



Norfolk County Council

Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal – Adoption Statement

May 2025

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Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2023-2038)

Post adoption statement (prepared under regulations 17, 26 & 35 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) and Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004))

1. Introduction

- 1.1.** The Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP) (2023-2038) was adopted by Norfolk County Council at a full Council meeting on 20 May 2025. In compliance with the above regulations this statement sets out:
- How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the NM&WLP; (Section 2)
 - How the sustainability appraisal (environmental report) has been taken into account in the NM&WLP (Section 3)
 - How consultation responses to the Scoping Report and Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account in the NM&WLP (Section 4)
 - The reasons for choosing the NM&WLP as adopted in light of other reasonable alternatives; (Section 5) and
 - Measures that are to be taken to monitor the sustainability effects of the NM&WLP (Section 6).
- 1.2.** Norfolk County Council has a statutory duty to produce and maintain an up-to-date Minerals and Waste Local Plan which forms the basis for determining any relevant planning applications that are lodged with the County Planning Authority. The NM&WLP also forms part of the Development Plan for Norfolk.
- 1.3.** The NM&WLP has been developed in accordance with the relevant Statutory requirements, through the following stages:
- A 'call for mineral extraction sites' in 2017 and 'call for waste management sites' in 2019
 - Initial consultation in 2018
 - Preferred Options consultation in 2019
 - Pre-submission representations period in 2022
 - Submission of the NM&WLP to the Secretary of State in 2023 for independent examination
 - Examination hearings and consultation on proposed Main Modifications and Additional Modifications in 2024
 - Inspectors Report, recommendations and Main Modifications published on 24 March 2025.
 - Adoption of the NM&WLP by Norfolk County Council on 20 May 2025.

2. How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the NM&WLP

2.1 In the preparation of the NM&WLP consideration was given to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, in that, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was required to ensure that the environmental effects of the NM&WLP were considered. Under paragraph 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), there is also a requirement for local planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on their Minerals and Waste Plan.

2.2 A combined SA/SEA was undertaken on the NM&WLP (known as the 'Sustainability Appraisal'). The SA was split into two documents, Part A and Part B. Part A is the Scoping Report which provides an outline of the baseline information, key issues, relevant plans and programmes and SA/SEA framework. Part B assesses the effects of alternative options for the NM&WLP. The SA Reports were updated and comments received during the consultation stages were addressed and published alongside the iterative versions of the NM&WLP during its development. The SA Reports throughout the NM&WLP process are listed below and available to view within the NM&WLP examination library at <https://norfolk.oc2.uk/>

2.3 This Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement is the conclusion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process. It also confirms that the NM&WLP fulfils the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) was undertaken with regard to the Conservation Objectives of designated sites within the defined Zone of Influence, and with reference to other plans and projects that could give rise to any potential significant effects for any other designated conservation site. An HRA-Test of Likely Significant Effects (May 2022) examination document (A8) and an HRA-Addendum (2023) examination document (A8.1) were submitted which contained a Task 1 Appropriate Assessment of the NM&WLP which demonstrated that no Likely Significant Effects would result from implementation of the draft policies within the Plan. The addendum was produced because of a representation made by Natural England regarding the wording of part of document A8 during the Pre-submission representations period in 2022.

SA Reports throughout the NM&WLP Process

Regulation 18 – Initial Consultation (May 2015)

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report - Part A Scoping (document C5.1)

Regulation 18 – Initial Consultation (2018)

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report - Part B (document C5.2)

Appendix A - Appraisal of Policies (document C5.3)

Appendix B - Appraisal of Minerals Sites and Areas (document C5.4)

Appendix C - Maps of Proposed Minerals Sites and Areas (document C5.5)

Regulation 18 - Preferred Options Consultation (2019)

Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report (document C10.1)

Appendix A - Appraisal of Policies (document C10.2)

Appendix B - Appraisal of Sites and Areas of Search (document C10.3)

Appendix C - Maps of Proposed Sites (document C10.4)

Appendix D - Maps and Appraisal of Waste Sites (document C10.5)

Regulation 19 – Pre-Submission Consultation (2022)

Sustainability Appraisal Report Part A – Scoping (document A3.1)

(The Scoping Report was completely updated due to the time that had elapsed since the original Scoping report was produced.)

