <u>“The Carstone extracted in Norfolk is primarily used crushed as fill material (to raise the levels of land prior to construction) or in the formation of embankments. Traditionally it has also been used a vernacular building material (referred to as dimension stone) and therefore continuation of this supply is important for conservation work. Carstone requires a certain proportion of iron and level of consolidation to enable it to be suitable for producing dimension stone. Due to the variable nature of the geological deposit, it is not possible to ascertain a tonnage for the permitted reserve that would be suitable for use as dimension stone through trial boreholes. If Carstone, of sufficient quality to be suitable for use as dimension stone, is found during extraction then it is important that it is not crushed but remains in a suitable form to be used as dimension stone to support conservation work and maintain the local building vernacular.”</u>	To include information on the use of Carstone as dimension stone.
AM76	Paragraph MP1.15 Page 70	Add the following new text to the end of the last sentence to read: “Therefore, it is considered that for the plan to be positively prepared, a site for carstone extraction should be allocated <u>and site MIN 06 at Middleton is allocated for this purpose.”</u>	To make it clear which sites are allocated to meet the forecast need for Carstone extraction set out in Policy MP1.
AM77	Paragraph MP1.22 Page 71	Replace the last sentence in the paragraph (Any planning applications coming forward for clay or chalk extraction will be considered on their merits) with the following text: <u>“Any planning applications that may come forward for clay or chalk extraction would be determined on their merits in accordance with the relevant policies in the plan including MW1 (DM criteria), MW2 (transport), MW3 (climate change), MW4 (The Brecks), MW5 (agricultural soils), MP6 (cumulative impacts), MP7 (restoration), MP8 (aftercare).”</u>	For clarity on the approach to applications for chalk or clay extraction.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM78	Paragraph MP2.1 Page 73	add new bullet point i) (and amend existing bullet point i and j to j and k) to state <u>“there are a significant number of both non-designated and designated heritage assets across Norfolk, including more than 430 Scheduled Monuments, more than 10,890 Listed Buildings, 53 Registered Parks and Gardens and 352 Conservation Areas.”</u>	To include information on how the historic environment has been considered in the spatial strategy as requested by Historic England in representation 99232
AM79	Paragraph MP2.9 Page 74	Delete the first sentence of this paragraph (which has been moved to paragraph MP2.1) “There are over 10,900 Listed Buildings, over 430 Scheduled Monuments, 53 Registered Parks and Gardens and over 280 Conservation Areas in Norfolk.” Replace it with the following new sentences: <u>“The NPPF (2023) sets out how to consider impacts of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset. In accordance with NPPF (December 2023) paragraph 202, where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.”</u> Amend the start of the current second sentence to start <u>‘Norfolk’s’</u> instead of ‘These’.	The information in deleted first sentence will instead be in new bullet point i of paragraph MP2.1. The additional text is for clarification on the approach to less than substantial harm in accordance with the NPPF, as requested by Historic England in representation 99233.
AM80	Paragraph MPSS1.1 Page 76	Amend the first sentence as follows: “As set out in Policy MP1; the forecast need for additional silica sand resources is 10.34 <u>8.98</u> million tonnes over Plan period”.	To update the forecast need figure in line with modifications to policy MP1.
AM81	Paragraph MPSS1.3 Page 76	And the following new sentence to the beginning of the paragraph: <u>“Policy MP2 identifies the overall spatial strategy for mineral extraction while Policy MPSS1 sets out the detailed requirements for applications for silica sand extraction on unallocated sites to address.”</u>	For clarity on the link between Policy MP2 and MPSS1.
AM82	Paragraph MP7.2 Page 80	Add a new fifth sentence (after the existing sentence ending ‘flood alleviation or water supply’) to state: <u>“Restoration to areas of open water must be designed and located to take account of aviation safety.”</u> Amend last sentence to state “... must provide <u>a minimum 10% measurable</u> biodiversity net gains in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Act 2021.”	For clarity and consistency with the NPPF regarding aviation safety and for clarity regarding the legal requirements of the Environment Act 2021.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM83	Paragraph MP7.5 Page 81	amend the last sentence to state “ <u>maintaining</u> ” instead of “maintain”.	typing error
AM84	Paragraph MP8.2 Page 83	Add the following text to the end of this paragraph: “ <u>The national Planning Practice Guidance (paragraphs 27-056-20140306 and 27-057-20140306) contains further details on the information that should be contained within the outline aftercare strategy and the detailed aftercare programme: “The detailed programme should: elaborate on the outline strategy for work to be carried out in the forthcoming year; confirm that steps already specified in detail in the outline strategy will be carried out as originally intended; and to include any modifications to original proposals, eg due to difficulties between actual and anticipated site conditions.” This information would be contained in the annual management report with the purpose to set out the measures required to achieve the aftercare strategy and the agreed restoration scheme. The content of the report will enable the MPA to assess compliance with planning conditions and/or legal agreements requiring the restoration to meet an approved scheme.</u> ”	Clarification on the content and purpose of the annual management report.
AM85	Paragraph MP10.1 Page 84	Add a new sentence to the end of the paragraph as follows: “ <u>Safeguarding sites for the manufacture of concrete products also includes pre-cast concrete blocks</u> ”.	For clarification.
AM86	Paragraph MP11.1 Page 85	Amend the first sentence as follows: “The NPPF (paragraph 210 <u>216 (c), December 2023</u>) states that in preparing local plans, local authorities should: “safeguard minerals resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas <u>and Mineral Consultation Areas</u> ; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that <u>the</u> resources defined will be worked)”.”	To include the full text from paragraph 216 (c) of the NPPF (December 2023) for clarity.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM87	Paragraph MP11.4 Page 85	Add a new sentence to the end of this paragraph: <u>“Safeguarding existing mineral extraction sites would also include the associated activities carried out at the site, such as aggregate bagging plants”.</u>	For clarification.
AM88	Paragraph MP11.8 Page 85	Add a new sentence to the end of existing paragraph to state: <u>“Regardless of the mineral named within the mapped Mineral Safeguarding Area, any other safeguarded mineral resource located within the same Mineral Safeguarding Area is also protected by Policy MP11 and will be considered by Norfolk County Council in its mineral safeguarding consultation response to the Local Planning Authority.”</u>	For clarification.
AM89	Implementation Monitoring and Review table Pages 88 to 99	Number each indicator.	For ease of reference.
AM90	Implementation Monitoring and Review table Pages 90, 91 and 92	Add Policy MW3 into the ‘related policy’ column for the following indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % local authority collected waste managed by each waste management method • % waste received at waste management facilities in Norfolk that is recycled/recovered • Waste input to landfill (tonnes) • Distance of new mineral extraction sites and waste management facilities from main settlements and market towns. 	For clarity.
AM91	Implementation Monitoring and Review table Page 89 to 91	In the Data Source column, delete all references to ‘Annual NCC waste survey returns’ and replace with <u>‘Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator’</u>	Factual correction to reflect current practice

