

# Norfolk County Council

## Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Eighth Annual Monitoring Report

November 2012



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# 1. Introduction

Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (amended by the Localism Act 2011) requires every local planning authority to produce a monitoring report. The MR should contain information on the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS), the extent to which the policies set out in Local Development Documents are being achieved.

Progress on document production will be monitored against the milestones in the Local Development Scheme. As well as reporting on the progress of the Local Development Framework, this AMR will also report on the effectiveness of consultations undertaken during the reporting year.

The AMR covers the performance of 'saved' policies (selected policies from the Norfolk Minerals Local Plan (2004) and Norfolk Waste Local Plan (2000)) and the policies in the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD ('the Core Strategy') which was adopted in September 2011. This includes information such as the number of times a policy has been used in determining a planning application, policies that were used in refusing an application and also the outcomes of any appeals.

For minerals and waste development the core output indicators were detailed in the document entitled *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators – Update 02/2008* (Department for Communities and Local Government). This guidance was withdrawn in March 2011. However, for consistency with previous AMRs, the core output indicators contained in that guidance are used in this AMR. The core output indicators are as follows:

<b>Minerals</b>	
<b>M1</b>	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority
<b>M2</b>	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority
<b>Waste</b>	
<b>W1</b>	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
<b>W2</b>	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authorities

<b>Environmental Quality</b>	
<b>E3</b>	To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type <sup>1</sup>

For the first time this year, the progress of monitoring and enforcement of minerals and waste sites is also reported in the AMR. This section includes information on monitoring, inspections, liaison meetings, enforcement action and aftercare programmes undertaken by Norfolk County Council.

The AMR has the following five main sections:

- Review of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS): April 2011 – March 2012 (although reporting on the timetable is as up-to-date as possible).
- Policy Performance: April 2011 – March 2012.
- Minerals Core Output Indicators: 2011 calendar year.
- Waste Core Output Indicators April 2011 – March 2012.
- Monitoring and enforcement (April 2011-March 2012)

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<sup>1</sup> This AMR will report on the levels of energy generated from landfill gas in the Core Output Indicator: Waste Chapter.

## 2.0 Review of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

### 2.1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

The MWDS (updated in January 2012) sets out the timetable for producing minerals and waste planning policy documents, including those forming part of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework (NMWDF), and identifies the resources needed to do the work. The current MWDS refers to The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008. However, in April 2012, The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 came into force, superseding the 2008 Regulations. Therefore the relevant regulation referred to in Table 1 is taken from the current 2012 regulations.

The Norfolk 'Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD' was adopted by Norfolk County Council on 26 September 2011, which was reported in the 2011 AMR. Therefore Table 1 below only details the progress of the outstanding Site Specific Allocations DPDs.

<b>Table 1: MWDS timetable for planning documents to be produced compared with actual date produced/to be produced</b>		
<b>Stage</b>	<b>Date timetabled in the Development Scheme</b>	<b>Actual date produced/ anticipated production date</b>
<b>Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD</b>		
<b>Issues and Options (Regulation 18 Stage)</b>	February 2008	February 2008
<b>Public Participation (Regulation 18 Stage)</b>	i) October 2009 & ii) April 2011	i) October 2009 & ii) June 2011
<b>Publication of submission DPD (Regulation 19)</b>	February 2012	May 2012
<b>Submission of DPD (Regulation 22)</b>	June 2012	December 2012
<b>Hearing commencement (Regulation 24 stage)</b>	September 2012	March 2013
<b>Adoption (Regulation 26)</b>	January 2013	September 2013
<b>Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD</b>		
<b>Issues and Options (Regulation 18 Stage)</b>	February 2008	February 2008
<b>Public Participation (Regulation 18 Stage)</b>	i) October 2009 ii) April 2011	i) October 2009 ii) June 2011
<b>Publication of submission DPD (Regulation 19)</b>	February 2012	May 2012
<b>Submission of DPD (Regulation 22)</b>	June 2012	December 2012
<b>Hearing commencement (Regulation 24)</b>	October 2012	March/April 2013
<b>Adoption (Regulation 26)</b>	March 2013	September 2013

The Publication of the Submission version of the Mineral Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD was planned to take place in February 2012; this stage actually took place in May 2012. This delay was due to the recommendation to publish the documents being moved from the 3 January 2012 Cabinet meeting to the next available Cabinet meeting of 5 March 2012. Therefore the decision to publish the documents was taken at the 26 March 2012 County Council meeting, rather than the originally intended 16 January 2012 County Council meeting.

The submission stage was planned to take place in June 2012. This stage is now expected to take place in early December 2012. There are two reasons for this delay.

1. Due to the delay in publication, as mentioned above, which meant that the eight week representations period ran from 4 May to 29 June 2012.
2. In response to the representations period, Natural England stated that “there will be Likely Significant Effects [on Roydon Common], the impact of which are either adverse or uncertain and that we consider that mitigation would not be possible”. This representation was made regarding one of the allocated silica sand extraction sites. Therefore it was considered that the site could not longer be allocated and a Focused Changes document was published for a six week period (1 October to 12 November 2012) for representations to be made on this decision.

Following formal submission of the DPDs, formal examination of the two DPDs is likely to take place consecutively, so the exact timing of this and subsequent stages is not known with certainty. However, dates for these stages have been included in Table 1, based on the ‘LDF: Examining Development Plan Documents: Procedure Guidance’ (August 2009), published by the Planning Inspectorate. It is likely that the examination of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD will be carried out by the Planning Inspectorate immediately following the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD examination. The examination of the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD is expected to take place first because the Department for Communities and Local Government has stated that waste plans should be put in place as quickly as possible to ensure that the UK complies with the EU Waste Framework Directive.

Following receipt of the Planning Inspector’s report, if the Planning Inspector finds the documents sound and legally compliant, the documents will need to be adopted at a full County Council meeting. This meeting is held every other month. Therefore the most likely month in which the documents could be adopted following receipt of the Planning Inspector’s report, is considered to be September 2013

As detailed above, the review of the MWDS has identified that the forthcoming stages for the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs will not be in accordance with the existing MWDS. A formal revision to the MWDS timetable will therefore be necessary.



## **Statement of Community Involvement**

The original Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in March 2007. Since then, there have been changes to the Council's constitution, changes to the Regulations on the production of planning policy documents (in 2008 and again in 2012) and changes to a number of organisations consulted. In addition, Norfolk County Council has introduced e-planning. Therefore, a revised Statement of Community Involvement which reflects all these changes was prepared, and adopted by Norfolk County Council on 6 September 2012.

## **2.2 Formal Revision of the Minerals & Waste Development Scheme**

It is clear from the dates in Table 1 above that there has been slippage in the Regulation 19 stage of the Site Specific Allocations DPD, leading to slippage in the subsequent Scheme dates for these documents. A revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will therefore be prepared, using the anticipated dates included in Table 1, and the County Council's Cabinet will be asked to approve it.

## **2.3 Consultation Participation and Response**

### **Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs**

In this reporting year (April 2011 to March 2012) a Regulation 25 public consultation stage took place on the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD. This consultation was titled "Revised Further Issues and Options" and took place for eight weeks from 20 June to 15 August 2011. A summary of the response to this consultation was provided in the 2011 Annual Monitoring Report

The number of responses received for each section of the document and the issues raised were reported in the Pre-Submission Statement of Consultation and consultation responses feedback report which were published for both Site Specific Allocations DPDs in May 2012.

Since March 2012 the Pre-Submission representations period has taken place for both the Site Specific Allocations DPDs. The Pre-Submission documents were published on 4 May 2012 for eight weeks (until 29 June 2012) for representations of soundness to be made on the document (Regulation 19 and 20 stages). A total of 364 people/organisations responded to this representations period, making 1821 representations. 190 of the respondents made representations on the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD and 202 of the respondents made representations on the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD.

Due to this representation period being a formal 'representations of soundness' period, and not a public consultation stage, diversity monitoring was not carried out.

The table below summarises the number of responses received to this representations period on the Site Specific Allocations DPDs. The contents of the responses will be recorded separately in the relevant Pre-Submission Statement of Consultation (Part 2) and Representations Feedback Report for each DPD.

**Responses received to Pre-Submission representations period in 2012 on the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs**

	Mineral Site Specific Allocations DPD	Minerals DPD Supporting Documents	Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD	Waste DPD Supporting Documents	<b>Total</b>
Total respondents	190	4	202	3	<b>364</b>
Objectors	72	2	185	1	<b>244</b>
Representations in support	168	1	24	0	<b>193</b>
Representations objecting	202	2	1355	1	<b>1560</b>
Representations commenting	44	1	21	2	<b>68</b>
Total representations	410	4	1400	3	<b>1821</b>

### 3.0 Policy Implementation 2011/12

#### 3.1 Summary of Policy used in Reasons for Approval/Refusal

From 1 April 2011 until 26 September 2012 the relevant local policies used to determine minerals and waste planning applications were the 'saved' policies from the Norfolk Minerals Local Plan (2004) and Norfolk Waste Local Plan (2000). However, on 26 September 2011, the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (the 'Minerals and Waste Core Strategy') was adopted. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy replaced all the 'saved' policies from the Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. Therefore, after 26 September 2011, the 'saved' policies from the Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan were no longer used in the determination of minerals and waste planning applications.

There were 79 planning applications for minerals and waste development determined between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. All but three applications were approved. The policies referred to in the reasons for approval or refusals were as follows:

#### Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan (superceded by the Core Strategy in September 2011)

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used	
		Approval	Refusal
MIN 2	Landscape Protection	4	-
MIN 3	Landscape Protection	6	-
MIN 4	Nature Conservation	1	-
MIN 5	Nature Conservation	5	-
MIN 6	Amenity	7	-
MIN 7	Ancient Monuments	1	-
MIN 8	Archaeology	2	-
MIN 9	Highways	7	-
MIN 10	Water Resources	5	-
MIN 12	Restoration	1	-
MIN 13	Operator Record	1	-
MIN 14	Aggregates Landbank	2	-
MIN 15	Aggregates Landbank	1	-
MIN 19	Water Resources	1	-
MIN 22	Rail Heads	1	-
MIN 23	Transport	1	-
MIN 35	Planning Considerations	1	-
MIN 36	Planning Control	5	-
MIN 37	Restoration Proposals	1	-
MIN 38	Habitats	2	-
MIN 39	Planning Conditions	1	-
MIN 40	Enforcement	1	-

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used	
		Approval	Refusal
WAS 1	Waste Hierarchy	16	-
WAS 2	Resource Recovery	7	-
WAS 3	Industrial/Brownfield Land	8	-
WAS 4	Countryside Protection	8	-
WAS 6	Landfill	1	-
WAS 7	Safeguarding Sites	3	-
WAS 8	Landscape	2	-
WAS 9	Landscape	12	-
WAS 10	Landscape	20	-
WAS 11	Nature Conservation	12	-
WAS 12	Nature Conservation	7	-
WAS 13	Amenity	28	-
WAS 14	Archaeology	6	-
WAS 15	Archaeology	6	-
WAS 16	Highways	28	-
WAS 17	Airport Safeguarding	2	-
WAS 18	Water Resources	16	-
WAS 19	Water Resources	7	-
WAS 20	Agriculture	2	-
WAS 21	Record of the Operator	2	-
WAS 24	Sewage and Sludge	6	-
WAS 30	Transport	3	-
WAS 33	Planning Considerations	16	-
WAS 34	Planning Control	9	-
WAS 35	Planning Control	5	-
WAS 36	Conditions and Legal Agreements	10	-
WAS 37	Monitoring and Enforcement	4	-

**Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD  
(adopted September 2011)**

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used	
		Approval	Refusal
CS1	Minerals Extraction	4	-
CS2	Locations for Mineral Extraction	2	1
CS3	Waste Management Capacity	8	-
CS4	New Waste Management Capacity	1	-
CS5	Location of Waste Management Facilities	15	1
CS6	Waste Management Considerations	23	1
CS7	Recycling, Composting,	14	-

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used	
		Approval	Refusal
	Anaerobic Digestion and Waste Transfer Stations		
CS8	Residual Waste Treatment	0	1
CS9	Inert Waste Landfill	0	-
CS10	Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Landfill	0	-
CS11	Waste Water and Sewage Facilities	2	-
CS12	Whitlingham Waste Water Treatment Works	2	-
CS13	Climate Change and Renewable Energy	5	-
CS14	Environmental Protection	26	3
CS15	Transport	22	
CS16	Safeguarding Sites	2	-
CS17	Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	1	-
DM1	Nature Conservation	4	-
DM2	Core River Valleys	2	-
DM3	Groundwater and Surface Water	8	-
DM4	Flood Risk	1	-
DM5	Borrow Pits and Water Reservoirs	15	-
DM6	Household Waste Recycling Centres	23	-
DM7	Safeguarding Aerodromes	14	-
DM8	Design Local Landscape and Townscape Character	0	2
DM9	Archaeological Sites	0	1
DM10	Transport	0	-
DM11	Sustainable Development	2	-
DM12	Amenity	2	-
DM13	Air Quality	5	-
DM14	Progressive Working, Restoration and Afteruse	26	-
DM15	Cumulative Impacts	22	-
DM16	Soils	2	-

## 3.2 Refused Applications

Three planning applications were refused approval due to non compliance with policy in the period between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. These were:

Location/ Planning App. Ref.	Proposal	Policies used in grounds for refusal	
Thetford C/3/2010/3004	Construction of a Biomass Combined Heat and Power Station with Associated Works, Landscaping, Drainage, Access, Off-Site Highway Works and Infrastructure	CS6 CS8 CS14 DM8 DM9	Waste Management Waste Treatment Environmental Protection Landscape Archaeology
Middleton C/2/2011/2008	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission C/2/2010/2006 to retain site access and entrance until 6 July 2016	CS14 DM8	Environmental Protection Landscape
Methwold C/2/2008/2026	Extraction of sand & gravel and restoration to nature conservation after uses at low level. Relocation and retention of processing plant & recycled aggregate production.	CS2 CS5 CS14	Mineral Location Waste Location Environmental Protection

### Thetford:

MEIF Renewable Energy (Holdings) Ltd: Land to East of A134, Mundford Road, Thetford, Norfolk: Construction of a Biomass Combined Heat and Power Station with Associated Works, Landscaping, Drainage, Access, Off-Site Highway Works and Infrastructure

The reasons for refusal as listed on the decision notice are as follows:

1. The development is proposed upon a green-field site within open countryside, with no employment or industrial use designation in the Development Plan. In the opinion of the County Planning Authority the proposal is therefore considered to be contrary to Policies CS6 and CS8 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, and PPS7 '*Sustainable Development in Rural Areas*', which seek to preserve the open countryside
2. In the opinion of the County Planning Authority, the level of visual impact as a result of the development would likely to be detrimental and injurious to the setting of the Gallows Hill Scheduled Monument; the Croxton Village Conservation Area and wider Brecks landscape. The height,

mass and scale of the development would be difficult to satisfactorily mitigate against in this particular location in terms of a landscaping scheme and would fail to provide improvements to the wider landscape. The proposal is therefore considered to be at odds with policy C11 of the Breckland District Council Core Strategy; policies DM8, DM9 and CS14 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy; PPS 5 '*Planning for the Historic Environment*' and PPS7 '*Sustainable Development in Rural Areas*'.