Sustainability Appraisal Report Part B (document A3.2)

SA Appendix A - appraisal tables of policies (document A3.3)

SA Appendix B - appraisal tables for minerals sites and areas (document A3.4)

SA Appendix C - maps of proposed mineral sites (document A3.5)

SA Appendix D - waste site maps and appraisals (document A3.6)

Post Submission (October 2024)

Sustainability Appraisal Report - Main Modifications Addendum (document D16)

2.4 The Inspector's Report concluded the examination process and was issued on 24 March 2025, finding the NM&WLP to be sound (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) and legally compliant subject to the inclusion of the Inspector's recommended Main Modifications.

2.5 In relation to the Sustainability Appraisal, the Inspector was satisfied that "the SA was proportionate, objective, underpinned by relevant and up to date evidence, and is compliant with legal requirements and national guidelines".

3. How the sustainability appraisal (environmental report) has been taken into account in the NM&WLP

3.1 An integral part of preparing the NM&WLP has involved the iterative process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The overall purpose of the SA is to evaluate the likely implications for sustainable development of the proposed NM&WLP and reasonable alternatives to it. The aim is to inform the plan-making process and ensure the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the policies of the NM&WLP.

3.2 The SA commenced during 2015 with a Scoping Report following the compilation of evidence base information. Key issues were identified and can be viewed in the SA Report – Part A Scoping, examination document (A3.1). An opinion on this report was sought with the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) and other key stakeholders.

3.3 At each stage in the preparation of the NM&WLP, the SA has tested the NM&WLP against defined Sustainability Objectives in an iterative manner that reflect relevant sustainable development policy objectives. The draft NM&WLP policies and a number of reasonable alternatives were tested to determine their potential to give rise to significant effects, ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. The Sustainability Objectives can be viewed on page 8 of the Sustainability Appraisal-Part B (March 2022) examination document (A3.2).

3.4 The first stage in the NM&WLP was a 'call for mineral extraction sites' in 2017. The sites submitted, together with the existing allocated mineral extraction sites which had yet to receive planning permission, were assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal for their suitability for future mineral extraction. Further sites were submitted for consideration in

response to public consultation on the NM&WLP and those sites were also subject to Sustainability Appraisal. The selection of suitable sites for allocation in the adopted NM&WLP was informed by the Sustainability Appraisal. A Habitats Regulations Assessment – Task 1 Test of Likely Significant Effects, was also carried out on the specific site allocation policies in the NM&WLP.

3.5 In 2019 a ‘call for waste management sites’ took place for proposed permanent waste treatment facilities to be considered for inclusion in the NM&WLP. The six sites submitted were also assessed for their suitability to be allocated through the Sustainability Appraisal, but no sites have been allocated in the adopted NM&WLP and criteria-based policies have been used instead. The Waste Management Capacity Assessment concluded that there is not a need for new waste management capacity over the plan period to meet the forecast waste arisings

3.6 The key policy alternatives assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal relate to:

- waste management capacity to be provided (Policy WP1)
- the quantities of mineral to be planned for (Policy MP1 provision for mineral extraction)
- the spatial strategy for waste management facilities (Policy WP2)
- the spatial strategy for minerals extraction, including the consideration of a defining areas of search for future silica sand extraction (Policy MP1)
- the minerals sites to be allocated

3.7 The wording of all policies within the NM&WLP was assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment (Task 1 Test of Likely Significant Effects).

3.8 As part of the iterative process of developing the NM&WLP, recommendations and amendments have been made by the SA at various stages and incorporated into the NM&WLP as it has developed.

3.9 Following the completion of the examination hearing sessions in July 2024, schedules of proposed Main Modifications and Additional Modifications were produced. An addendum to the SA Report was produced to assess the proposed Main Modifications. The assessment findings for the Main Modifications were broadly in line with the original assessments and no additional significant effects were identified, and the main conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal Report were unaltered.

4. How consultation responses to the Scoping Report and Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account in the NM&WLP

4.1 The SA commenced during 2015 with the compilation of evidence base information and a scoping consultation with the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) and other key stakeholders.