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM92	Mineral extraction sites Page 100	Insert the following new paragraph before the 'sand and gravel' heading: <u>"In order to allocate sites to meet the forecast need in Policy MP1, Norfolk County Council carried out a 'call for mineral extraction sites' and the sites submitted by mineral operators and landowners were assessed by planning officers to inform the decisions on which sites should be allocated in the NM&WLP. Information on the assessment process and consultation on the proposed sites is set out in Chapter 2 of this document and included Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment. The site assessments included consideration of potential amenity impacts (including noise and dust), suitability of the proposed highway access, the historic environment, archaeology, landscape, ecology, geodiversity, flood risk, hydrogeology, utilities infrastructure and safeguarded aerodromes."</u>	Clarification on the mineral site assessment process.
AM93	Mineral extraction sites – sand and gravel Page 100	Amend the introductory paragraph as follows: "The following sites were proposed for sand and gravel extraction by mineral operators and are allocated to meet the forecast sand and gravel need during the plan period. The assessments for all the allocated sites are included in this document. Policy MP1 'Provision for minerals extraction' states that specific sites for at least 12.597 6.91 million tonnes of sand and gravel will be allocated. The following 16 sites with an estimated resource of 18.145 17.803 million tonnes are allocated to meet the forecast sand and gravel need during the plan period. 15.4 8.987 million tonnes of the estimated resource are expected to be extracted within the plan period with a further 1.4 7.245 million tonnes already included in the existing landbank."	Update to reflect the modification to Policy MP1 and factual update to the resource and landbank figures.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM94	MIN 12 – site characteristics Page 104	Amend the second bullet point as follows: “The estimated sand and gravel resource at the site is 1,175,000 992,000 tonnes. Amend the third bullet point as follows: “The proposer of the site has given a potential start date of 2025 2026 and estimated the extraction rate to be 80,000 tonnes per annum. Based on this information the full mineral resource at the site could be extracted within 15 13 years, therefore approximately 1,120,000 992,000 tonnes could be extracted within the plan period”.	Factual amendment to reflect the amount of mineral reserve that planning permission has been applied for and that extraction is now expected to start in 2026.
AM95	MIN 51/ MIN 13/ MIN 08 - site characteristics Page 108	Amend the second bullet point as follows: The estimated sand and gravel resource at the site is 1,830,000 1,551,000 tonnes. Amend the third bullet point as follows “The potential start date of the site is 2022 2025 , and the estimated the extraction rate to be is 70,000 tonnes per annum for the first seven years until 2027 , increasing to 110,000 tpa for the remaining years. Based on this information the full mineral resource at the site could be extracted within nineteen sixteen years, therefore 1,480,000 1,420,000 tonnes would be extracted within the plan period.	Factual amendment to reflect the amount of mineral reserve that has been granted planning permission and that extraction is now expected to start in 2025.
AM96	MIN 200 – site characteristics Page 112	Amend the second bullet point as follows: “The estimated sand and gravel resource at the site is 300,000 400,000 tonnes.”	Factual amendment to reflect an update from the site proposer on the estimated mineral resource
AM97	MIN 202 site characteristics Page 117	In the fourth bullet point, replace the potential start date of ‘2023’ with ‘ 2025 ’	To reflect the fact that the earliest extraction could start is 2025.
AM98	MIN 37 site characteristics Page 123	Amend the third bullet point as follows: “Planning permission (FUL/2019/0043) was granted for mineral extraction at this site in June 2021 but had not been implemented by December 2021 ”.	Factual correction as the permission has been implemented.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM99	MIN 64 Site Characteristics Page 127	Amend the third bullet point as follows: "Planning permission (FUL/2020/0045) was granted for mineral extraction at this site in May 2021 but had not been implemented by December 2021 ".	Factual correction as the permission has been implemented.
AM100	MIN 96 - site characteristics Page 136	In the third bullet point replace the potential start date of '2023' with ' 2025 '.	To reflect the fact that the earliest extraction could start is 2025.
AM101	Paragraph M96.19 Restoration Page 139	Amend the third sentence of this paragraph as follows: "The restoration scheme should seek to retain screen planting and include the restoration and reinstatement of historic hedgerows and field boundaries informed by Historic Landscape Characterisation. "	To clarify the heritage enhancement on restoration as requested by Historic England.
AM102	MIN 06 – site characteristics Page 141	Amend the third bullet point as follows: 'The proposer of the site has given a potential start date of 2025 2027 and estimated the extraction rate to be be 80,000 tonnes per annum. Based on this information, the full mineral extraction at the site could be extracted within eighteen years, therefore, approximately 1,120,000 960,000 tonnes of Carstone could be extracted within the plan period.'	To reflect later potential start date as advised by site proposer.
AM103	MIN 206 – site characteristics Page 145	In the third bullet point amend the potential start date from '2022' to ' 2024 '.	Factual update to reflect earliest potential start date following grant of planning permission in October 2023.
AM104	MIN 40 – site characteristics Page 150	In the third bullet point amend the potential start date from '2022' to ' 2024 '. Add ' Planning permission was granted for mineral extraction at this site in June 2023 '.	Factual update to reflect earliest potential start date following grant of planning permission in June 2023.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM105	Paragraph MIN 69 Site characteristics Page 160	Add the following text to the end of the third bullet point: <u>“and this permitted tonnage is already included in the sand and gravel landbank”</u>	For clarity as requested by Norfolk Gravel in representation 99316
AM106	Paragraph M69.1 Page 160	Add a new sentence at the end of the current paragraph to state <u>“There are existing emissions to air and noise arising from traffic movements on the A148”</u> .	Clarity regarding the existing amenity impacts arising from traffic using the A148
AM107	Paragraph M69.5 Page 162	Add the following new sentence to the end of the current paragraph: <u>“Trial trenching was carried out in the permitted northern part of the site in 2019 which found archaeological remains likely to be related to later Anglo-Saxon to early medieval iron ore processing activity including charcoal production.”</u>	Factual update as requested by Norfolk Gravel in representation 99319.
AM108	Paragraph M69.6 Page 162	Amend the second sentence as follows: “The site is a gently sloping arable field on the south side of the Cromer Ridge, and is adjacent to a an active permitted sand and gravel extraction site.”	Factual update as mineral extraction has ceased in the adjacent site.
AM109	Paragraph M69.7 Page 162	Amend the paragraph as follows: “The site would form an extension to the existing <u>Briton’s Lane</u> quarry site which has been operational since the 1940s and has an Interim Development Order (IDO) planning permission (which does not expire until 2042), with few conditions and limited control over restoration (notwithstanding an ongoing Renewal of Minerals Permission Application to update the conditions). <u>Mineral extraction at the original quarry has ceased and restoration of the site, by 31 December 2034, is secured through permission FUL/2016/0002. The existing quarry site contains a ready-mix concrete production plant along with other buildings which have permission to be permanently retained.</u> In addition, the current site contains a concrete production plant with a permanent planning permission.”	Factual update following the grant of planning permissions FUL/2019/0001 and FUL/2019/0002 in October 2020 which have been implemented.