3. Given that at least two thirds of the waste to fuel the CHP facility as proposed would likely to be sourced from outside of the County of Norfolk and would therefore generate significant road miles and consequent CO2 emissions; it is the opinion of the County Planning Authority that the proposal is not in accordance with policy WM3 of the East of England Plan or in the ethos of dealing with waste as close to its source as is possible and sustainable development as promoted through PPS1 '*Delivering Sustainable Development*' and PPS10 '*Planning for Sustainable Waste Management*'.

#### Middleton

Frimstone Ltd: Land adjoining top field quarry, Mill Drove, Blackborough End, Norfolk: Variation of condition 1 of planning permission C/2/2010/2006 to retain site access and entrance until 6 July 2016

The reason for refusal as listed on the decision notice is as follows:

1. The County Planning Authority considers that there is no justification to retain the existing access and haul road in order for aftercare of the adjacent quarry site to be carried out. As such the retention of the access and haul road until 6 July 2016 would result in an unnecessary delay in the restoration of the site and visual intrusion in the rural landscape, which is contrary to policies CS14 and DM8 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

#### Methwold

Frimstone Ltd: Methwold Warren, Methwold, Crimplasham: Extraction of sand & gravel and restoration to nature conservation after uses at low level. Relocation and retention of processing plant & recycled aggregate production.

The reasons for refusal as listed on the decision notice are as follows:

1. In the opinion of the County Planning Authority there are more appropriate potential sand and gravel extraction sites available to meet the County's needs given that the proposal would have an adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the Breckland Special Protection Area and would therefore be contrary to Policies CS2, CS5 and CS14 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, policy CS12 of the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Core Strategy, Policy MW1 of the East of England

### **3.3 Appeals**

No appeals were determined in the period between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

### **3.4 Applications Approved Contrary to Policy**

The following planning applications were granted approval contrary to County Council policy in the period between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

#### **C/1/2010/1011 – CJC Lee Ltd - Shrubbs Farm, Saxthorpe, Melton Constable. NR24 2AT**

The proposal was for the construction of a biomass fuelled Combined Heat and Power Plant which will utilise waste wood. The proposal includes the demolition of existing agricultural buildings and replacement with a modern purpose built steel portal frame building along with associated infrastructure required for the proposal, including 20 metre high chimney stack and fuel bin feed system

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Policy WAS4 (Countryside Protection) in the Norfolk Waste Local Plan but was considered to be in accordance with the aims of National Planning Policy Statement 10. In this case it was considered that PPS10 should take precedence and the development was considered to be acceptable.

#### **C/7/2010/7016 – Middleton Aggregates Ltd – Former Ketteringham Quarry, Hethersett Road, East Carleton**

The proposal was for the continued recycling of former building materials and use of concrete batching plant until 31 May 2029: Site entrance improvements including hardening of site access road: Hardening of remainder of concrete batching compound: Highway improvements: Construction of car park and footpath: Erection of estate fencing around ice house: Restoration of the site in accordance with an improved restoration scheme by 31 May 2030 with public access to former quarry and adjoining land and woodland for informal recreational purposes

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Policy WAS4 (Countryside Protection) in the Norfolk Waste Local Plan but was considered to be in accordance with the aims of National Planning Policy Statement 10. In this case it was considered that PPS10 should take precedence and the development was considered to be acceptable.



**C/1/2010/1012 – Drury’s Transport Ltd – Drury Property, 4 Folgate Lane, North Walsham**

The proposal was for a variation of condition 1 of planning permission reference C/1/2005/1006 to allow for the retrospective storage of category 2 waste as well as waste wood in units 9 and 10

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Norfolk Waste Local Plan Policy WAS 3: *Brownfield land* and WAS 4: *Countryside Protection* because part of the application site is not located on an employment area and is therefore in a countryside location. The proposal was also considered to be a departure from North Norfolk District Council’s Core Strategy Policy SS1: *Spatial Strategy* because part of the application site falls outside land allocated as an ‘Employment Area’ in the North Norfolk District Council Proposals Map and is therefore in a countryside location.

However, because the vast majority of the existing waste transfer station is on land allocated for employment, it was considered that the scheme represents an acceptable form of development and that permission should be granted.

**C/7/2010/7022 – Longwater Gravel Co Ltd – Longwater Business Area, William Frost Way, Costessey, Norwich**

The proposal was for the retention of waste recycling facility including ancillary plant and proposed building

The proposal was considered to be a departure from the South Norfolk Local Plan policy ENV 2 (areas of open land that maintain a physical separation between settlements within the Norwich Area) and ENV 6 (areas which contribute to maintain the landscape setting of the Southern Bypass of the city) because the site lies outside the defined development limit in the South Norfolk Local Plan and within areas designated by policies ENV 2 and ENV 6. ‘Inappropriate development’ in these areas is defined as the construction of new buildings. However, the site is classified as brownfield land, being part of a restored former quarry, and is adjacent to existing industrial and employment uses. The site is also screened from views from the north. Given its location, the character of the adjacent uses and the landscape screening, the proposal is considered acceptable as a departure from the South Norfolk Local Plan.

**C/7/2011/7006 – Greencomp Ltd - Old Hethel Airfield, Stanfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk**

The proposal was a retrospective application for change of use from road materials storage to wood recycling and green waste open windrow composting, including modular building, weighbridge, lagoons, fixed grading machine, mobile shredder, parking and hard standing areas and improvements to site access road

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS6: *General waste management considerations* because part

of the application site is not located on any of the types of land specified as suitable for waste management use. However, the site is already largely in waste management use as an existing compost facility and a significant proportion of the site is on previously developed land. The regularization of the composting use along with that of the wood chipping operation, are considered to be acceptable forms of development which are sustainable in this rural locality.

**C/7/2010/7027 – R G Carter Ltd - Land North of Ernest Gage Way, Longwater Industrial Estate, Costessey**

The proposal was for retrospective permission for importation and processing of category 1 inert waste, and erection of aggregate storage bays and weighbridge. Erection of two buildings to provide weighbridge office/trade counter and canteen/toilet/kitchen. Proposed importation of primary aggregates (e.g. sand and gravel) and use of mobile plant.

The proposal was advertised as a departure from South Norfolk Local Plan Policies ENV 2 (areas of open land that maintain a physical separation between settlements within the Norwich Area) and ENV 6 (areas which contribute to maintain the landscape setting of the Southern Bypass of the city) because the northern part of the site lies outside the defined development limit in the South Norfolk Local Plan and within areas designated by policies ENV 2 and ENV 6. 'Inappropriate development' in these areas is defined as the construction of new buildings.

Whilst the northern part of the site is located within an area designated as a Strategic Gap and as the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone as identified on the South Norfolk Local Plan Proposals Map, the proposed new buildings are not located on that part of the site designated as a Strategic Gap or Landscape Protection Zone. South Norfolk Council raised no objection to the proposal. As such it is considered that the development is compliant with saved policies ENV 2 and ENV 6.

**C/5/2011/5004 - Crane & Sons (Farms) Ltd - Composting Plant, Wood Farm, Marsham**

The proposal was for Variation of condition numbers 2, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of planning permission reference C/5/2008/5012 to allow for retrospective and proposed minor amendments to layout and design of approved composting facility

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS6: *General waste management considerations*, because the application is located in the open countryside and is not currently in waste management use. However, the principal for the use of the site as a composting facility had already been established by the grant of planning permission reference C/5/2008/5012 in September 2009.

**C/5/2011/5005 – Crane & Sons (Farms) Ltd - Composting Plant, Wood Farm, Marsham**

The proposal was for Retrospective permission for provision of additional items beyond the provisions of planning permission C/5/2008/5012 to include 1 x wheel wash, 1 x cold water storage tank and booster pump (because permitted development rights are removed by condition for these items), 3 x electrical equipment kiosks, 1 x water tank control kiosk

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Norfolk Waste Local Plan policy WAS 4 (Countryside Protection) because it is located outside the defined settlement limit for Marsham and is located within the open countryside. However, the principal of the development has already been established by the grant of planning permission reference C/5/08/2015 for a composting facility.

**C/5/2009/5007 – TMA Bark Supplies Ltd - The Runway, Woodforde Farm, Weston Longville, Norwich**

The proposal was for the extension of existing composting facilities to include an in-vessel composting system for the composting of kitchen waste to include meat

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Norfolk Waste Local plan policy WAS 4: *Countryside Protection* because it is located in the open countryside. However, it was considered that there were other material planning considerations that justified approving the application, namely, that the proposal will be moving waste up the hierarchy in compliance with the requirement of PPS10, the fact that PPS10 does not have a blanket restriction on siting waste development in the countryside and that the development is considered compliant with the relevant policies of the East of England Plan and the other relevant saved policies of the Norfolk Waste Local Plan. The approval of the development would not prejudice the overall aims of the Norfolk Waste Local Plan to move waste management up the hierarchy.

**C/3/2011/3024 North Tuddenham Parish Council - Low Road Farm, Low Road West, North Tuddenham, Norfolk, NR20 3AB**

The proposal was for a change of use from land associated with agricultural use to a community recycling area, with a tool storage shed

The proposal was considered to be a departure from the Breckland Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD due to its location in the open countryside. However, the proposal was considered minor in scale and operation and Breckland Core Strategy Policy SS1 does give provision for “minimal development predominantly comprising the diversification of rural enterprises will be accommodated in the countryside”. The proposal was considered to accord with this element of Policy SS1. It was also considered

that due to the small scale nature of the proposal for local use it was compliant with Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS5: *General waste management considerations*.

**C/3/2008/3018 – Norfolk Wood Recycling Centre - Kensington Forge, Dereham Road, Mattishall, Norfolk NR20 3PD**

The proposal was for a wood recycling facility

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Norfolk Waste Local Plan Policy WAS 4: *Countryside protection* because the site is located in the open countryside. However, it was considered that there were other material planning considerations that justified approving the application, namely that the scheme complied with Planning Policy Statement 10 in that it will be moving waste up the waste hierarchy. Furthermore, PPS10 represents more up-to-date guidance for making planning decisions than the Norfolk Waste Local Plan and does not have a blanket restriction on siting waste management facilities in the countryside.

**C/2/2011/2030 – British Sugar plc - Wissington Sugar Factory, College Road, Stoke Ferry, Kings Lynn, PE33 9QG**

The proposal was for the construction and operation of a Bioenergy Facility comprising Feedstock Storage and Handling, Anaerobic Digestion with lagoon, Digestate Handling, Wastewater Treatment, Biogas Cleansing and operational plant and pipework. Associated enabling works including creation of a Borrow Pit for clay extraction and its subsequent restoration to agricultural use, landscaping and temporary contractor compound.

The proposal was considered to be a departure from the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk Core Strategy because it is located in the open countryside.

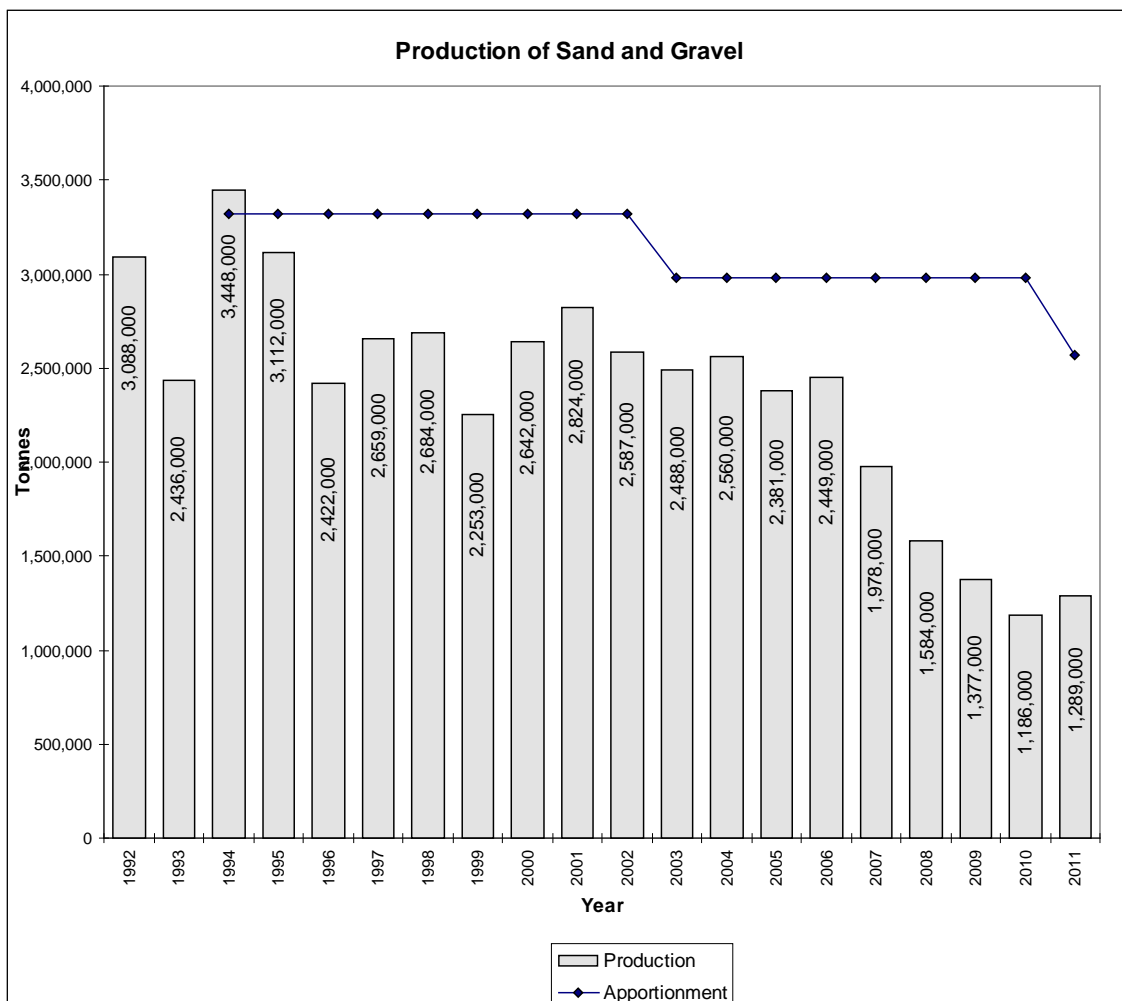
The development would create energy from waste, ensuring that waste moves up the waste hierarchy. On balance the loss of 23ha (13 of which is reversible) of Grade 1 BMV agricultural land in an open countryside location is considered to be acceptable when viewed against the wider environmental, ecological and amenity benefits that would be achieved through the proposal.