4.2 Responses to the 2015 consultation on the SA Scoping Report were received from the Broads Authority, Natural England, the Environment Agency, Historic England, South Norfolk District Council and Sibelco. These respondents made a range of comments about the baseline data and information, additional sources of information and data, sustainability issues and objectives. The SA Scoping Report was reviewed in full and updated in 2022.

4.3 Alongside the NM&WLP development, the SA has been consulted on at each stage of Plan preparation. The consultations have been open to all members of the public, statutory consultees, parish councils, local planning authorities and other organisations and stakeholders and undertaken in accordance with Norfolk County Council’s adopted

Statement of Community Involvement and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2004 (as amended). The consultation responses are available to view on Norfolk County Council's Local Plan consultation website: <https://norfolk.oc2.uk/>. The Statement of Community Involvement also sets out when and how consultations were undertaken on the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessments.

4.4 Key consultation stages and dates were as follows:

Initial Consultation (Regulation 18 stage)

4.5 The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report Parts A and B was published alongside the Initial Consultation version of the NM&WLP for a six-week period of consultation during 29 June to 13 August in 2018. The documents were sent out to the three statutory consultees (Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England) and other stakeholders and the public were informed of the consultation and where the documents could be viewed. Details of the consultation and the representations received are contained within the Statement of Consultation (May 2022) (document A10 in the examination library).

4.6 Only one response was received regarding the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, which was from Natural England. Natural England's responded that they were satisfied that the SA objectives, assessment methodology and framework generally accord with the legislative requirements, and be reflected in the allocations and policies of the Local Plan. Natural England also advised that an 'environmental net gain' principle should be embedded into development and a good measure of the effectiveness of the NM&WLP in delivering this would be to monitor annually the type and area of new habitats created or enhanced post restoration. Natural England's response is detailed in section 1.6 of the SA Report (document A3.2 of the examination library). The SA and NM&WLP were revised where necessary following this consultation response.

4.7 A draft Habitats Regulations Assessment -Task 1 Test of Likely Significant Effects (HRA) was also published for consultation with the Initial Consultation in 2018. Natural England made the only representation received about the HRA. Their response was to provide advice about the HRA process and the implications of the 'People Over Wind' judgement from the Court of Justice of the European Union. The Natural England advice was taken into consideration in the Preferred Options consultation and accompanying Draft Sustainability Appraisal and HRA.

Preferred Options Consultation (Regulation 18 stage)

4.8 The Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report Parts A and B was published alongside the Preferred Options version of the NM&WLP for a six-week period of consultation from 18 September until 30 October 2019. The documents were sent to the three statutory consultees (Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England) and other stakeholders and the public were informed of the consultation and where the documents could be viewed.

4.9 Seven responses were received regarding the draft Sustainability Appraisal Report, which are detailed in section 1.6 of the SA Report (document A3.2 of the examination library).

- Historic England raised an objection to the SA conclusions for some sites.
- The Broads Authority advised that the data in the SA Scoping Report needed updating in relation to Broads Authority's plans.
- The Broads Authority queried whether a zone from the Broads should have been considered when determining locations for silica sand areas of search
- An objection to the SA Scoping report in terms of how the SA objectives should apply to planning for silica sand and increasing glass recycling.

- Two objections to the SA Report were regarding the need for a glass recycling policy to meet sustainability objectives.
- Natural England responded that they agreed with the findings of the SA and that the documents were thorough and robust.

4.10 The SA and NM&WLP have been reviewed where necessary following these consultation responses. The responses received to the Preferred Options consultation informed the Pre-Submission version of the NM&WLP.

4.11 A draft Habitats Regulations Assessment was also published alongside the Preferred Options version of the NM&WLP in 2019. Two representations were received to the draft HRA. Natural England responded that they agreed with the findings of the HRA and that the documents were thorough and robust. An individual objected to an area of search for silica sand which is not allocated in the adopted NM&WLP.

Pre-Submission representations period (Regulation 19 stage) (28 September to 19 December 2022)

4.12 An updated Scoping Report and a Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report were published alongside the Pre-Submission version of the NM&WLP for a 12-week representations period in 2022. The three statutory consultees (Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency) were informed of the representations period as well as other stakeholders and the public.

4.13 No responses were received to the updated Scoping Report. Fourteen representations were received about the Sustainability Appraisal Report from thirteen respondents. The representations received are detailed on pages 2-24 of the 'Regulation 19 Representations on Background Documents by Document Order' (May 2023) examination document (A4.2).