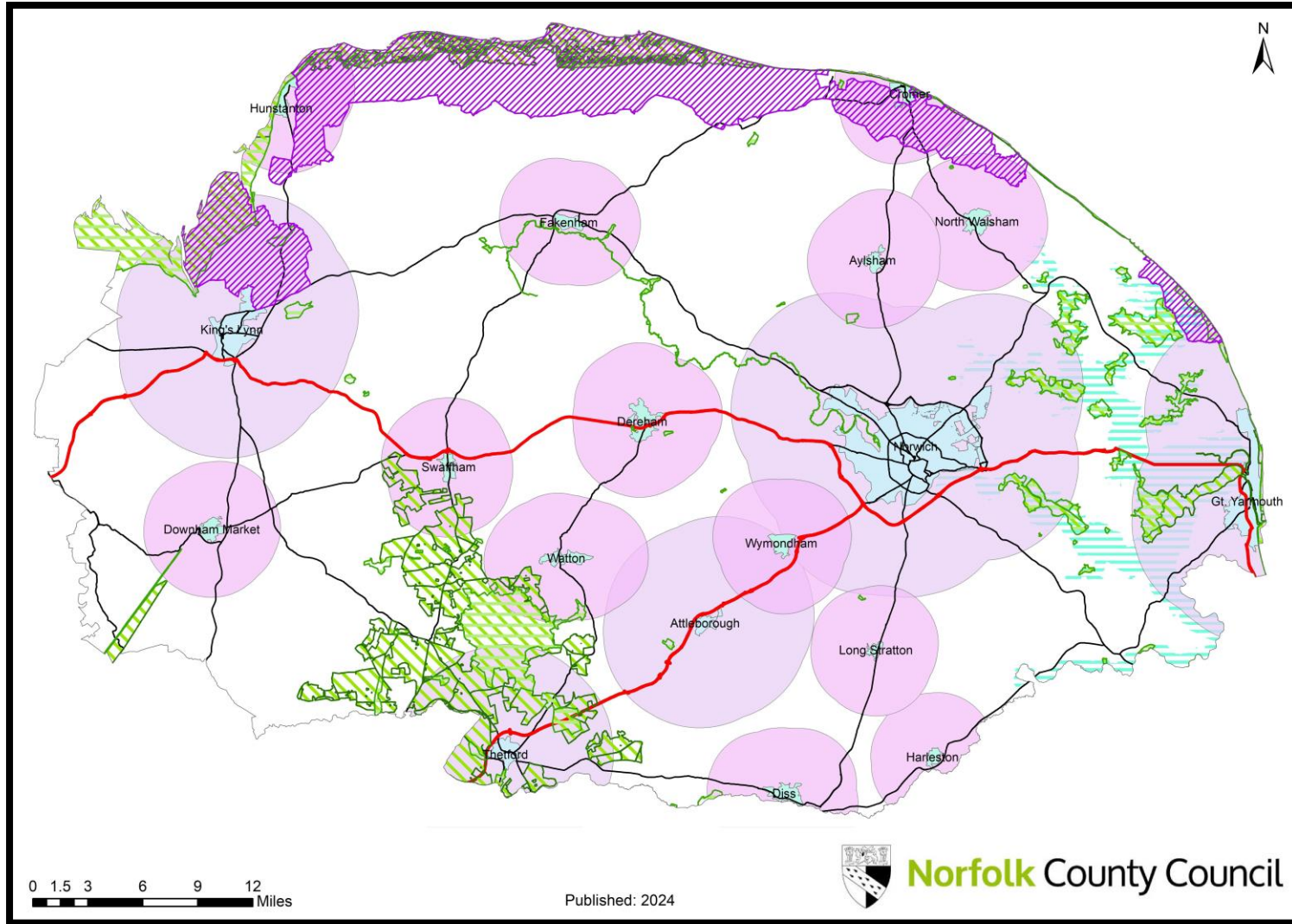
Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM110	Paragraph M69.9 Page 162	Amend the first bullet point to state “The presence of the existing site with its permanent permission for concrete plant manufacture and associated employment”. Amend the third bullet point to state: “The opportunity to facilitate a much-improved working and restoration scheme for the existing site and increase the scale of local nature conservation habitats by facilitating a high-quality biodiversity led restoration for site MIN 69, with connectivity to the approved restoration of the adjacent quarry site ”.	Factual update following the grant of planning permissions FUL/2019/0001 and FUL/2019/0002 in October 2020 which have been implemented.
AM111	Paragraph M69.11 Page 162	Amend the last sentence of this paragraph as follows: “ These The PROWs within the site will may need to be diverted during mineral extraction operations and reinstated as part of the restoration of the site. Some footpath diversions have already been secured as part of the working of the minerals consented under permission FUL/2019/0001. ”	Factual update
AM112	Paragraph M69.19 Page 163	Amend the fifth sentence to state: “Given the site’s importance, a ‘watching brief’ during the extraction phase would be essential is likely to be required ”.	Clarification, as proposed in Norfolk Gravel’s representation 99322.
AM113	Specific Site Allocation Policy MIN 69 Page 165	Amend criteria j to state: “Advanced planting (or allowing current trees and hedges to thicken up) along the southern and eastern boundaries of land in the applicant’s ownership (some of which would be outside the area of MIN 69) will be necessary need to be maintained to screen the site from public viewpoints, including views from the A148;”	Proposed in representation 99323 by Norfolk Gravel because the advanced planting is already in place.
AM114	MIN 115 – site characteristics page 166	Amend the third bullet point as follows: “The proposer of the site has estimated the extraction rate to be 60,000 tonnes per annum and for extraction to start from 2031, after the planned felling cycle of the plantation woodland but has not given a potential start date for extraction. Based on this information the full mineral resource could be extracted within 19 years. If mineral extraction started in 2023 2031 , then 960,000 480,000 tonnes could be extracted within the plan period.”	Update to reflect revised potential start date for extraction.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM115	MIN 25 site characteristics Page 180	<p>Amend the second and third bullet points as follows: “The estimated sand and gravel resource at the site is 1,300,000 tonnes. <u>The current proposal by Breedon is for only the gravel to be extracted from the site (650,000 tonnes) which would enable 650,000 tonnes of sand to become economically viable to extract from the existing permitted Norton Subcourse quarry. Therefore, the current proposal would still increase the landbank by 1,300,000 tonnes if permitted.</u>”</p> <p>The proposer of the site has given an estimated start date of 2022 2025 and estimated the extraction rate to be 100,000 150,000 tonnes per annum from Haddiscoe and 100,000 tpa from Norton Subcourse. Based on this information the full mineral resource at the site could be extracted within 9 7 years which would be within the plan period.”</p>	Factual amendment to reflect the current proposal and the fact that the earliest extraction could start is 2025.
AM116	Appendix 1 page 185	Add a new sentence after the heading and before the table: <u>“The following table lists all the existing policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD that will be replaced by policies in this Minerals and Waste Local Plan.”</u>	Clarity to explain what Appendix 1 is showing.
AM117	Appendix 1 page 185	In the row for Policy CS14 amend the title of the new local plan policy from ‘MW4: Breckland SPA’ to <u>‘MW4: The Brecks Protected Habitats and Species’</u>	Factual correction to policy title.
AM118	Appendix 2 page 187	Add a new sentence after the heading and before the table: <u>“The following table lists all the existing policies in the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD that will either be replaced by policies in this Minerals and Waste Local Plan or deleted on adoption of this Minerals and Waste Local Plan along with the reason for deletion”.</u>	Clarity to explain what Appendix 2 is showing.
AM119	Appendix 3 page 191	Add a new sentence after the heading and before the table: <u>“The following table lists all the existing policies in the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD that will either be replaced by policies in this Minerals and Waste Local Plan or deleted on adoption of this minerals and Waste Local Plan and the reason for deletion”.</u>	Clarity to explain what Appendix 3 is showing.