## 4.0 Core Output Indicators: Minerals

Annual monitoring of aggregate production and reserves in Norfolk has been carried out since 1975. In 2011 almost all the active sites produced sand and gravel, although there are three carstone (a type of sandstone) quarries in West Norfolk producing fill and aggregates. In addition there is one peat working, one clay working, three active chalk workings and one major silica sand operation in the County. These existing sites are listed in Appendix A.

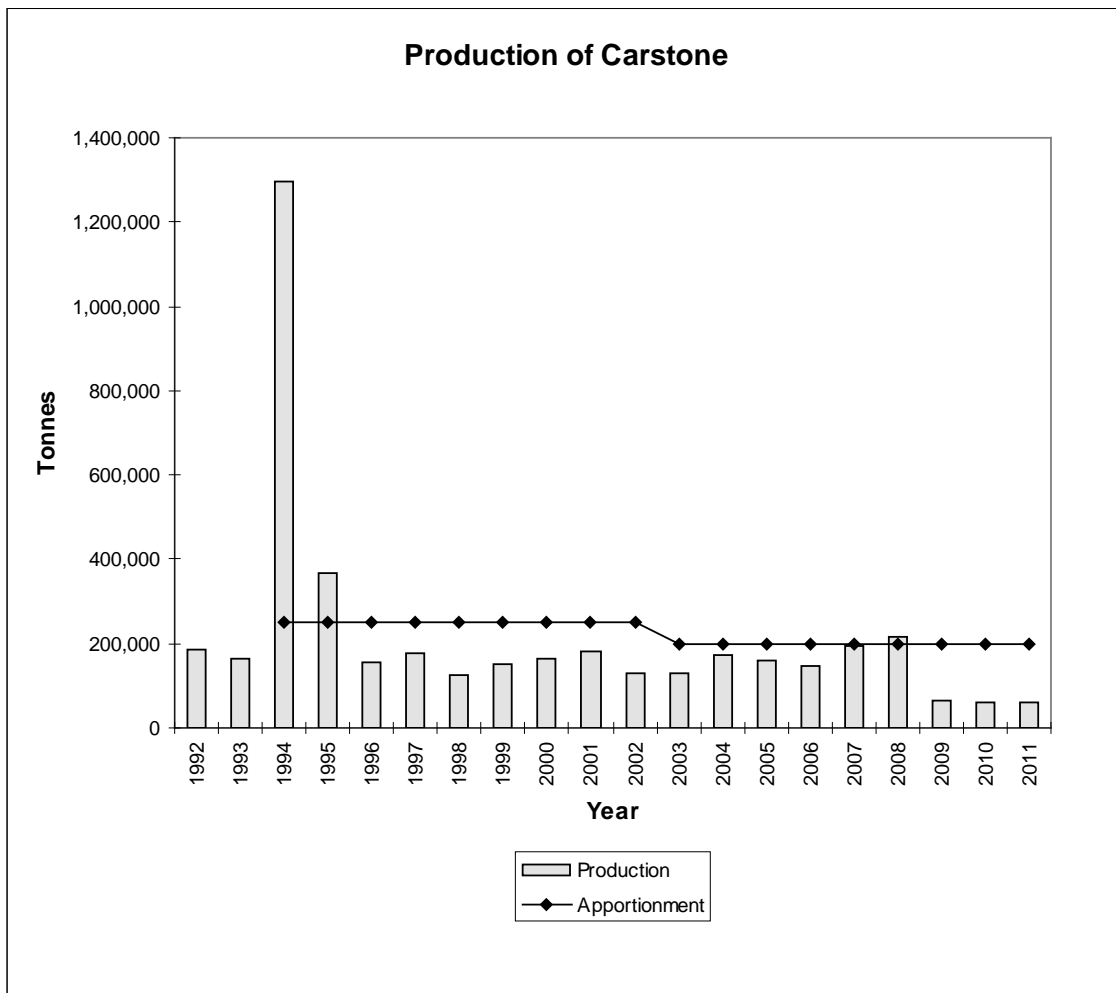
### 4.1 Sand and gravel production

Sand and gravel production in 2011 was 1,289,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 8% over the 2010 figure. Production of sand and gravel continues to be well below the high levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s and below the average for the last twenty years of about 2.37 million tonnes (mt) per annum. The average over the last 10 years was 1.99 million tonnes per annum. Information on secondary and recycled aggregate is given in Section 4.3.



## 4.2 Carstone production

Carstone production in 2011 was 62,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 6% over the 2010 figure. This is substantially below the average for the last twenty years (215,000 tonnes) and lower than the average for the last ten years (134,000 tonnes).



These figures do not provide a complete picture of actual consumption within the county as they do not include imports of material, particularly rock, or exports to other counties. However, it may be assumed that generally consumption will have reflected the current production trend.

## 4.3 Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

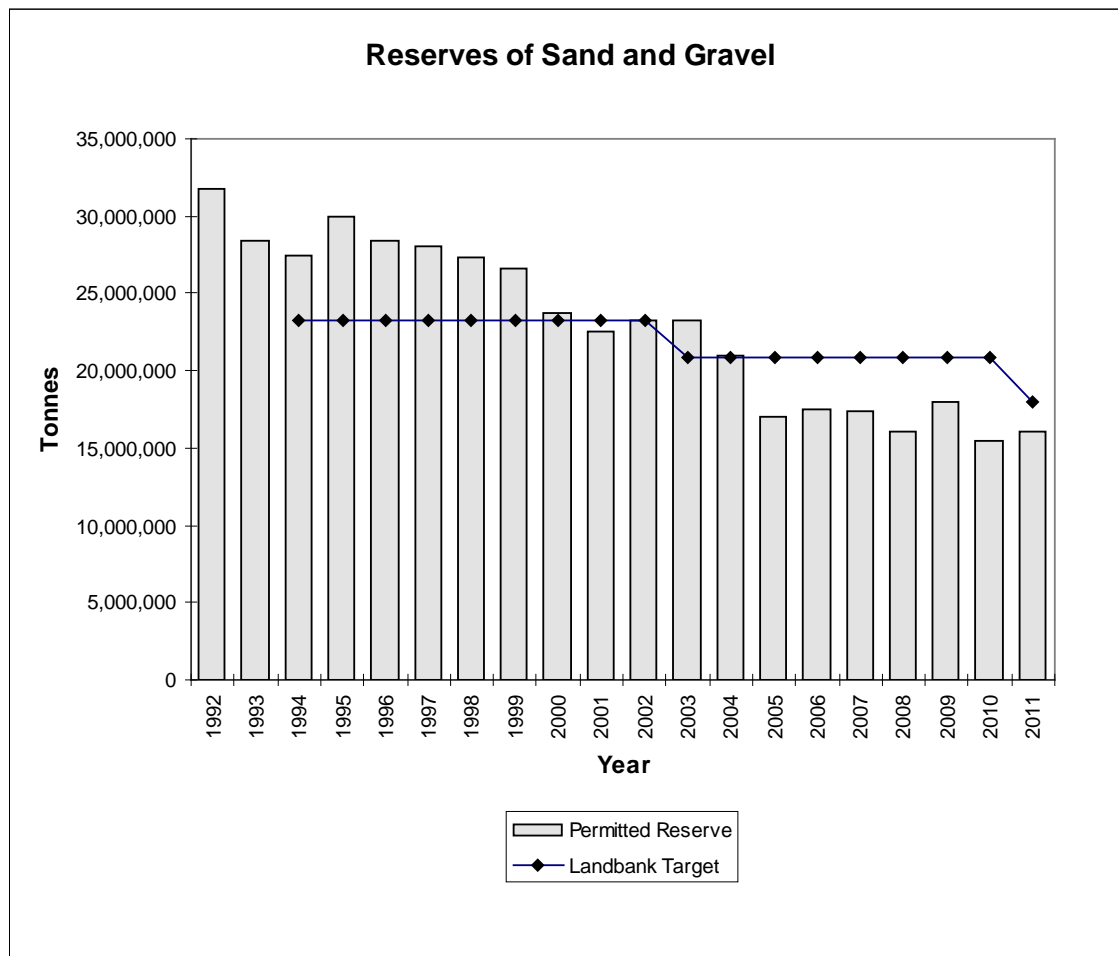
Secondary aggregates are by-product wastes e.g. power station ash and colliery spoil that can be used for industrial and low-grade aggregate purposes, either solely or mixed when mixed with primary aggregates. Recycled aggregates are aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, planings from road surfacing etc.

In 2011/12 8,250 tonnes of material was brought onto sites and recycled or screened and then sold. This is 27% up on the previous year's figure (6,500 tonnes in 2010/11), and 68% down on 2009/10 (26,000 tonnes). As this is only the fifth year that this figure has been reported it is not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions from the data, particularly due to less construction and demolition taking place in the period of low economic activity. The figure is likely to be an underestimate because recycled aggregate is also produced from inert, construction and demolition waste at waste facilities, but this has not been assessed separately.

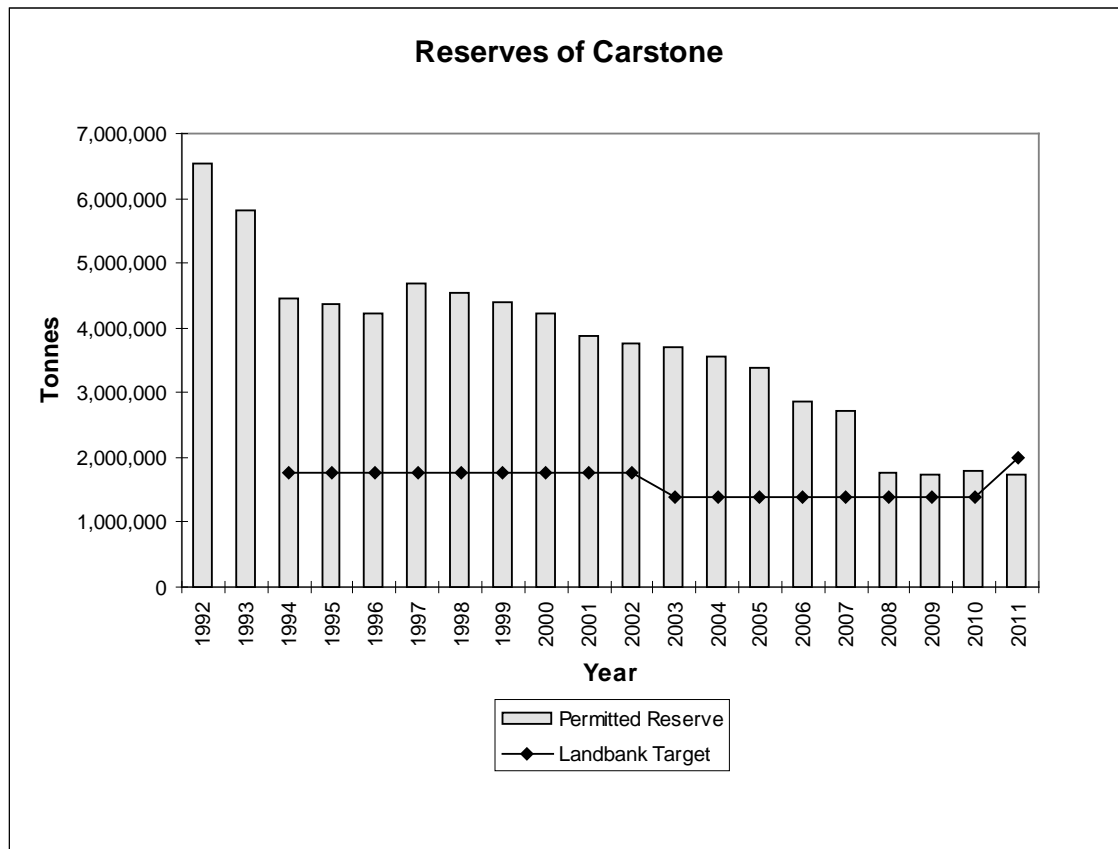
Year	Tonnage
2011/12	8,250
2010/11	6,500
20119/10	26,000
2008/9	23,000
2007/8	49,100

#### 4.4 Permitted Reserves

**Permitted reserves of sand and gravel** as at 31 December 2011 were 16,079,000 tonnes, an increase of 4% on the 2010 figure. The slight increase in reserve is due to two new planning permissions being granted and the re-assessment of reserves by a number of operators.



**Permitted reserves of carstone** fell in the same period by 3% to 1,723,000 tonnes. No further permissions for carstone were granted this year.



#### 4.5 Landbank for Sand and Gravel and Carstone

	Sand and gravel	Carstone
<b>Permitted reserves (as at 31/12/11)</b>	16,079,157	1,723,632
<b>Annual apportionment</b>	2,570,000	200,000
<b>Landbank (years)</b>	6.3	8.6

The Norfolk 'Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD', was adopted by the County Council in September 2011. Policy CS1 of the Core Strategy states that the sand and gravel landbank will be maintained at between 7 and 10 year's supply and the landbank for carstone will be maintained at 10 years' supply. The sand and gravel and carstone landbanks at 31/12/2011 are therefore below the landbank indicators in Policy CS1.