4.14 The responses were from Natural England, Historic England, the Broads Authority, four mineral operators and six individuals.

- Natural England welcomed the inclusion of an additional monitoring indicator on habitat creation.
- Historic England requested clarification about negative effects on the historic environment from some proposed mineral extraction sites and the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.
- The Broads Authority requested information on the policy position on fracking
- Four representations from mineral operators were objecting to the decision to not allocate four different mineral sites in the Publication version of the NM&WLP and setting out reasons why they should be allocated.
- Five representations from individuals raised concerns about site MIN 38 at Waveney Forest which was not allocated in the Publication version of the NM&WLP and is not allocated in the adopted NM&WLP.

4.15 The representations received were considered but did not result in any changes being made to the NM&WLP.

4.16 A Habitats Regulations Assessment (Task 1 Test of Likely Significant Effects) was published alongside the Pre-Submission Publication version of the NM&WLP for a 12-week representations period in 2022. One representation was received about the HRA, from Natural England. Natural England advised that the wording in the HRA is revised to provide clarity regarding the legal ruling in the 'People Over Wind' judgement. An Addendum to the HRA was therefore produced in 2023 to provide this clarity.

Proposed Main Modifications representations period (17 October to 13 December 2024)

4.17 An Addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal Report was published as a supporting document to the proposed Main Modifications. No representations were received about the addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal.

4.18 An Addendum to the Habitats Regulations Assessment was published as part of the Main Modifications. The only respondent to the HRA Addendum was the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency provided specific comments on the HRA Addendum relating to the assessment of four of the policies (WP15, MP2, MIN 200 and SIL01) contained in the NM&WLP and the extent to which development proposals considered in the context of those policies may give rise to a Likely Significant Effect (LSE). However, the Environment Agency did not identify that the HRA 2024 Addendum was deficient in its approach, content or findings. The Environment Agency did not identify that any specific LSE would be likely to occur in the context of these policies but essentially provided commentary on some of the wording in the HRA 2024 Addendum and a requirement for adherence to the policies.

5. The reasons for choosing the NM&WLP as adopted in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with

5.1 The NM&WLP has been developed and is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) and national Planning Practice Guidance.

5.2 The NM&WLP contains a vision and strategic objectives for waste management and minerals development in the Plan period to 2038. The NM&LP allocates sites for mineral extraction and includes a criteria-based policy to determine planning applications for additional unallocated sites for silica sand extraction.

5.3 The NM&WLP includes policies relevant to both minerals and waste management development covering the following issues: development management criteria, transport, climate change mitigation and adaption, The Brecks protected habitats and species and agricultural soils.

5.4 The NM&WLP includes a forecast of the quantities of waste that need to be planned for over the Plan period to 2038, a spatial strategy for new waste management facilities and criteria-based policies for a range of waste management facility types. Specific policies also cover the design of waste management facilities, landfill mining, safeguarding waste management facilities and water recycling centres.

5.5 The NM&WLP does not allocate any sites for waste management facilities because the waste management capacity assessment concluded that sufficient existing waste management capacity already exists to accommodate the forecast growth in waste arisings over the Plan period. However, planning applications for waste management facilities are still expected to come forward during the Plan period, both to move waste management up the waste hierarchy and because waste management is a contract driven and competitive industry. Therefore, the NM&WLP contains criteria-based waste policies to enable waste management facilities to come forward, which move waste up the waste hierarchy, in step with market demand and in locations best able to serve this demand. The criteria-based policies direct new waste management facilities to allocated or existing industrial and employment land and previously developed land in proximity to the urban areas and main towns in Norfolk.

5.6 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 to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals; it also contains a spatial strategy for minerals development. Policies relevant to the determination of applications for minerals development include: borrow pits for construction schemes, agricultural reservoirs, protection of core river valleys, cumulative impacts and phasing of workings, progressive working and restoration, aftercare, concrete batching and asphalt plants.