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM120	Appendix 5 page 200	Update the title of Appendix 5 to ‘Safeguarded mineral infrastructure – railheads and wharfs (December 2023 2021) - safeguarded by Policy MP10 ’ Include an additional column with the heading ‘ grid reference ’ and the following data in the three rows: <u>567172, 317900</u> <u>624450, 307200</u> <u>653060, 304357</u>	Factual update from December 2021 to December 2023 and addition of site grid references
AM121	Appendix 6 page 200-202	Amend the title of Appendix 6 to ‘safeguarded mineral extraction sites by district (December 2021 2023) - safeguarded by Policy MP11 ’ and update the list with the inclusion of grid references (see Appendix 6 of this document for full details)	Factual update from December 2021 to December 2023 and additional site details
AM122	Appendix 7 page 202-204	Amend the title of Appendix 7 to ‘Safeguarded waste management sites by district (December 2021 2023) - safeguarded by Policy WP17 ’ and update the list with the inclusion of site addresses and grid references (see Appendix 7 of this document for full details).	Factual update from December 2021 to December 2023 and additional site details
AM123	Appendix 8 Page 205	Amend the title of Appendix 8 to ‘Safeguarded Water Recycling centres (December 2023 2021) - safeguarded by Policy WP17 ’	Factual update from December 2021 to December 2023
AM124	Appendix 12 Glossary page 215	Amend definition of amenity as follows: “ a positive element or elements the quality or character of a property or area and elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of a property or area. ”	Clarity
AM125	Appendix 12 Glossary Page 215	Add the following additional text at the end of the definition of Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: “ <u>AONBs are also referred to as National Landscapes.</u> ”	Factual update