## 4.6 New Capacity in Norfolk

The table demonstrates the new mineral capacity approved between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

Location	Applicant	Type of Facility	Capacity (tonnes)	
			Per Annum	Total
Holt	Cemex	Sand and Gravel extraction	70,000	600,000
Shropham	Breedon Aggregates	Sand and Gravel extraction	100,000	390,000
Kirby Cane	Pallet Group Ltd	Sand and gravel extraction	90,000	182,000

## 4.7 Silica Sand

The three year average of silica sand extraction in Norfolk from 2009-2011 was 669,000 tonnes. This is a slight increase on the previous three year average (from 2008-2010) of 615,000 tonnes. The silica sand reserve at 31/12/2011 was 4.73 million tonnes.

## 5.0 Core Output Indicators: Waste

### 5.1 Waste Categories

The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 redefined the way waste types are categorised. These terms are outlined in the table below and have been used throughout this document. However when reporting on new capacities as a result of approved planning permissions, the terminology used in the application is retained and therefore varies between the previous and current categories.

New Waste Categories	New Definitions
Inert	Non-hazardous waste as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 (excluding construction and demolition waste) which will not decompose. Includes: subsoil, concrete, hard-core, brickwork, stone, glass, concrete, tiles, ceramics.
Construction and Demolition	Non-hazardous construction and demolition waste as defined by the List of Wastes Regulations 2005. Including: bricks, concrete, wood, metal, soil, glass, tiles, ceramics, plastic.
Non-Hazardous	All non-hazardous waste as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 not included in other sections. Therefore this category excludes inert and construction/ demolition waste. This category includes, for example: municipal (household), commercial and industrial wastes, and scrap metal.
Hazardous	All hazardous waste (except hazardous clinical waste) as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005. For example: asbestos, acids, oils, petroleum products, paint, mercury, solvents, undepolluted end-of-life vehicles.
Clinical	Hazardous and non-hazardous human and animal healthcare wastes as defined by the List of Wastes Regulations 2005.

A survey was first carried out in 1995 in respect of waste inputs in 1994 and further annual surveys have been carried out since. The last survey was carried out for the period April 2011 to March 2012. All future surveys will be based on the financial year. Since 1994, data has been obtained on the quantity of waste recovered, quantity of waste disposed of (within and outside the County) and the remaining airspace capacity of landfill sites. This monitoring report also lists the quantity of waste imported into the County, the quantity of energy recovered from landfill sites and new capacity permitted in 2011/12.

Waste operators with an environmental permit from the Environment Agency are required by law to submit, to the Environment Agency, information relating to the throughput of waste at their site; this information has been requested from the Environment Agency to fill in the gaps left by operators not responding to Norfolk County Council's own survey. Estimates based on previous responses have been made for the remainder.

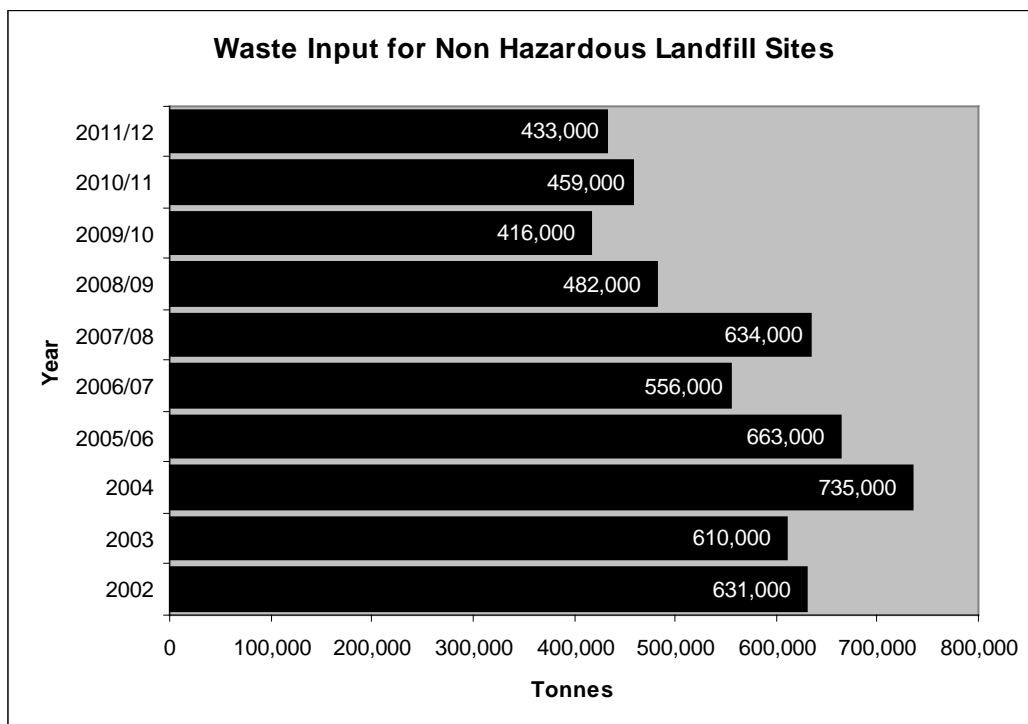
## 5.2 Landfill

### Non-hazardous landfill sites

Non-hazardous waste comprises waste which decomposes and can include materials as diverse as household waste, paper, vegetable matter and food processing waste. Non-hazardous landfill sites also take a quantity of inert waste for restoration and engineering purposes. In the reporting year 42,944 tonnes of inert waste was taken by 5 non-hazardous landfill sites listed below.

Aldeby	Waste Recycling Group
Attlebridge	Biffa Waste Services Ltd
Blackborough End	Waste Recycling Group
Edgefield	Norfolk Environmental Waste Services Ltd
Feltwell	Waste Recycling Group

Waste input in 2011/12 into non-hazardous landfill sites was 433,000 tonnes. This is a 9% decrease on the quantity landfilled in 2010/11, and 128,000 tonnes below the 10 year average of 561,000 tonnes. The average input over the last three years has been 436,000 tonnes. At 31/03/12 the volume of permitted void capacity was estimated to be 7.98 million cubic metres. This is an increase on the 2011 figure due to a reassessment following re-permitting of the landfill site at Aldeby by the Environment Agency. Whilst a larger void capacity has planning permission, it is unlikely to be operational capacity due to the need to engineer sites to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive and subsequent re-permitting requirements by the Environment Agency leading to revised site contours. Therefore the void capacities at the sites affected by re-permitting requirements have been recalculated by the operators.



To calculate how long the remaining non-hazardous landfill voidspace will last, conversion factors have been applied for the density of inert waste (1 tonne occupies 0.67 cubic metres) and non-hazardous waste (1 tonne occupies 1 cubic metre).

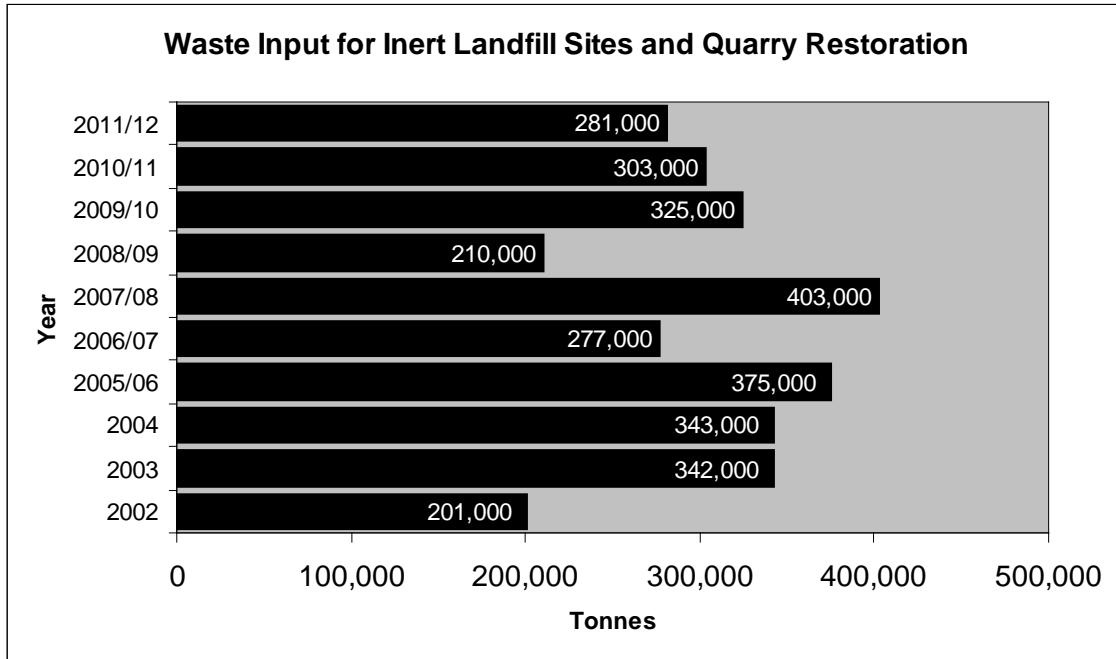
The length of time that the remaining non-hazardous landfill voidspace will last has been calculated using the forecast waste arisings for Municipal, Commercial and Industrial and imported London waste in the Norfolk “Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD”. Table A.2 of the Core Strategy forecasts the annual quantity of non-hazardous waste disposal to landfill until 2026/27. This table has been updated in Appendix B of this AMR, taking into account the non-hazardous landfill void capacity as at 31/03/2012. **With the current void capacity and the forecast non-hazardous waste disposal quantities to landfill, the existing landfill capacity is calculated to last until 2032/33.**

### **Inert landfill sites and quarry restoration using inert waste**

Waste input in 2011/12 into inert landfill sites and for quarry restoration was over 281,000 tonnes. This compares with 303,000 tonnes in 2010/11 and 325,000 tonnes in 2009/10. The 281,000 tonnes deposited in 2011/12 consisted of 242,000 tonnes used in quarry restoration and 38,000 tonnes deposited in inert landfill sites. At 31.03.12 the volume of permitted air-space was estimated to be 2,151,930 cubic metres.

After applying a conversion factor for the density of inert waste (1 tonne occupies 0.67 cubic metres), and assuming that waste inputs remain the same as the average for the last three years, it is calculated that inert landfill and quarry restoration sites will last 10.5 years, until late 2022.

However, evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy uses a Government survey forecast of a 40% increase in construction and demolition waste over the plan period (to 2026). Assuming the 40% increase occurs as an incremental year on year increase of 2.5% per annum in inert waste requiring inert landfill/quarry restoration, it is calculated that existing **inert landfill and quarry restoration sites will last 8 years, until 2020**. Inert waste is also used for engineering works, including the capping of non-inert landfill sites and the restoration of mineral workings. It is important to note that the actual quantity of construction and demolition waste arising in the future will be subject to economic conditions.



### 5.3 Imported Waste to landfill

Waste imported to Norfolk’s landfill sites and for quarry restoration, from outside the county, in 2011/12 was as follows:

<b>Inert landfill sites and quarry restoration</b>		<b>Non-hazardous landfill sites</b>	
Within region, outside county	Outside region	Within region, outside county	Outside region
1,775 tonnes	67 tonnes	52,138 tonnes	8 tonnes

The quantity of waste imported from outside the county and deposited at inert landfill sites and quarry restoration sites is equivalent to less than 0.6% of the total deposited at these sites. For non-hazardous landfill sites the equivalent is 12%.

The majority of the waste imported to Norfolk’s non-hazardous landfill sites originated in Suffolk and was received to the non-hazardous landfill sites that are closest to the Suffolk border.

## Renewable energy generation

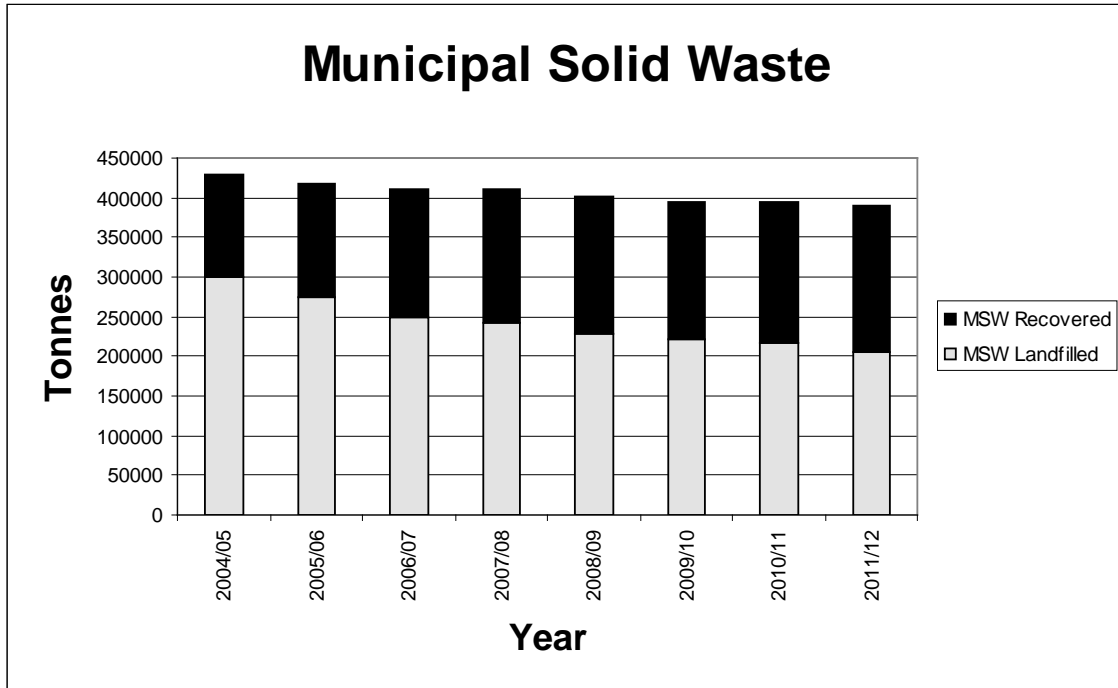
The current installed capacity for energy generation at Norfolk's landfill sites in 2011/12 was the equivalent of 14.33 megawatt hours (MWh). The actual megawatt hours of electricity generated depends on the quantity and concentration of methane being produced within the landfill site and is only known for those sites managed by Norfolk County Council.