5.7 The NM&WLP allocates one site for Carstone extraction (with an estimated resource of 1.416 million tonnes), two sites for silica sand extraction (with an estimated resource of 4.1 million tonnes) and 16 sites for sand and gravel extraction (with an estimated resource of 17.803 million tonnes). Both the silica sand sites have been granted planning permission, and the NM&WLP also contains a criteria-based policy for any unallocated silica sand sites that come forward for as planning applications because the allocated silica sand sites do not contain enough resource to meet the forecast need during the Plan period. Eight and a half of the sand and gravel sites (with an estimated reserve of 9.546 million tonnes) have already been granted planning permission. The allocated Carstone site and sand and gravel sites contain enough resource to meet the forecast need during the Plan period. The outstanding allocated sites will come forward in the remaining years.

5.8 Specific policies in the NM&WLP aim to safeguard mineral resources, minerals sites and infrastructure and waste management facilities, as required by the NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste. These policies update existing policies in the current Minerals and Waste DPDs. These policies aim to safeguard mineral sites and infrastructure (such as railheads and wharfs) and waste management facilities from incompatible development which may prevent or prejudice the use of these facilities, and to safeguard certain mineral resources from being sterilised by development proposals within mineral safeguarding areas, through prior extraction where this is practical and environmentally feasible.

5.9 As part of the iterative SA process used to develop the NM&WLP, the alternative options for policies and sites were individually tested against the sustainability objectives and consulted upon widely. The SA was used at each stage in the plan preparation process to inform the decision on which of the options were taken forward as policies or site allocations and which would require amendments or further mitigation measures. Each SA report demonstrates how sustainability objectives have been taken into account at each stage and integrated into the development of the NM&WLP. Further information on the alternative options considered is contained in section 3 of this statement.

5.10 Following an examination in public, carried out by a qualified, independent Planning Inspector, the NM&WLP (with its supporting documents) has been found sound (defined in the NPPF as positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy), subject to the inclusion of the Planning Inspector's recommended Main Modifications, legally compliant and capable of adoption.

5.11 The Main Modifications required to the NM&WLP were summarised in the Planning Inspector's report as follows:

- Modifications to the vision and objectives to ensure consistency with national policy and that the areas identified for growth set out in District Local Plans are properly reflected in the Plan.
- A number of modifications to ensure that the policies in the Plan are aligned with the Vision and Strategic Objectives.
- Ensuring that the forecast need for aggregate minerals and silica sand reflects the most up to date data provided in the 2022 Local Aggregates Assessment

- Ensuring that local environmental constraints and heritage assets are appropriately taken into account in the consideration of development proposals on allocated areas.
- Ensuring that the Plan is adequately flexible to consider development outside of allocated sites in circumstances where the relevant required level of supply and landbank is not being maintained.
- Ensuring that the restoration of mineral working sites takes into account the role of local Landscape Character Assessments, reflects national policy and legislation in terms of Biodiversity Net Gain and identifies the mechanism to secure aftercare provision in excess of 5 years.
- Ensuring adequate consideration is given to the use of secondary and recycled aggregates before considering the extraction of primary aggregates.
- Ensuring that the Plan takes into account the latest published data provided in 'The Waste Management Capacity Assessment 2022' in determining the need for future waste management facilities.
- Modifications to ensure that the policies for minerals and waste management development are clearly written without ambiguity so that decision makers and developers can understand how to react to them.
- A range of modifications to the monitoring framework to clearly specify triggers and associated action necessary if the Plan is not delivering outcomes as expected.
- A number of other modifications to ensure that the Plan is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

6. Measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the NM&WLP

6.1 Regulation 17 (1) of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes

Regulations (SI 1633) 2004 sets out the requirements that any significant environmental impacts caused by the implementation of the Plan should be continuously monitored with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse implications at the earliest possible stage, allowing the Council to intervene and take appropriate remedial action.

6.2 The PPG outlines that the SA itself should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Plan, focusing on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. The PPG also states that details of the monitoring arrangements may be included in the Local Plan itself. The Monitoring Framework set out in the 'Monitoring, Implementation and Review' section of the NM&WLP sets out the arrangements for how the policies will be monitored throughout the plan period.

6.3 Chapter 8 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report -Part B (March 2022) makes recommendations for monitoring. The recommendations for monitoring indicators from the SA Report (2022), that are related directly to and/or affected by the performance of the plan, were incorporated into the 'Monitoring, Implementation and Review' section of the NM&WLP.