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM126	Appendix 12 Glossary page 215	Add a definition for ' <u>agent of change principle</u> ' – " <u>existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change')</u> should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the <u>development has been completed.</u> "	Clarity

Mod ref. no.	Policy / Paragraph & page number	Proposed modification	Reason
AM127	<p>Paragraph 5.1 page 25</p> <p>Paragraph 6.11 Page 28</p> <p>Paragraph 6.29 Page 31</p> <p>Paragraph 6.32 Page 32</p> <p>Paragraph 6.54 Page 35</p> <p>Paragraph 10.2 Page 43</p> <p>Paragraph MP1.2 Page 68</p>	<p>Amend the second sentence of paragraph 5.1 as follows: “The wording of the presumption is set out in paragraph 8 of the NPPF <u>(December 2023).</u>”</p> <p>Amend the third sentence of paragraph 6.11 as follows: “The NPPF (paragraph 210216) <u>(December 2023)</u> states that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction.”</p> <p>Amend the second sentence of paragraph 6.29 as follows: “Heritage assets (and their setting) are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance (NPPF, para 189195, <u>December 2023.</u>”</p> <p>Amend the last sentence of paragraph 6.32 as follows: “The NPPF (<u>paragraph 181, December 2023</u>) states “where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality”.</p> <p>Amend the second sentence of paragraph 6.54 as follows: “Paragraph 134 139 of the NPPF <u>(December 2023)</u> states that development that is not well designed should be refused.”</p> <p>Amend the second sentence of paragraph 10.2 as follows: “The NPPF (<u>paragraph 181, December 2023</u>) states that “where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of higher quality”.</p> <p>Amend the second sentence of paragraph MP1.2 as follows: “The NPPF (paragraph 213219) <u>(December 2023)</u> states that other relevant local information and an assessment of all supply options should also be taken into account when planning for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.”</p>	<p>Factual update due to publication of revised NPPF in December 2023.</p>



Map 4. 5-mile zones surrounding urban areas and 3-mile zones surrounding main towns

Appendix 6 – safeguarded mineral extraction sites by district (December 2021 ~~2023~~) - safeguarded by Policy MP11

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Mineral Type
Breckland	Beeston With Bittering & Stanfield	East Anglian Stone Ltd Punch Farm Quarry, Watery Lane, Litcham	<u>589988, 316647</u>	sand and gravel
Breckland	Beeston With Bittering & Longham	McLeod Aggregates Ltd Bittering / Longham Quarry, Reed Lane, Longham, Dereham	<u>593264, 317049</u>	sand and gravel
Breckland	Beetley	Middleton Aggregates Ltd East Bilney Quarry, Rawhall Lane, East Bilney, Dereham	<u>595090, 318640</u>	sand and gravel
Breckland	Carbrooke	Four Leaf Enterprises Ltd Mick George Ltd Carbrooke Quarry, Mill Lane, Carbrooke	<u>595120, 301230</u>	sand and gravel
Breckland	Carbrooke	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Carbrooke Quarry, Summer Lane, Carbrooke	<u>595405, 301050</u>	sand and gravel
Breckland	Newton by Castle Acre	Needham Chalks (HAM) Ltd Castle Acre Quarry, Dunham Road, Castle Acre, Swaffham	<u>583590, 314780</u>	chalk
Broadland	Buxton With Lammas	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Mayton Wood Quarry, Little Hautbois, Coltishall	<u>624070, 320950</u>	sand and gravel
Broadland	Horstead With Stanninghall	Longwater Gravel Co Ltd Horstead Quarry, Buxton Road, Horstead	<u>625223, 320179</u>	sand and gravel
Broadland	Horstead With Stanninghall	Tarmac Trading Ltd Stanninghall Quarry, Norwich Road, Horstead	<u>625788, 318232</u>	sand and gravel
Broadland	Spixworth	Tarmac Trading Ltd Spixworth Quarry, Church Lane, Spixworth	<u>623360, 314760</u>	sand and gravel