<b>SITE</b>	<b>Current maximum capacity MWh</b>	<b>Actual MWh generated in 2011/12</b>
Beetley	0.36	0.13
Blackborough End	3.6	Unknown
Costessey	2.40	0.9
Mayton Wood	1.20	0.5
Snetterton	0.36	0.03
Edgefield	1.15	Unknown
Attlebridge	1.2	Unknown
Feltwell	2.06	Unknown
Aldeby	2.0	Unknown
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.33</b>	

## 5.4 Municipal Waste

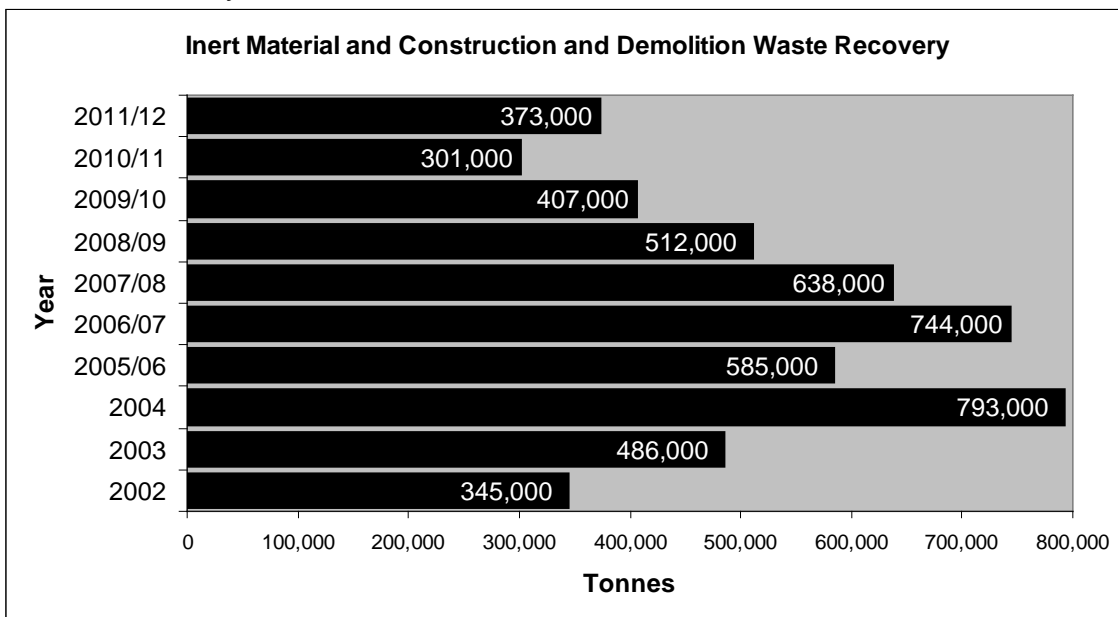
Below is a table outlining the quantity of municipal waste arising in Norfolk and how it was managed in 2011/12. The proportion of municipal waste sent to landfill came to 53%; which continues the trend of an annual decrease. Municipal waste in Norfolk over the reporting year totalled 389,380 tonnes, a slight reduction compared with previous years.

<b>Management type</b>	<b>Quantity managed</b>	
	<b>Tonnes</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Recycled	106,776	27.4
Composted	67,074	17.2
Reuse	946	0.2
Landfilled	206,293	53
Refused Derived Fuel	8,089	2.1
Incinerated without energy recovery	202	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389,380</b>	<b>100</b>

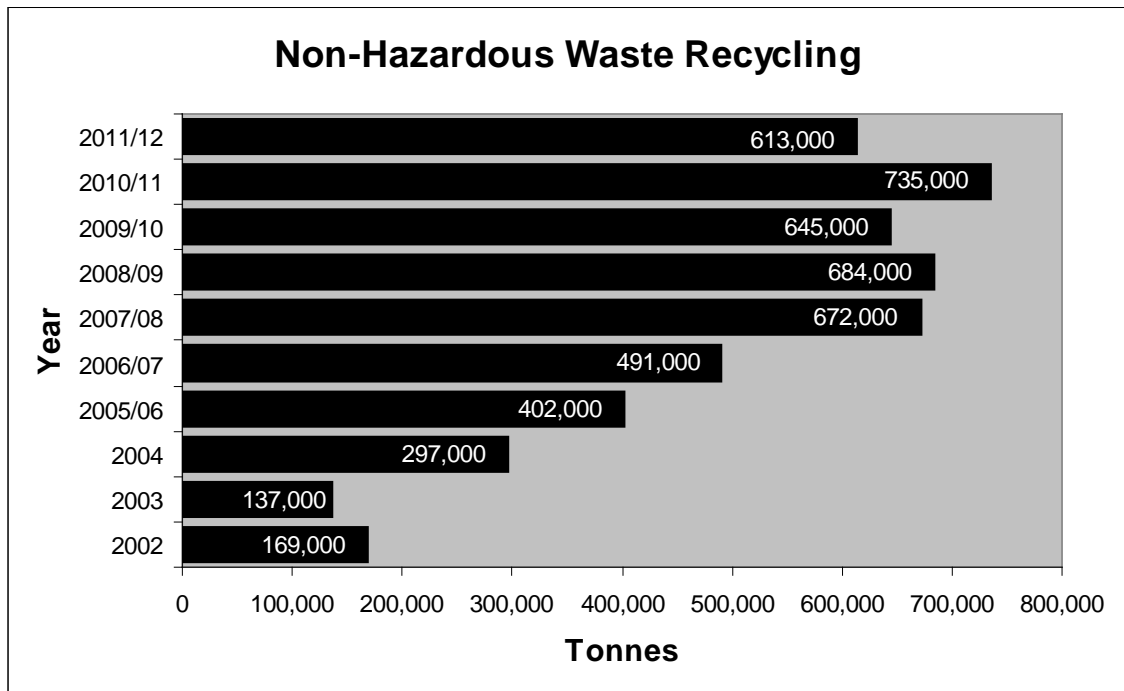


## 5.5 Waste Recovery

It is estimated that in 2011/12 over 373,000 tonnes of the inert and construction & demolition waste, received at transfer stations and recycling centres, was recovered. This includes waste recovered at quarries as well as waste management facilities. The increase in the recovery of inert waste in the last year has occurred almost entirely on mineral extraction sites. The relatively low quantity of waste recovered, compared to previous years, is likely to be due to a reduction in the total amount of construction and demolition waste arisings, due to less construction and demolition activity taking place in the period of low economic activity.



The quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled/composted in 2011/12 was over 613,000 tonnes. This compares with over 735,000 tonnes in 2010/11 and 645,000 tonnes in 2009/10.





The origins of waste received at Norfolk's transfer stations, treatment and recovery facilities in 2011/12 were as follows:

	Waste type (quantity in tonnes)					
	Inert	C&D	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Clinical	Total
Received from within Norfolk	146,298	162,436	932,389	86,432	830	<b>1,328,385</b>
Received from outside Norfolk, but within the region	11,537	24,213	337,560	16,995	0	<b>390,305</b>
Received from outside the region	1,541	903	76,488	9,315	0	<b>88,247</b>
<b>TOTAL WASTE RECEIVED</b>	<b>159,376</b>	<b>187,552</b>	<b>1,346,437</b>	<b>112,742</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1,806,937</b>

After being sorted and/or treated at Norfolk's transfer stations, treatment and recovery facilities, the destination of waste outputs from these sites in 2011/12 was as follows:

	Waste type (quantity in tonnes)					
	Inert	C&D	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Clinical	Total
Disposal to landfill within Norfolk	4,506	35,215	156,423	13,274	17	<b>209,435</b>
Exported for disposal to landfill within the region	12,364	3,525	47,592	31,062	146	<b>94,689</b>
Disposal to landfill outside the region	0	2	16,722	35	0	<b>16,759</b>
<b>TOTAL WASTE TO LANDFILL</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>38,742</b>	<b>220,737</b>	<b>44,371</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>320,883</b>
Recycled or composted in Norfolk	155,929	124,190	331,897	11,257	0	<b>623,273</b>
Exported for recycling or composting within the region	9,216	8,024	43,531	472	0	<b>61,243</b>
Recycling or composting outside the region	111	786	237,828	3,795	0	<b>242,520</b>
<b>TOTAL RECYCLED OR COMPOSTED</b>	<b>165,256</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>613,256</b>	<b>15,524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>927,036</b>

In 2011/12 imported waste represented 26% of the total waste received at transfer stations and recovery facilities in Norfolk. There has been a decrease of 72,573 tonnes in the quantity of waste imported to Norfolk facilities in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11. The majority of this decrease is in non-hazardous waste arising in the East of England (80,000 tonnes) while imports from outside the East of England have increased (21,000 tonnes). The increase in waste received from outside the East of England was mainly due to imports to one specific composting plant.

In the same period the quantity of waste exported for disposal outside of Norfolk increased by 7,000 tonnes.

The following table shows the quantity of waste handled in Norfolk by each type of waste management facility. The table does not include any End-of-Life Vehicle de-pollution sites because the majority of these sites have planning permission granted by the relevant district council instead of the County Council.

Waste may be handled at more than one facility. For example, green waste received at a household waste recycling centre will also be composted at one of the compost facilities.

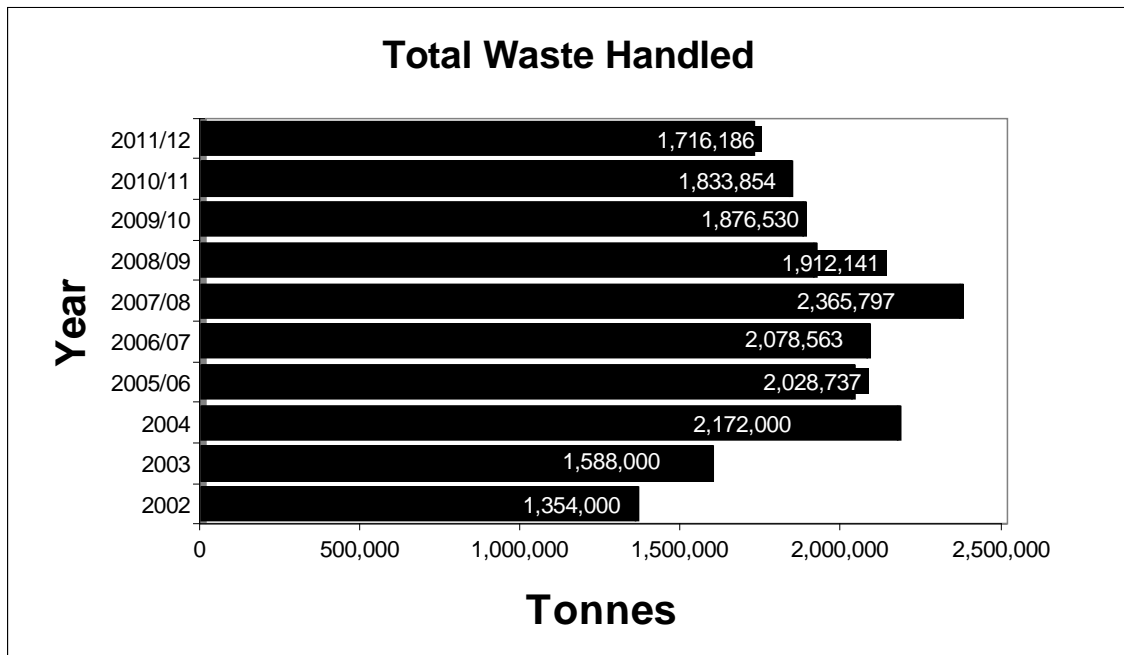
<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>No. of Sites</b>	<b>Input from outside Norfolk but within Region (tonnes)</b>	<b>Input from outside Region (tonnes)</b>	<b>Input from within Norfolk (tonnes)</b>	<b>Recycled or compost (tonnes)</b>	<b>Sent to landfill within Norfolk (tonnes)</b>	<b>Sent to landfill outside Norfolk (tonnes)</b>
<b>Compost</b>	10	22,947	22,902	77,811	104,079	1,959	146
<b>HWRC</b>	20	0	0	67,266	48,172	19,093	0
<b>Incineration/ Power station</b>	7	70,530	0	393,599	431	11,278	30,702
<b>Transfer / treatment of inert waste only</b>	31	2,395	161	96,032	107,627	2,254	0
<b>Metal recycling</b>	8	77,393	20,636	85,006	142,465	848	20,718
<b>Transfer / treatment of waste</b>	53	217,040	44,541	608,669	524,261	174,001	59,881

It should be noted that the inputs are unlikely to match the outputs for all facility types. For example, at composting facilities a portion of the weight of waste input is lost through the composting process. The majority of waste recorded in the incineration/power station row of the above table, was received at the EPR renewable energy plant at Thetford which burns poultry litter. The exact origin of this material is difficult to ascertain as material from within the region and within Norfolk may be mixed before its origin can be accurately identified.

## 5.6 Waste Handled in Norfolk

The total waste handled in 2011/12 was 1,716,186 tonnes. To reduce double counting waste that may be handled at more than one facility, this figure is calculated from the total amount of waste landfilled in Norfolk plus the total amount of waste recycled or segregated for recycling at transfer stations and recycling facilities in Norfolk.

In addition to the total waste recorded in the graph below, the EPR Thetford renewable energy plant has been operational for over 10 years and burns between 360,000 - 450,000 tonnes of poultry litter per annum.



## 5.7 New Capacity in Norfolk

The table below demonstrates the increased waste management capacity as approved in the period between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. These sites were:

Location	Applicant	Type of facility	Anticipated throughput (annual, tonnes)	Type of waste (waste class)
Thurlton	Mr C Cook	Community Composting	18	Green Garden Waste
Costessey	R G Carter	Transfer Station	100,000	Inert and Construction and Demolition Wastes
Hockering	TMA Bark Supplies	Composting	40,000	Green Garden and Food Waste
Attlebridge	Biffa Waste Services	Landfill and Waste Transfer	100,000 landfill 25,000 waste transfer/MRF	Inert and non-hazardous waste for landfill disposal Source-segregated dry material and co-mingled recyclables at the material recovery facility.
North Tuddenham	North Tuddenham Parish Council	Community Recycling	20	paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, packaging, glass, textiles
Thetford	Norfolk County Council	Household Waste Recycling Centre	5,500	Household waste
Weeting with Broomhil	Lignacite	Import of Waste for Quarry Restoration	29,000 tonnes per year over 5 years	Inert
Mattishall	Norfolk Wood Recycling	Transfer and Processing Facility	4,500	Waste Wood
Methwold	British Sugar	Anaerobic Digester	360,000	sugar beet pulp and vinasses
Sculthorpe	G Haller Skip Hire	Waste Transfer	16,000	Inert, materials which may decompose but with a lower impact on local amenity, and green garden Waste
Corpusty	CJC Lee Ltd	Biomass fuelled CHP Plant	20,000	Waste Wood

## 5.8 Assessment of progress against Policy CS4

The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS4 states that between 2010 and the end of 2026 “there is a need to provide about 163,000 tonnes of new recycling, composting and source-segregated anaerobic digestion capacity, about 703,000 tonnes of recovery (residual waste) infrastructure and about 2,060,000 tonnes of new inert landfill/quarry restoration voidspace.”