6.4 The indicators have been updated as part of modifications (MM59) made to the NM&WLP during the examination process to include an action to be taken for each indicator in the event of divergence from the identified trend or target, and to include an indicator to assess compliance with Policy MW3 'Climate change mitigation and adaption'.

6.5 The 'Implementation, Monitoring and Review' section of the NM&WLP contains the objectives to be monitored, how monitoring will take place against defined indicators, including the target, implementation mechanism, data source and action to be taken. The Monitoring Reports will record annual progress on monitoring the significant environmental, economic and social effects of the implementation of the NM&WLP. Through this monitoring process, Norfolk County Council will be able to identify how effective the policies are, and any unforeseen adverse effects arising from implementation.

6.6 If the monitoring identifies any significant divergence from a trend or target, we will seek to establish the reasons (s) for the divergency from the target and as a consequence an intervention by Norfolk County Council may be required. Intervention could include a review of the evidence base, a specific policy or the Plan as a whole, and will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

The monitoring table from the NM&WLP is replicated overleaf.

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
1	Landbank for sand and gravel	Objective MSO1 Policy MP1 Specific site allocation policies	Maintenance of at least a 7-year landbank for sand & gravel, based on previous 10 years' sales average plus 10%	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the NM&WLP Development management (DM) decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	Landbank falling below 7 years' supply triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved
2	Landbank for carstone	Objective MSO1 Policy MP1 Policy MIN 06	Maintenance of at least a 10-year landbank for carstone, based on previous 10 years' sales average plus 10%	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the NM&WLP DM decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	Landbank falling below 10 years' supply triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved
3	Landbank for silica sand	Objective MSO2 Policy MP1 Policy MPSS1 Policy MIN 40 Policy SIL 01	Maintenance of at least a 10-year landbank for silica sand based on 754,000 tpa forecast extraction rate.	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the NM&WLP DM decisions taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	A landbank of below 10 years' supply is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved
4	Annual production of sand and gravel, carstone and silica sand	Objectives MSO1 & MSO2 Policy MP1	To maintain a steady and adequate supply of aggregate and industrial minerals	NCC Mineral operators	Allocations of specific sites in the NM&WLP Development management decision taken on planning applications	Mineral industry survey returns	A sustained increase in production above Plan provision triggers a review of Plan provision and/or is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
5	Quantity of secondary and recycled aggregate produced in Norfolk (tonnes)	Objectives MSO3, WSO2, WSO8 Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4	To increase the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered in Norfolk. To maintain and steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals.	NCC Waste management companies Mineral operators	Development management decisions taken on planning applications	Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator	A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered into recycled and secondary aggregates is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved
6	New waste management capacity provided (tonnes)	Objectives WSO2, WSO3, WSO4, WSO5, WSO8. Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7 Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10	To achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management by 2038, where practicable. To increase the proportion of waste reused, recycled and recovered within Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC Waste management companies	Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for waste management operations. Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator	A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
7	% local authority collected waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reused • Recycled • Composted • RDF / energy recovery • Landfilled 	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO2, WSO6 Policy MW3 Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7 Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10 Policy WP11 Policy WP12	To increase the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste Collection Authorities Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications.	WasteDataFlow	A sustained decrease in the proportion of local authority collected waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved
8	% waste received at waste management facilities in Norfolk that is recycled / recovered	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO4, WSO6 Policy MW3 Policy WP1 Policy WP3 Policy WP4 Policy WP5 Policy WP6 Policy WP7 Policy WP8 Policy WP9 Policy WP10	To increase the proportion of waste that is recycled and recovered in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste Collection Authorities Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications.	Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator	A sustained decrease in the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and recovered is an indicator that suitable applications should be approved