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Mineral Type
Great Yarmouth	Burgh Castle	Folkes Plant & Aggregates Ltd Welcome Pit, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth	<u>648454, 304197</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Congham	West Norfolk Lime Ltd Hillington Chalk Quarry, Grimston Road, Hillington, King's Lynn	<u>572350, 324500</u>	chalk
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	East Rudham	Longwater Gravel Co Ltd Coxford Abbey Quarry, Docking Road, Syderstone, Fakenham	<u>582905, 331039</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	East Winch	Middleton Aggregates Ltd Land East of Mill Drove, Blackborough End, King's Lynn	<u>567340, 314690</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	East Winch	Middleton Aggregates Ltd Land east of Mill Drove, Blackborough End, King's Lynn	<u>567920, 315600</u>	carstone
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	East Winch & Leziate	Sibelco UK Ltd Grandcourt Farm Quarry, Leziate Works, Station Road, Leziate, King's Lynn	<u>567800, 316700</u>	Silica sand
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Feltwell	L P Pallett Quarry (Feltwell) Ltd Feltwell Quarry, Lodge Road, Feltwell, Thetford	<u>573885, 292018</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Middleton & North Runcton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd Setch Road, Middleton, King's Lynn	<u>564120, 314660</u>	clay
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd Land west of Mill Drove, Blackborough End, King's Lynn	<u>566900, 315110</u>	carstone
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Middleton	William George Sand and Gravel Ltd Land off Mill Drove, Blackborough End, King's Lynn	<u>567551, 314462</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Pentney	Middleton Aggregates Ltd Pentney Quarry, Abbey Road, Pentney	<u>568330, 313119</u>	sand and gravel

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Mineral Type
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Snettisham	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Snettisham Quarry, Norton Hill, Snettisham	<u>568500, 335050</u>	Carstone
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Tottenhill & Watlington	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Watlington Quarry, Watlington Road, Tottenhill	<u>563519, 311950</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	West Dereham	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Crimpleham Quarry, Ashcraft Farm, Main Road, Crimbleham	<u>566314, 303624</u>	sand and gravel
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Wormegay	None (inactive site) Park Farm, Wormegay, King's Lynn		sand and gravel
North Norfolk	Beeston Regis	Norfolk Gravel Ltd Briton's Lane, Beeston Regis, Sheringham	<u>616978, 341383</u>	sand and gravel
North Norfolk	East Beckham	Gresham Gravel Ltd East Beckham Quarry, Holt Road, Upper Sheringham	<u>615431, 340751</u>	sand and gravel
North Norfolk	Holt	Breedon Group Holt Quarry, Hunworth Road, Holt	<u>607291, 337108</u>	sand and gravel
North Norfolk	Stody	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Briston Stody Estate, Breck Farm, Stody	<u>607641, 333963</u>	sand and gravel
South Norfolk	Caistor St Edmund	Needham Chalks (HAM) Ltd Norwich Road, Caister St Edmund, Norwich	<u>624000, 304825</u>	Chalk
South Norfolk	Earsham	Earsham Gravels Ltd Earsham Quarry, Bath Hills Road, Earsham	<u>631592, 288996</u>	sand and gravel
South Norfolk	Easton	Breedon Group Costessey Quarry, Alex Moorhouse Way, Longwater Industrial Estate, Costessey	<u>613910, 314780</u>	sand and gravel
South Norfolk	Kirby Cane	The Lyndon Pallett Group Ltd Yarmouth Road, Kirby Cane, Bungay	<u>638067, 292915</u>	sand and gravel

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Mineral Type
South Norfolk	Norton Subcourse	Breedon Group Norton Subcourse Quarry, Loddon Road, Hales	<u>640107, 299357</u>	sand and gravel
South Norfolk	Stoke Holy Cross	Tarmac Trading Ltd Mangreen Quarry, Ipswich Road, Swardeston, Norwich	<u>621870, 302900</u>	sand and gravel
South Norfolk	Wymondham	Longwater Gravel Co Ltd Wymondham Quarry, Stanfield Road, Wymondham	<u>613715, 300326</u>	sand and gravel

Appendix 7 – safeguarded waste management facilities by district (December 2021-2023) - safeguarded by Policy WP17