These figures were calculated on the basis of the existing capacity in the financial year 2008/9. This included 684,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste recycling and composted, plus the recently permitted composting facility for 20,000 tpa at Bracon Ash. In the four years from 2008/9 to 2011/12 the average quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled at Norfolk facilities was 670,000 tonnes, although this has fluctuated. It should be noted that this is likely to double count material that is treated at more than one facility (for example green waste segregated at a transfer station and then composted at a separate facility).

The recycling/composting and recovery (residual waste treatment) capacities required are based on forecast municipal and commercial and industrial waste arisings (detailed in Appendix A of the Core Strategy). Facilities to treat sewage or natural agricultural waste (such as manure and silage) were not included in the calculations for need in policy CS4.

Additional non-hazardous landfill capacity was calculated to not be needed in the plan period. The existing capacity is now calculated to last until 2032/33.

Additional recycling/recovery capacity for C&D waste was not calculated to be needed in the plan period, therefore additional permitted facilities for this waste type are not detailed below.

Since 2009/10 the following additional waste management capacity has been permitted by Norfolk County Council:

### Recycling/composting facilities

Year	Recycling capacity permitted (tonnes)	Composting capacity permitted (tonnes)
2009/10	3,500 = 50% of throughput at transfer station in Frans Green	45,000 (Marsham)
2010/11	3,000 = 50% of new HWRC throughput at Dereham	0
2011/12	13,500 = 50% of throughput of transfer station at Sculthorpe = wood recycling, Mattishall = 50% of additional HWRC capacity at Thetford	40,000 (TMA Bark supplies, Hockering)
2012/13 (first 6 months)	12,500 = plastic & card, Shropham = end-of-life vehicles, North Walsham	12,500 (Anglian Water, Kirby Bedon)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>97,500</b>

Where a facility is a transfer station, it has been assumed that a minimum of 50% of the throughput will be recycled/composted, however it is recognised that this figure may be higher.

In addition, planning permission was granted for a Material Recycling Facility at Attlebridge landfill site in 2011/12, with a throughput of 25,000tpa. At the current time this permission is not expected to be implemented and therefore it has not been included in the above table.

In addition, planning permission was granted in 2011/12 for an anaerobic digestion facility with an annual throughput of 360,000 tonnes at British Sugar's Wissington site. This facility is permitted to treat pressed sugar beet and vinasses from the production process. This facility has not been included in the additional capacity because the waste treated was previously used as animal feed and did not enter the waste stream. Therefore, it is considered that this capacity is in addition to the requirements in Policy CS4.

Therefore, an additional 33,000 tpa recycling/composting capacity is still required over the plan period.

#### **Recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure**

No additional recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure was permitted in 2009/10 or 2010/11.

A biomass CHP plant fuelled by waste wood with an annual throughput of 20,000 tonnes was permitted in 2011/12. No additional recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure has been permitted in the first six months of 2012/13. Therefore there remains a need for 683,000 tpa additional recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure capacity over the plan period.

Existing **inert landfill and quarry restoration** capacity is recorded in section 5.2 as 2,151,930 cubic metres on 31/3/2012. This capacity is calculated to last until between 2020 and 2022. Therefore there is still insufficient capacity for the plan period (until the end of 2026).

## 5.9 Conclusions for waste management

The main conclusions to be drawn from the 2011/12 Survey of Waste Facilities are as follows:

- Waste input into non-hazardous landfill sites in 2011/12 was 433,000 tonnes, a decrease of approximately 9% on the 2010/11 figure and about 3,000 tonnes below the 3 year average of 436,000 tonnes;
- Norfolk's non-hazardous landfill capacity is calculated to last until 2032/33 based on the forecasts of waste arisings in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy;
- The landbank for inert landfill and quarry restoration sites stands at 10.5 years, assuming waste inputs remain the same as the average for the last three years, or 8 years assuming waste inputs increase by 2.5% per annum;
- The quantity of inert waste recovered in 2011/12 was 373,000 tonnes; well below the 10 year average of 518,000 tonnes;
- The quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled/composted in 2011/12 (613,000 tonnes) was lower than the quantity recycled in 2010/11, but was approximately 128,500 tonnes higher than the 10 year average of 484,500 tonnes; and
- The overall quantity of waste handled in Norfolk in 2011/12 was 100,000 tonnes less than 2010/11, and 175,000 tonnes less than the 10 year average of approximately 1,892,000 tonnes.

## **6. Monitoring and enforcement**

### **6.1 Introduction**

This section reports on the monitoring and enforcement of mineral and waste sites for the period ending 31 March 2012. The adopted Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, part of the Local Development Framework contains policies committing the Authority to achieving high standards of operations and restoration and ensuring effective monitoring, enforcement and education to achieve them. When operators are complying fully with all conditions, then it is accepted that operators are working to a high standard. Complaints can be a reasonable indicator of performance on site and pro-active monitoring seeks to reduce complaints by maintaining the standard of full compliance.

### **6.2 Site Monitoring Programme**

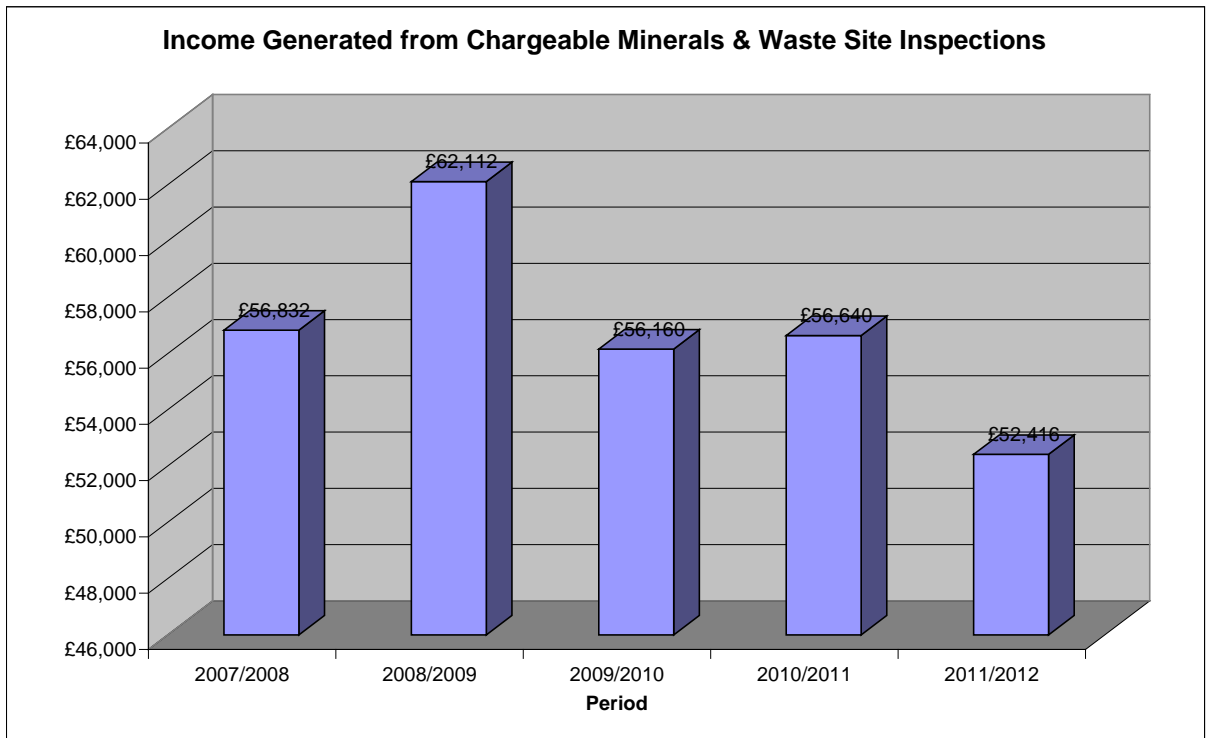
The Council continues to be pro-active in dealing with planning problems on sites. The Council has recently adopted a risk based approach to the monitoring of minerals and waste development, with visits/inspections carried out over a prescribed scale. This helps to ensure a consistent, even handed and preventative approach when dealing with all mineral and waste development sites across the County. It also targets those sites where there is likely to be a greater impact on the environment, in the event of non-compliance. This pro-active approach has also helped considerably to forestall complaints from the public. However, a few contentious sites at North Runcton and West Winch generate a large number of incidents, which use disproportionate staff resources when responding with appropriate actions.

### **6.3 Inspections**

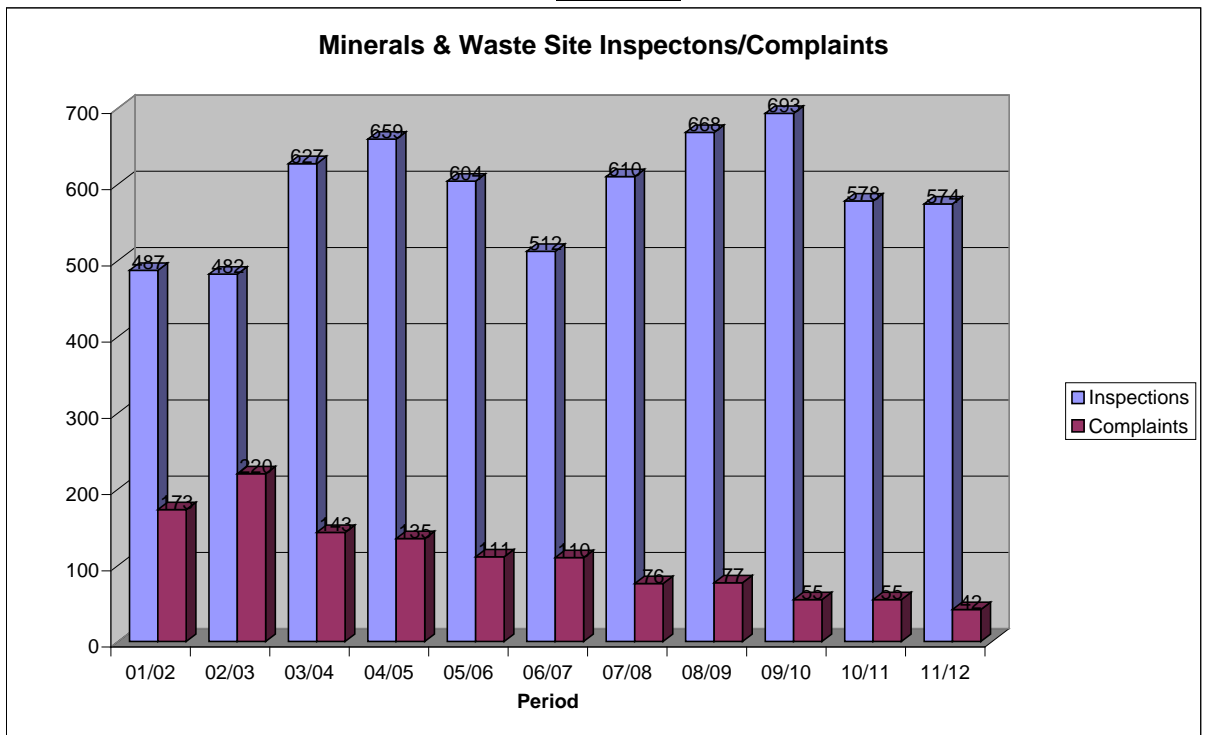
During the year to April 2012, we carried out 574 inspections. 192 of these inspections were chargeable. The other 382 inspections were to waste management sites with planning permission, but which the chargeable inspection regime does not apply to (for example, waste transfer stations).

The chargeable inspection regime for minerals excavation and landfill sites was introduced in 2006. It necessitated a more prescriptive monitoring approach requiring a formal reporting arrangement, and invoicing system. The Government considers that most sites should have no than four monitoring visits per year as most sites are likely to be compliant with the relevant planning permissions. More than four visits should only be needed at particularly sensitive stages of a site's development or where the planning authority has concerns about compliance. The limit on the number of chargeable monitoring visits per annum is eight. The chargeable site monitoring regime has generated £52,416 to April 2012.



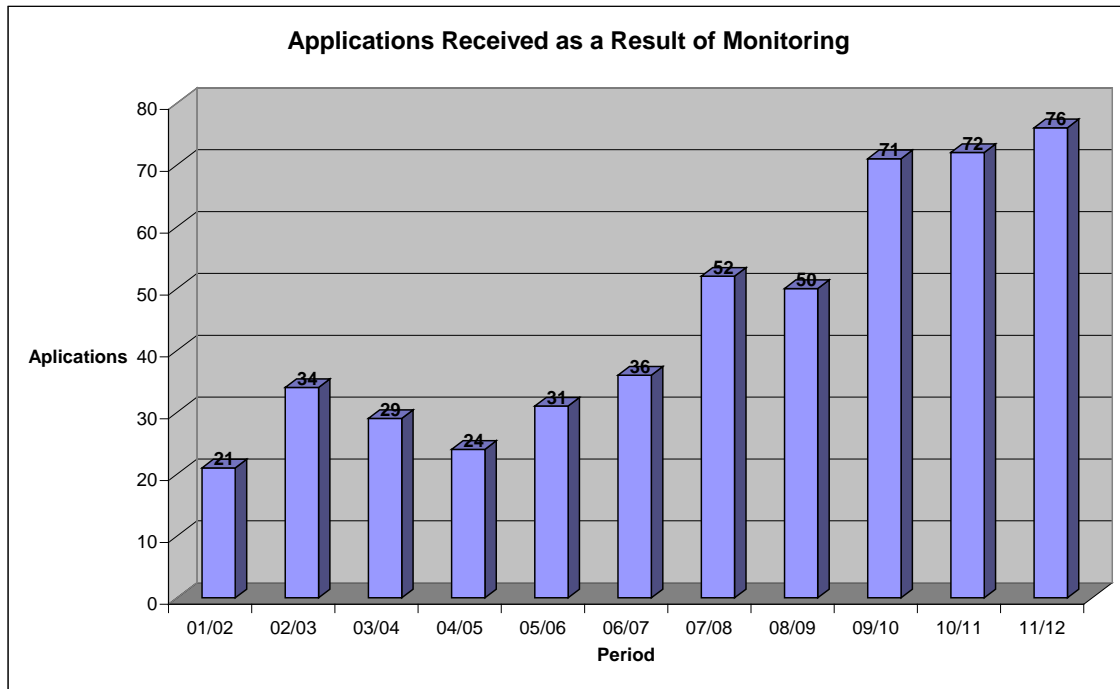


**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**

Regular site inspections and associated follow up actions are having an influence on the way in which the industry adheres to conditions and seeks to regularise breaches quickly. It has also generated more planning applications, with 76 of the total 134 applications received through site monitoring in the year to April 2012.