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
9	Waste input to landfill in Norfolk (tonnes)	Objectives WSO1, WSO2, WSO6 Policy MW3 Policy WP11 Policy WP12	To reduce the proportion and quantity of waste that is landfilled in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste Collection Authorities Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications.	Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator WasteDataFlow	An increase in the proportion and quantity that is landfilled in Norfolk is an indicator that suitable applications which would move waste up the waste management hierarchy should be approved.
10	Inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste landfill capacity (cubic metres and years)	Objectives MSO9, WSO1, WSO2, WSO4 WSO6 Policy WP11 Policy WP12	To reduce the proportion and quantity of waste that is landfilled in Norfolk. To move waste up the waste management hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill.	NCC NCC as Waste Disposal Authority Waste management companies	Education and promotion of waste minimisation, composting and recycling by the Waste Collection Authorities and NCC as Waste Disposal Authority. NCC's procurement of waste management contracts. DM decisions taken on planning applications.	Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator Determined planning applications for landfill sites.	An increase in the proportion and quantity that is landfilled in Norfolk is an indicator that suitable applications which would move waste up the waste management hierarchy should be approved.

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

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

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
16	Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.	Objectives MSO5, MSO6, MSO8, WSO6, WSO7 Policy MW2	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have an unacceptable impact on the safety and capacity of the road network.	NCC Waste management companies Mineral operators NCC as Highway Authority National Highways	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications. Site monitoring visits.	NCC records of complaints	Increase in substantiated complaints involving quarry traffic over a three-year period is an indicator for review of Plan allocations and/or Policy MW2
17	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 5km of a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Conservation Area (SAC) or Ramsar site.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policies MW1 and MW4	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Natural England	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 5km of a SPA, SAC or Ramsar site with an outstanding objection from Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2.

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
18	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 2km of a SSSI.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Natural England	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 2km of a SSSI site with an outstanding objection from Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2
19	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 2km of a National Nature Reserve (NNR).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Natural England	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 2km of a NNR with outstanding objections from Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1
20	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 250m of a Local Nature Reserve (LNR).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC Local Planning Authorities	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a LNR with an outstanding objection from NCC or the LPA is an indicator for review of policy MW1

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
21	Number of mineral and waste sites located within 250m of a County Wildlife Site (CWS).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment.	NCC	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for minerals and waste sites within 250m of a CWS with an outstanding objection from NCC or the LPA is an indicator for review of policy MW1
22	Number of minerals and waste sites located within the National Landscape (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) (AONB).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural, built and historic environment.	NCC Natural England Norfolk Coast Partnership	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within the National Landscape (AONB) with an outstanding objection from NCC or the Norfolk Coast Partnership is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
23	Number of minerals and waste sites located within the Heritage Coast.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	No increase in sites located within the Heritage Coast. To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural, built and historic environment.	NCC Natural England Norfolk Coast Partnership North Norfolk District Council King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within Heritage Coast with an outstanding objection from NCC, the Norfolk Coast Partnership, or Natural England is an indicator for review of policy MW1
24	Number of minerals and waste sites located within the Broads Authority Executive Area.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural, built and historic environment.	NCC Broads Authority	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within the Broads Authority Executive Area with an outstanding objection from NCC or the Broads Authority is an indicator for review of Policy MW1, WP2 or MP2
25	Number of minerals and waste sites located within a Core River Valley.	Objectives MSO6 & MSO9 Policy MW1 Policy MP4	To ensure that minerals developments do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment, positively contribute to the natural environment and mitigate against cumulative impacts.	NCC	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within a Core River Valley with outstanding objections from NCC is an indicator for review of policy MW1 and MP4

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
26	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 250m of a registered historic park or garden.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment.	NCC Historic England	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a Registered Historic Park or Garden with an outstanding objection from Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2
27	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 250m of a Conservation Area.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment.	NCC Historic England Local Planning Authorities	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within a Conservation Area with an outstanding objection from the LPA or Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2
28	Number of minerals and waste sites located within 250m of a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument.	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure minerals and waste developments do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment.	NCC Historic England	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within 250m of a Listed Building with an outstanding objection from NCC or Historic England is an indicator for review of policy MW1, WP2 or MP2