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
Breckland	Attleborough	Anglian Demolition & Asbestos Ltd Anglia Business Centre, West Carr Road, Attleborough	<u>603217, 294918</u>	Transfer / Treatment
Breckland	Attleborough	Attleborough AD Plant Ltd Ellingham Road, Attleborough	<u>603389, 295631</u>	Anaerobic Digestion
Breckland	Besthorpe	Baldwin Skip Hire Ltd Walnut Tree Farm, Attleborough	<u>607235, 296336</u>	Transfer
Breckland	Bridgham	Fibrophos Ltd Bridgham Road, Camp Farm, Bridgham	<u>597423, 286848</u>	Transfer
Breckland	Carbrooke	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Carbrooke Quarry, Summer Lane, Carbrooke	<u>594920, 301222</u>	Inert recycling
Breckland	Carlton Rode	None Double Banks Farm, Abbey Road, Carleton Rode	<u>609178, 293491</u>	Composting (inactive)
Breckland	Cranworth	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd Shipdham Airfield Industrial Estate, Shipdham	<u>599449, 306937</u>	Transfer/Treatment

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
Breckland	Hockering	Norman Wenn Skip Hire Unit 2, Frans Green Industrial Estate, Sandy Lane, East Tuddenham	609295, 313981	Transfer/Treatment
Breckland	Hockering	Pips Skips Frans Green Industrial Estate, Sandy Lane, East Tuddenham	609265, 314086	Transfer/Treatment
Breckland	Longham	McLeod Aggregates Ltd Bittering Quarry, Reed Lane, Bittering, East Dereham	593267, 317052	Inert recycling
Breckland	Stow Bedon	R Childerhouse Lodge Farm, Thetford Road, Breckles, Attleborough	594655, 295238	Inert recycling
Breckland	Thetford	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd Burrell Way, Thetford	585517, 281742	HWRC Transfer
Breckland	Thetford	Fibrophos Ltd Mundford Road, Two Mile Bottom, Thetford	585273, 286735	Transfer/Treatment
Breckland	Thetford	Viridor Ltd 3-5 Howlett Way, Thetford	586743, 284664	Transfer/Treatment
Breckland	Weston Longville	TMA Bark Supplies The Runway, Woodeforde Farm, Weston Longville	609412, 315145	Composting
Breckland	Wretham	Viridor Ltd OCO Technology Ltd Larkshall Mill, Thetford Road, East Wretham	591977, 289114	Transfer/Treatment
Broadland	Attlebridge	Biffa Waste Services		Non-hazardous landfill (in aftercare)
Broadland	Aylsham	Aylsham Plant Hire Ltd Aylsham Industrial Estate, Banningham Road, Aylsham	620100, 327760	Inert recycling
Broadland	Aylsham	Norse Environmental Waste Services Ltd Unit 6, Dunkirk Industrial Estate, Aylsham	620211, 327816	Transfer/Treatment

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
Broadland	Buxton With Lammas	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) Mayton Wood Quarry, Little Hautbois, Coltishall, Norwich	624218, 321362	Inert recycling (inactive)
Broadland	Cantley	British Sugar PLC Land at Cantley Sugar Factory, Station Road, Cantley, Norwich	639043, 302561	Inert landfill (inactive)
Broadland	Horsford	M & C Skip Hire and AKS Rossfield, Reepham Road, Horsford, Norwich	618306, 315123	Transfer/Treatment
Broadland	Horsham St Faith & Newton St Faith	Norse Environmental Waste Services Ltd Morse Road, Horsham St Faith, Norwich	620992, 314356	HWRC
Broadland	Lenwade (Morton On The Hill)	European Metal Recycling Ltd Atlas Works, Norwich Road, Lenwade	611906, 317738	Metal recycling
Broadland	Marsham	None Wood Farm, Buxton Road, Marsham	618515, 323181	Composting (inactive)
Broadland	Rackheath	PSH Environmental Ltd Unit 5, Wendover Road, Rackheath, Norwich	627886, 314083	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	Belton With Browston	E E Green & Son Cherry Lane, Browston Green, Great Yarmouth	649450, 301738	Inert recycling
Great Yarmouth	Burgh Castle	Folkes Plant & Aggregates Ltd		Inert recycling
Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth	E E Green & Son Townlands, Harfrey's Road, Great Yarmouth	651894, 305384	Inert recycling
Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth	East Coast Waste Recycling Harfrey's Road, Great Yarmouth	651862, 305614	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth	Enviroco Ltd 1-4 South Denes Road, Great Yarmouth	653067, 304343	Transfer
Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth	European Metal Recycling Ltd South Quay, Great Yarmouth	652520, 306674	Metal recycling

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth	Folkes Plant & Aggregates Ltd Harfrey's Road, Great Yarmouth	651903, 305648	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth	M T Skips Eurocentre, North River Road, Great Yarmouth	652163, 309139	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	West Caister	Norfolk County Council Pump Lane, Caister on Sea, Great Yarmouth	651664, 311009	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	West Caister	Norse Environmental Waste Services Ltd Pump Lane, Caister on Sea, Great Yarmouth	651793, 310883	HWRC
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Bawsey	P Bacon Recycling Ltd Innisfree Trading Estate, Lynn Road, Bawsey, King's Lynn	567199, 320038	Metal recycling
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Feltwell	FCC Environmental (UK) Ltd Feltwell Quarry, The Oakery, Lodge Road, Feltwell	573830, 292300	Non-hazardous landfill (inactive)
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Hockwold Cum Wilton	Freedom Recycling Ltd Freedom Farm, Cowles Drove, Hockwold, Thetford	571753, 287256	Transfer/Treatment
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	King's Lynn	Norse Environmental Waste Services Ltd Willows Business Park, Saddlebow, King's Lynn	561023, 317034	HWRC
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	King's Lynn	Norse Environmental Waste Services Ltd King's Lynn Resource Management Centre Hardwick Narrows Industrial Estate, King's Lynn	562445, 317917	Transfer/Treatment
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Methwold	EFFG Woodlark Methwold Farm, Methwold, Thetford	573248, 292946	Anaerobic digestion
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Middleton	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd Blackborough End Landfill, Mill Drove, East Winch Road, Blackborough End	567699, 314995	Non-hazardous landfill
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd East Winch Landfill, Mill Drove, East Winch Road, Blackborough End	568143, 315250	Inert recycling