**Figure 3**

## 6.4 Monitoring of Non-hazardous Landfill Sites

The inspection programme together with the use of more modern survey equipment has helped identify more quickly those landfill sites that have been tipped above agreed contours. Information on each non-hazardous landfill site is in Appendix C.

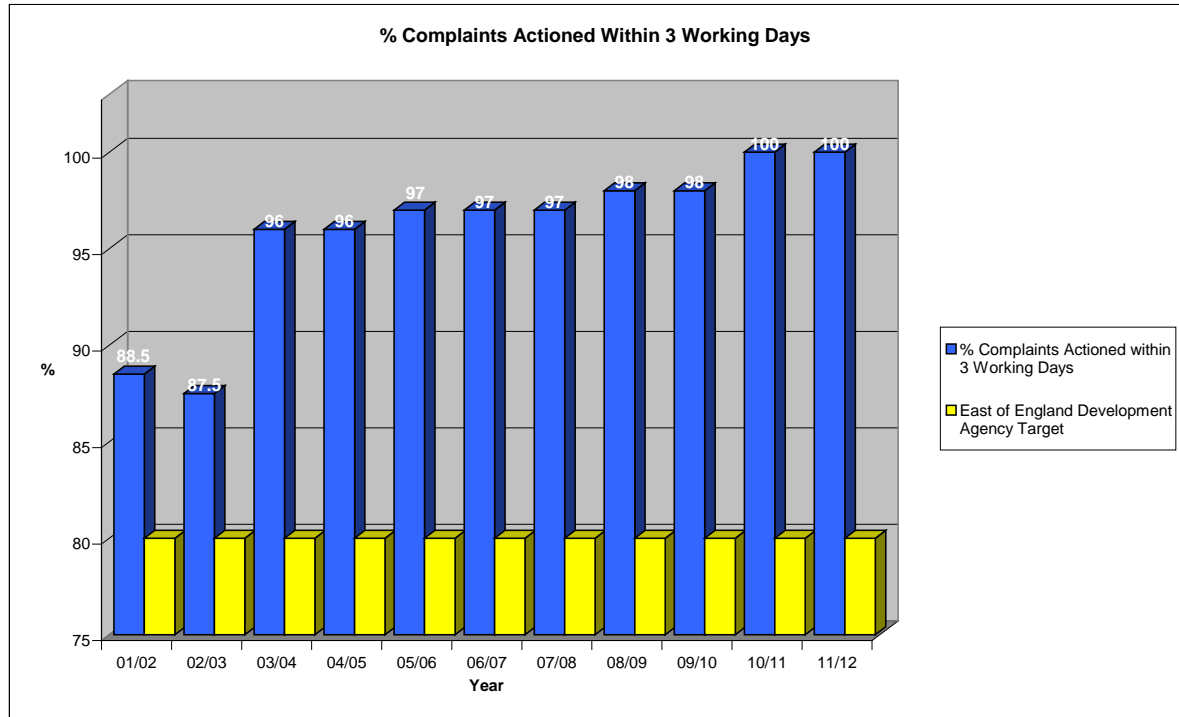
The NORSE Group now takes full responsibility for the operational landfill site at Edgefield. The remaining 'closed' landfills at Costessey, Snetterton, Mayton Wood, Beetley, Docking and Blackborough End (phase 1) are the responsibility of Norfolk County Council.

## 6.5 Targets

Complaints are initially assessed for impact on the environment and are prioritised accordingly. The performance target of dealing with complaints of high priority is to acknowledge and initiate action within three working days. Priority is given to dealing with complaints quickly. In this respect 100% of high priority complaints currently received are actioned within three working days (see figure 4 below). Complainants and other relevant consultees, such as the Environment Agency, District and Parish Councils are kept informed of progress and action. Figure 2 above shows that complaints have reduced on previous years.

Additionally there is an increasing awareness by the general public about mineral and waste development and a higher expectation about the way in which sites operate. However, the proactive presence on site, together with regular inspections as part of a programme is continuing to forestall complaints to either maintain or reduce previous levels of complaint. This is further evidenced in figure 2.

It is acknowledged that fewer complaints, particularly in relation to minerals and waste sites allow for more resources for pro-active site monitoring. It is proposed to quantify matters that have been raised as a result of pro-active monitoring in future reports.



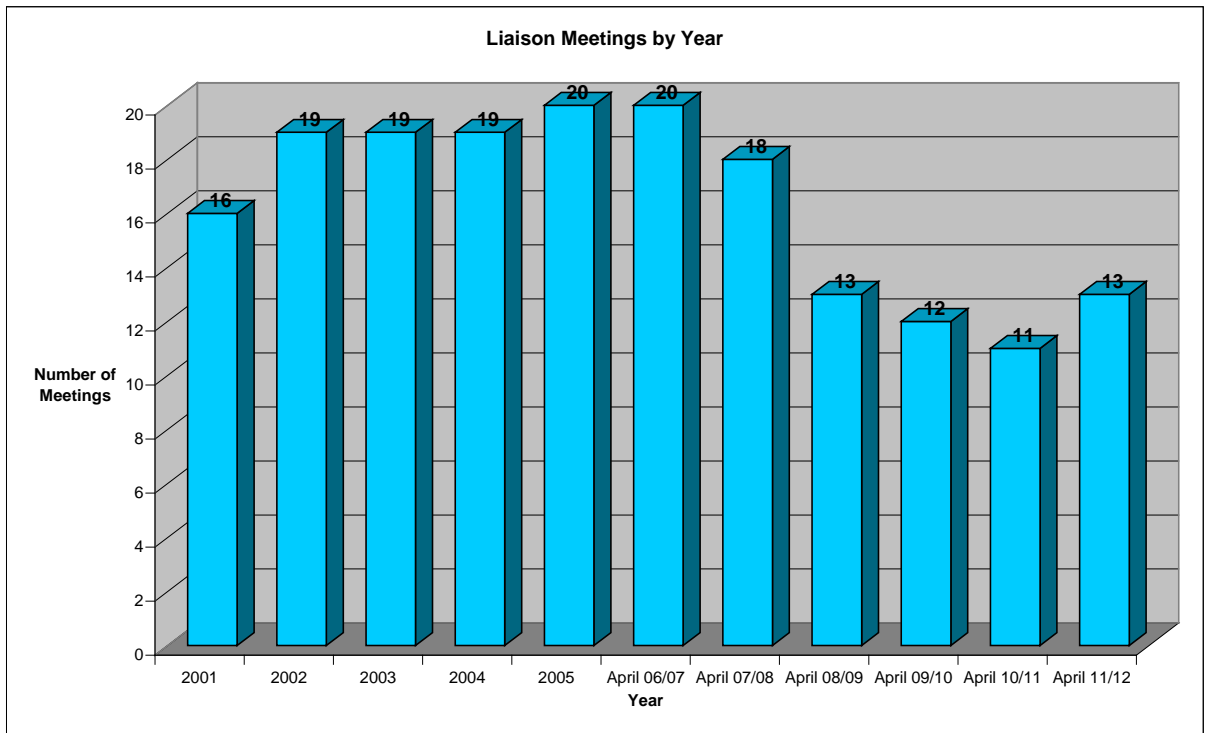
**Figure 4**

Since the inception of the new fees regime, the Council has maintained sufficient staff resources, to ensure that previous high levels of pro-active monitoring and all agreed chargeable visits are carried out. The fee income recovered to date contributes significantly to funding this resource. However, over the last 12 months the monitoring regime has sought to target those sites where there is a greater risk to the environment. More recently there has been a reduced staff resource, nevertheless the targeting of sites will help to maintain a regular but reduced site inspection regime.

## 6.6 Liaison Arrangements

Local Liaison arrangements are a valuable method of keeping local communities informed about mineral and waste development of a local nature and dealing with problems quickly and effectively before they get out of hand.

The number of sites that are serviced by liaison meetings remain at a high level, see figure 5 below. These currently number 13 and include, Spixworth, Leziate, Coxford, Aldeby Landfill, Attlebridge Landfill, Bunn's Bank (Attleborough), Burgh Apton, Carlton Rode, Tottenhill, Mangreen, Larkshall Mill, Wereham and Crimphesham. The number of liaison meetings has reduced following the closure of a number of landfill and larger mineral working sites.

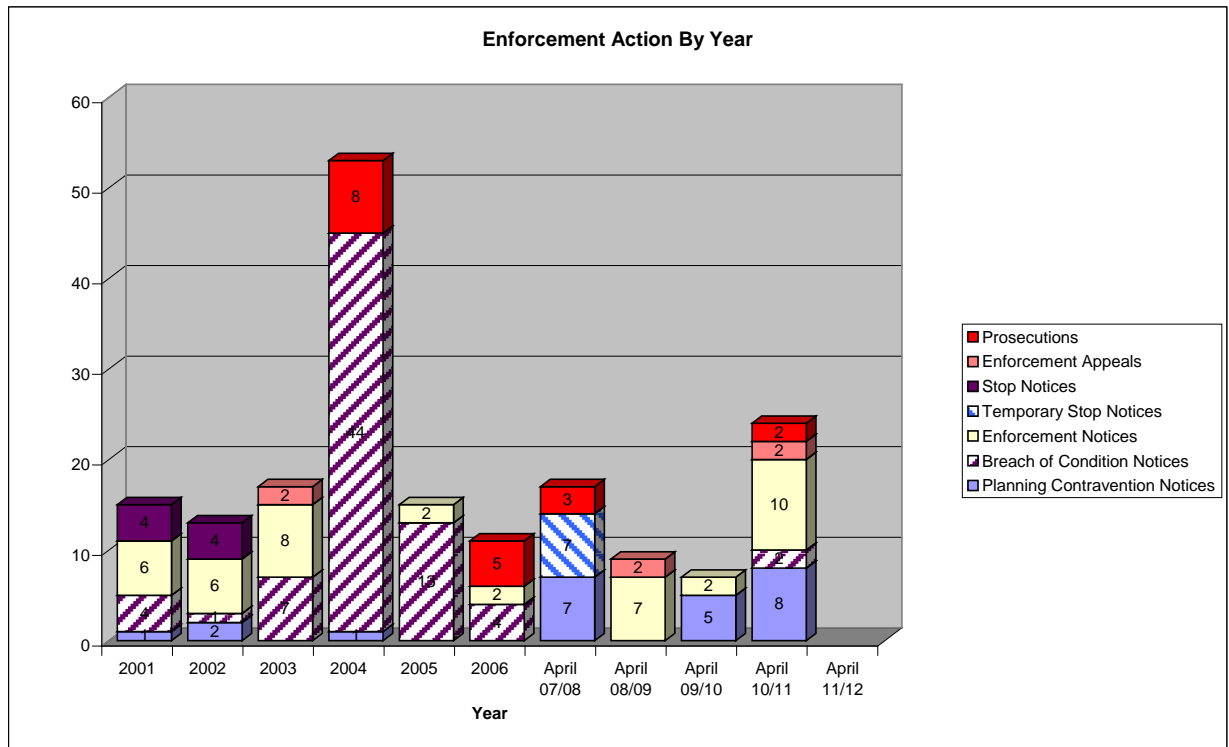


**Figure 5**

## 6.7 Enforcement

The County Council has continued to monitor mineral and waste development and secure compliance with planning conditions and Legal Agreements. Enforcement action may be taken, if necessary to deal with unauthorised activities, but subject to prior negotiation.

Additionally, when we receive complaints, as represented in figures 2 and 4, we often consult with the District Council and Environment Agency and co-operate with them in deciding any action. If necessary we may take enforcement action to control and possibly stop unauthorised development.



**Figure 6**

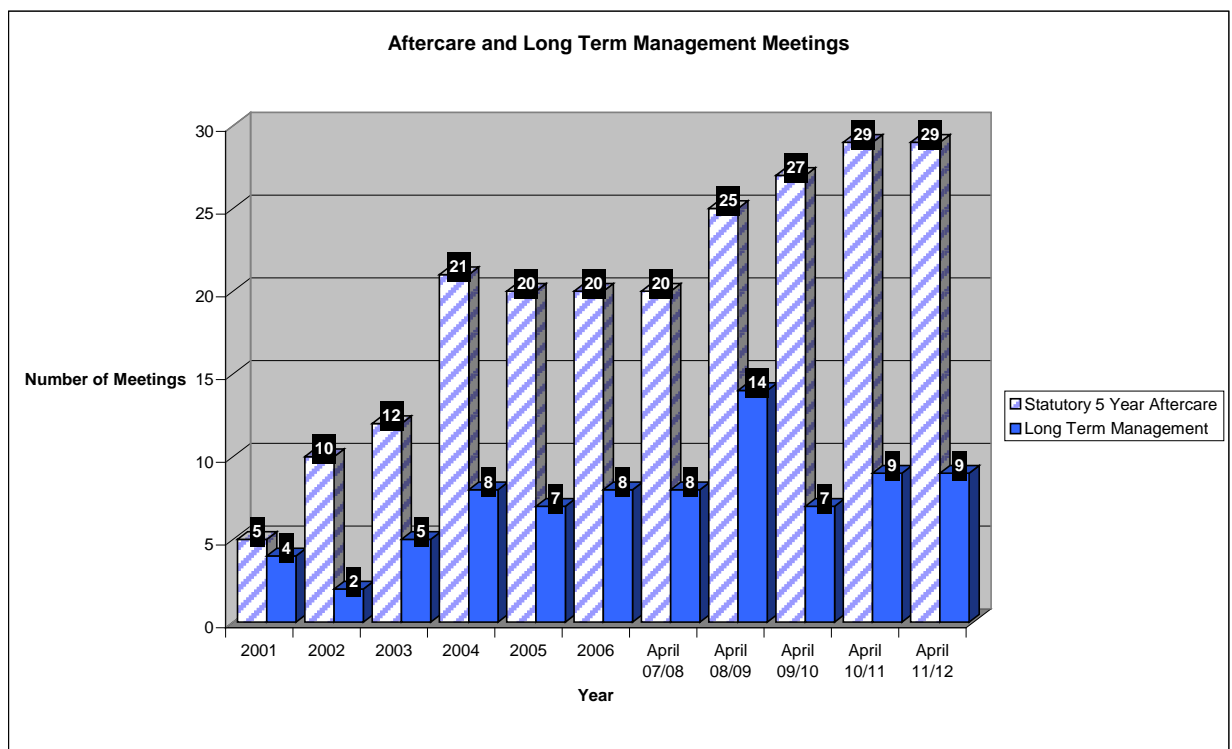
It is acknowledged that a cost may be involved when operators seek to raise environmental standards. Good environmental practice can also save money. However, where companies do not comply with existing conditions, enforcement action can result. Low levels of performance can also undermine competing operators who are complying with their planning permission.