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
29	Number of minerals and waste sites located within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1).	Objectives MSO6 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste development do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment.	NCC Environment Agency	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within Groundwater SPZ1 with an outstanding objection from the Environment Agency is an indicator for review of policy MW1
30	Number of minerals and waste planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency or the LLFA on flood risk grounds.	Objectives WSO7, MSO6, MSO8, MSO9 Policy MW1 Policy MW3	To ensure that minerals and waste development do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on flood risk on site or an increase in flood risk elsewhere.	NCC Environment Agency LLFA	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. DM decisions taken on planning applications. Planning consultation responses from the Environment Agency Planning consultation responses from the LLFA	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites granted contrary to flood risk advice from LLFA and/or Environment Agency is an indicator for review of policy MW1
31	Area of priority habitat to be created in approved restoration schemes for mineral workings.	Objectives MSO8, MSO9, MSO10 Policy MP7 Policy MP8	All mineral extraction sites to have an agreed high quality progressive and expedient restoration scheme to achieve a beneficial afteruse to protect and enhance the environment.	NCC Mineral operators	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications Site monitoring visits.	Determined planning applications for minerals extraction.	No increase in permitted mineral and waste sites creating priority habitats on restoration is an indicator for review of policies MP7 and MP8

No.	Indicator	Related Policy / strategic objective	Target	Agencies responsible	Implementation mechanism	Data Source	Action
32	Number of minerals and waste developments securing their energy from on-site renewable or low carbon sources	Objectives MSO8, WSO6. Policy MW3	To address and minimise the impacts minerals and waste developments will have on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation.	NCC Mineral operators Waste management operators	Development management decisions taken on planning applications. Site monitoring visits.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	No increase in permitted mineral and waste sites securing their energy from on-site renewable or low-carbon sources as an indicator for review of M&WLP policy MW3
33	Number of minerals and waste developments located within an AQMA.	Objectives WSO7, & MSO7 Policy MW1	To reduce potential adverse effects on human health and amenity from mineral and waste developments.	NCC LPAs – Environmental Health	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development Management decisions taken on planning applications.	Determined planning applications for minerals and waste operations.	Increase in planning permissions for unallocated minerals and waste sites within an AQMA with outstanding objections from Environmental Health is an indicator for review of policy MW1
34	Number of substantiated complaints about amenity impacts from minerals and waste activities	Objectives MSO7 & WSO7 Policy MW1	To ensure that minerals and waste development do not have unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.	NCC LPAs - Environmental Health Environment Agency Waste management companies Mineral operators	Specific site allocation decisions in the NM&WLP. Development management decisions taken on planning applications. Site monitoring and enforcement.	NCC records of complaints	Year on year increase over a three-year period in substantiated complaints about amenity impacts as an indicator for review of policy MW1

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

7. Availability of adoption documents:

The Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2023-2038, including the Policies Map, Sustainability Appraisal Reports and Habitats Regulations Assessment and this Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement are available to view on Norfolk County Council's website at: <https://norfolk.oc2.uk/document/71>

Paper copies of these documents are available for public inspection, within normal opening hours at the below offices. You may need to arrange an appointment to view the documents. Viewing is free of charge.

- Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, NR1 2DH.
Email LDF@norfolk.gov.uk to arrange an appointment.
- Breckland Council, Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, East Dereham, NR19 1EE.
Email planning.policyteam@breckland.gov.uk to arrange an appointment.
- Broadland District Council and South Norfolk Council, The Horizon Centre, Broadland Business Park, Peachman Way, Norwich, NR7 0WF.
Email localplan.bdc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk for an appointment.
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF.
Email localplan@great-yarmouth.gov.uk to arrange an appointment.
- Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, King's Court, Chapel Street, King's Lynn, PE30 1EX.
Email receptionkingscourt@west-norfolk.gov.uk or planning@west-norfolk.gov.uk to arrange an appointment.
- North Norfolk District Council, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EL.
Prior notice should be given by email to planningpolicy@northnorfolk.gov.uk or 01263 516318.
- Norwich City Council, City Hall, Bethel Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH.
Email planning@norwich.gov.uk to arrange an appointment.
- The Broads Authority, Yare House, 62-64 Thorpe Road, Norwich, NR1 1RY.
Email planningpolicy@broads-authority.gov.uk to arrange an appointment.

A copy of the adoption documents may be requested by email or post using the contact details below. A charge will be made for a copy of documents sent by post to cover printing and postage costs.

For further information please refer to Norfolk County Council's website: www.norfolk.gov.uk/mineralsandwasteplanning or contact the Planning Policy team by email at LDF@norfolk.gov.uk, or by telephone on: 01603 222193, or by post to: Planning Services, Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 2DH.