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd <u>East Winch Landfill, Mill Drove, East Winch Road, Blackborough End</u>	<u>567910, 315573</u>	Inert landfill
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Snettisham	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) <u>Snettisham Quarry, Norton Hill, Snettisham, King's Lynn</u>	<u>568346, 334970</u>	Inert recycling and landfill
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	South Wootton	Greenworld Sales Ltd <u>Estuary Farm, Edward Benefer Way, King's Lynn</u>	<u>562151, 322902</u>	Composting
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Wereham	British Sugar PLC <u>College Road, Stoke Ferry, King's Lynn</u>	<u>565793, 298785</u>	Soil recycling
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Wereham	British Sugar PLC <u>College Road, Stoke Ferry, King's Lynn</u>	<u>565499, 298770</u>	Composting
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	West Dereham	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) <u>Crimpleham Quarry, Main Road, Crimpleham</u>	<u>566598, 303843</u>	Inert landfill
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	West Dereham	Mick George Ltd (Frimstone) <u>Crimpleham Quarry, Main Road, Crimpleham</u>	<u>566597, 303592</u>	Inert recycling
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	West Dereham	Glazewing Ltd <u>Glazewing House, Station Road, West Dereham</u>	<u>565372, 299389</u>	Transfer/Treatment
North Norfolk	Beeston Regis	Carter Concrete Ltd <u>Beeston Regis Quarry, Briton's Lane, Beeston Regis, Sheringham</u>	<u>616899, 341388</u>	Inert storage
North Norfolk	Briston	Morrissey Builders Ltd <u>Land off Marriott Way, Melton Constable Industrial Estate, Briston</u>	<u>604606, 332838</u>	Inert recycling
North Norfolk	Holt	Breedon Group <u>Duck's Hole Farm, Hunworth Road, Holt</u>	<u>607405, 337069</u>	Inert recycling
North Norfolk	Letheringsett With Glandford	Glaven Pits Ltd <u>Wall's Lane Quarry, Wall's Lane, Lethingsett</u>	<u>605351, 341618</u>	Inert recycling (inactive)

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
North Norfolk	North Walsham	Mr M Drury 4 Folgate Road, Lyngate Industrial Estate, North Walsham	628057, 331336	Transfer/Treatment
North Norfolk	Tattersett	TP9 Limited Building 1051, Texas Ave, Tattersett Business Park	585016, 331357	Tyre baling
North Norfolk	Worstead	Carl Bird Ltd Boundary Pit, Sandhills Lane, Old Yarmouth Road, North Walsham	629073, 328245	Transfer/Treatment
South Norfolk	Bracon Ash	Greencomp Old Hethel Airfield, Stanfield Road, Wymondham	614667, 300463	Composting
South Norfolk	Costessey	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd Longwater Business Park, Costessey, Norwich	615864, 311126	Transfer/Treatment
South Norfolk	Costessey	Jays Total Waste Management Ltd Hall Drive, Longwater Lane, Costessey	616703, 310949	Transfer/Treatment
South Norfolk	Costessey	Norse Environmental Waste Services Ltd Longwater Business Park, Costessey, Norwich	615911, 310811	Transfer/Treatment
South Norfolk	Costessey	Veolia ES Ltd Longwater Business Park, Costessey, Norwich	615840, 310981	Transfer
South Norfolk	Ketteringham	M W White Ltd Station Road, Ketteringham	617447, 303934	Transfer/Treatment
South Norfolk	Kirby Bedon	Anglian Water Plc Whitlingham WRC, Kirby Bedon Road, Trowse with Newton	627414, 307183	Composting sewage sludge cake storage
South Norfolk	Morningthorpe With Fritton	Richardson Recycling Ltd Morningthorpe Quarry, Mill Road, Morningthorpe	621874, 294500	Inert landfill and inert recycling
South Norfolk	Pulham Market	AR Kent & Son Yew Tree Farm, Pulham Market	618621, 286823	Transfer/Treatment

District	Town or Parish	Operator and site address	Grid reference	Main Waste Operation
South Norfolk	Stoke Holy Cross	Tarmac Trading Ltd Mangreen Quarry, off A140, Stoke Holy Cross	622037, 303351	Inert recycling
South Norfolk	Thurlton	M Gaze & Co Ltd Crossways Waste Management Facility, Thurlton Road, Thurlton	641569, 297048	Composting & transfer/treatment
South Norfolk	Tivetshall St Margaret	None Station Road, Tivetshall St Margaret, Norwich	618265, 286905	Transfer/Treatment (inactive)
Norwich	Norwich	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd S		Transfer/Treatment