No Enforcement Notices were served in the year ending 31 March 2012. An appeal against an enforcement notice relating to unauthorised recycling activities on land at Manor Farm, North Runcton was heard at a Public Inquiry in August 2011. The appeal was dismissed and full cost awarded to Norfolk County Council. An application was made to the High Court of Justice for permission to appeal under s289 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The application was refused at a hearing on 28 February 2012. The High Court of Justice subsequently accepted that there had been some error by the Administrative Court Office resulting in the Order of the 28 February 2012 being set aside and the matter being re-listed. The application was subsequently refused at a hearing on 4 October 2012.

## 6.8 Aftercare Programme

The aftercare programme operated by the Council is a vital part of ensuring that mineral and waste sites are restored properly and managed to ensure beneficial and productive after-use. Aftercare inspections and meetings, largely concerning agricultural restorations, form a significant proportion of monitoring activity, particularly during the March/May period.

Management meetings are often associated with legal agreements where restoration, often required beyond the statutory 5 years, becomes necessary. These currently number 10, but we expect the number will increase as biodiversity initiatives and general nature conservation replace agriculture on some sites. These meetings normally take place during spring and summer each year.



**Figure 7**

## 7.0 Conclusion

### The key findings from the Eighth Annual Monitoring Report are:

- The key milestones set out in the MWDS (January 2011) for the Core Strategy, in the reporting period were met and the Core Strategy was adopted on 26 September 2011.
- The Publication and Submission stages for the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs were not in accordance with the existing MWDS (January 2012) and a formal revision to the MWDS is therefore necessary;
- Policy performance was generally satisfactory – Four planning applications were approved contrary to saved policies in district council Local Plans. Six planning applications were approved contrary to saved Waste Local Plan Policy WAS4 (countryside protection). This policy was considered to be more restrictive than more recent national policy guidance. All policies in the Waste Local Plan have now been replaced by policies in the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Only two planning applications were approved contrary to policies in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy; both applications were contrary to Policy CS6 due to the site locations.
- The level of permitted reserves of sand and gravel increased by 4% over the previous year with the result that the landbank was just over 6 years, below the minimum seven-year landbank indicator set out in Core Strategy Policy CS1;
- The level of permitted reserves of carstone decreased by 3% over the previous year with the result that the landbank was 8.6 years, below the minimum ten-year landbank indicator;
- Waste input into non-hazardous landfill sites in 2011/12 decreased by about 9% from the 2010/11 figure and was about 3,000 tonnes below the 3 year average of 436,000 tonnes. The quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled in Norfolk decreased, whilst the quantity of inert and construction & demolition waste recovery increased;
- Levels of complaints regarding minerals and waste activities have remained at the previous level, with 56 received. All complaints have been actioned in 3 working days. However, many of these complaints require a number of actions to fully resolve matters;
- Applications received as a result of monitoring have remained at a high level with 76 of the total 134 applications received in 2011/12;
- The chargeable inspection regime continues to operate successfully with inspections generating £52,416;
- An appeal against an enforcement notice relating to land in North Runcton was heard at a Public Inquiry. The appeal was dismissed. An application was made to the High Court of Justice for permission to appeal the decision. The application was refused on 4 October 2012;
- The number of aftercare and long term management meetings relating to restoration have continued to grow over the last few years, from 10

aftercare meetings in 2002 to 29 in 2011/12, and from 2 management meetings in 2002 to 9 in 2011/12; and

- There are currently five active non-hazardous waste landfill sites, with five former sites restored and currently in the statutory maintenance period. Surveys indicate a general compliance with agreed pre-settlement contour plans (Appendix C).



## APPENDIX A - Existing mineral extraction sites in 2011/12

<b>Sand and Gravel extraction</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Address</b>
Beeston Regis	Carter Concrete	Britons Lane
Attlebridge	Cemex	Reepham Road
Costessey (Long Dale)	Longwater Gravel	Alex Moorhouse Way, Longwater Ind Est
Holt	Cemex	Ducks Hole Farm, Hunworth Road
Bittering	Tarmac	Reed Lane
Litcham	East Anglian Stone	Punch Farm, Watery Lane
Crimplesham	Frimstone	Main Road
Tottenhill	Cemex	Watlington Road
Wormegay	Delta Roadstone	New Road
Pentney	Middleton Aggregates / Tarmac	Abbey Farm
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates	Mill Drove
Earsham	Earsham Gravels	Bath Hills Road
Kirby Cane	Pallet Group Ltd	Leet Hill, Yarmouth Road
Carbrooke	Four Leaf Enterprises	Mill Lane
Shropham	Breedon Aggregates	Swangey Lane
Easton	Lafarge	County Showground
Stanfield	East Anglian Stone	Nr Highfields Lodge on B1146
Feltwell	Frimstone	Lodge Road
Burgh Castle	Folkles Plant	Butt Lane
Raveningham / Norton Subcourse	Cemex	Loddon Road
East Bilney	Middleton Aggregates	Rawhall Lane
Spixworth	Lafarge	Grange Farm, Buxton Road
Syderstone	Longwater Gravel	Abbey Quarry, Docking Road
Middleton	Delta Roadstone	Mill Drove
Carbrooke	Frimstone	Summer Lane
Mundham	Earsham Gravels	Mundham Road
Easton (Longdell Hills)	Cemex	Costessey Quarry, Longdell Hills
Weeting	Lignacite	Off High Street, Brandon
Horstead	Longwater Gravel	Grange Farm, Buxton Road, Horstead
Horstead	Tarmac	Trafford Estate, Horstead
Buxton (Mayton Wood)	Frimstone	Adj Mayton Wood Landfill
Swardeston (Mangreen)	Lafarge	Mangreen Hall Farm
Stody	Frimstone	Breck Farm, Melton Constable

<b>Carstone Extraction</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Address</b>
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates	Mill Drove
Snettisham	Frimstone	Norton Hill
Middleton	Delta Roadstone	Mill Drove

<b>Silica Sand Extraction</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Address</b>
East Winch & Middleton	Sibelco	Grandcourt Farm
Leziate	Sibelco	Holt House Quarry
Bawsey	Sibelco	Mintlyn Woods

<b>Peat Workings</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Address</b>
Oxborough	John Brown (Gazeley) Ltd	Oxborough Wood

<b>Clay Workings</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Address</b>
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates	Setch Road

<b>Chalk Extraction</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Address</b>
Caistor St Edmund	Needham Chalks Ltd	Norwich Road
Hillington	West Norfolk Super Lime	Grimston Road
Castle Acre	Needham Chalks Ltd	Dunham Road

## APPENDIX B

### Non-hazardous landfill capacity assessment

Table B1

Year	MSW & C&I and imported London waste to landfill (Table A.2 of the Core Strategy)	Remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity (starting at 7,102,200m <sup>3</sup> )
2012/13	683,489	6,418,711
2013/14	656,157	5,762,554
2014/15	493,772	5,268,782
2015/16	462,487	4,806,295
2016/17	440,038	4,366,257
2017/18	417,589	3,948,668
2018/19	393,468	3,555,200
2019/20	372,012	3,183,188
2020/21	349,131	2,834,057
2021/22	327,852	2,506,205
2022/23	305,278	2,200,927
2023/24	282,708	1,918,219
2024/25	260,142	1,658,077
2025/26	237,518	1,420,559
2026/27	215,023	1,205,536
2027/28	Estimate 215,000	990,536
2028/29	Estimate 215,000	775,536
2029/30	Estimate 215,000	560,536
2030/31	Estimate 215,000	345,536
2031/32	Estimate 215,000	130,536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,971,664</b>	

Non-hazardous landfill capacity at 31/03/2012 was 7,980,000m<sup>3</sup>. 11% of non-hazardous voidspace is assumed to be taken up by inert waste, leaving 7,102,200 m<sup>3</sup> voidspace for non-hazardous waste.

The adopted Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy only contains forecast waste arisings and the associated need for landfill capacity covering the period up to 2026/27. Therefore, an assumption that a maximum of 215,000 tonnes per annum would continue to be disposed of to landfill in the years after 2026/27 has been used for the purposes of calculating how long the existing landfill capacity will last.

It should be noted Planning Permission was granted on 9 November 2011 for an extension to Attlebridge landfill site with 1,000,000 tonnes capacity. At 9 November 2012, this permission had not yet been implemented. However, taking into account 11% of the capacity potentially being taken up with inert waste, Attlebridge landfill has the potential to provide 890,000 cubic metres additional capacity in the future.

## Inert landfill and quarry restoration capacity assessment

Table B2

Year	Inert waste (tonnes)	Inert waste (m3)	Remaining inert landfill and quarry restoration capacity (starting at 2,151,930 m <sup>3</sup> )
2012	363,000	243,000	1,908,930
2013	372,000	249,000	1,659,930
2014	381,000	255,000	1,404,930
2015	389,000	261,000	1,143,930
2016	398,000	267,000	876,930
2017	407,000	273,000	603,930
2018	415,000	278,000	325,930
2019	424,000	284,000	41,930
2020	433,000	290,000	-248,070

The forecast inert waste arisings detailed in the table above are the same as those used to assess the need for additional inert landfill/quarry restoration capacity in the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

It should be noted that non-hazardous landfill sites also received a proportion of inert waste (historically approximately 11% of the waste they receive). Therefore, there is the potential for an additional 877,000m<sup>3</sup> to be available for inert waste disposal in Norfolk's existing non-hazardous landfill sites, which would provide between two and three years' additional capacity.

## **APPENDIX C - Monitoring of Non-hazardous Landfill Sites**

- 1. Aldeby – FCC Environment (UK) Ltd**  
Finished capped and soil levels were surveyed over cells 5A, 5B, 9 and 10. The agreed pre-settlement plans indicate that a ridge line would be formed running from north east to south west. Previous surveys had indicated the ridge line is running in an east-west direction causing the agreed contours on the northern flanks to be exceeded. The current survey indicates that this trend is continuing with agreed contours over cells 5A/5B being exceeded by 5m. A planning application has been received to vary the current permission to allow for the site to be restored by July 2018.
- 2. Feltwell – FCC Environment (UK) Ltd**  
The site is currently moth-balled. The approved restoration plan is a post-settlement plan with an agreed settlement rate of 25%. Pre-settlement levels were then calculated using the 25% settlement rate. A survey undertaken in November 2011 indicates compliance with the calculated pre-settlement levels.
- 3. Blackborough End – FCC Environment (UK) Ltd**  
The currently agreed restoration plan was permitted on appeal. A survey undertaken in September 2011 indicates compliance with the agreed pre-settlement plan.
- 4. Blackborough End – W M George**  
No further infilling of this site has taken place and a revised restoration scheme has been agreed to address the restoration issues on the wider site including the Category 2a landfill area. Planning permission on the site expires at the end of December 2012.
- 5. Attlebridge – Biffa Waste Services Ltd**  
Operations on site are currently drawing to a close. Waste is being mechanically shred to form a final layer of waste on the upper levels of cell 3G. Lower parts of cell 3G have been partially capped to assist in containing odours on the northern and western margins. Imported soil will be required to cap the current cells. Surveys indicate compliance with the agreed restoration scheme. The development of the proposed extension looks unlikely in the current economic climate. The land remains in agricultural use. Planning Permission expires in November 2014.
- 6. Stoke Ferry – Formerly Acacia Waste Ltd**  
This site is a Category 2a site i.e. commercial waste such as wood, which is less putrescible than household waste (Category 2b). Previous surveys have indicated that the agreed restoration contours were being exceeded by 5 metres. The site is relatively small and there was particular concern regarding the steep gradient on the west margin of the

site. An application to revise the restoration proposals was approved in May 2003.

Landfilling has ceased and no operations are currently taking place on the site. The operating company (Acacia Waste Limited) is in liquidation. The final restoration of the site remains to be resolved.

**7. Mayton Wood – Norfolk County Council**

Landfilling has now ceased. Planning permission was issued in August 2007 to amend the restoration contours to enable the central area of the site to be restored at a lower level. Restoration of this area is currently being undertaken and surveys indicate compliance with the agreed schemes. Additional planting is expected to be completed in 2012-2013.

**8. Edgefield – Norse Group**

Tipping in the penultimate phase has now been completed and tipping is currently taking place in phase 13. Permission was given in November 2007 to amend pre and post settlement contours to allow a settlement rate of 25% in the remaining putrescible phases of the site. Recent surveys indicate compliance with the agreed pre-settlement contour plan.

**9. Beetley – Norfolk County Council**

Landfilling has ceased. The site has been fully restored and is currently in aftercare.

**10. Docking – Norfolk County Council**

The site is restored and in the final year of the aftercare programme.

**11. Costessey – Norfolk County Council**

The site is restored and in year 3 of the 5 year aftercare period.

**12. Snetterton – Norfolk County Council**

Putrescible landfilling on the site has ceased. The agreed restoration contour plan indicates that the whole site will be filled. Most of the site has now been restored in accordance with the agreed contours. However, a void has been left on the north western margin which is unlikely to be filled. The adjacent area of landfilled material has been topsoiled and forms an even batter of approximately 1 in 5 down to the void.

A revised restoration scheme which includes both the filled area and the void are remains outstanding. A valid permission currently relates to the area of the void.