



Norfolk County Council

Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Monitoring Report 2020-2021

- Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
- Policy Performance
- Monitoring and Enforcement

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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 (MR). The Monitoring Report 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. The publication of this Monitoring Report covers the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

This publication contains information on actions taken by the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority during the period covered by the Monitoring Report, to meet the Duty to Co-operate requirements contained within the Localism Act 2011. This information is included as required by the Town Planning & Compulsory Purchase (Local Plan) Regulations 2012, Part 8.

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 Monitoring Report will also report on the effectiveness of consultations undertaken during the reporting period.

The Monitoring Report covers the performance of 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.

The progress of monitoring and enforcement of minerals and waste sites is also reported in the Monitoring Report. This section includes information on monitoring, inspections, liaison meetings, enforcement action and aftercare programmes undertaken by Norfolk County Council.

The Monitoring Report contains the following main sections covering the period April 2020 to March 2021:

- Review of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)
- Policy Performance, including a review of policy implementation
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Minerals data is reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment and Silica Sand Assessment (separate document)
- Waste management data is reported in a separate Waste Data monitoring report

2. Review of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

2.1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)

The MWDS (updated in August 2019) sets out the timetable for producing the minerals and waste planning policy documents which form Norfolk’s Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Norfolk ‘Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD’ was adopted by Norfolk County Council in September 2011. The Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD were both adopted in October 2013.

A review of each DPD should be undertaken five years after adoption. A joint review of all three of the adopted DPDs is being carried out to ensure that the policies within them remain up to date, to extend the plan period to 2038 and to consolidate the three existing DPDs into one Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NM&WLP), in accordance with national planning policy. The timetable for the production of the NM&WLP is contained in the MWDS and in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Comparison of MWDS timetable for the NM&WLP production with actual and anticipated production date

Stage	Date timetabled in the Development Scheme	Actual date produced/ anticipated production date
Preparation of Local Plan Consultation (Regulation 18 Stage)	Initial Consultation: June to July 2018 Preferred Options Consultation: Aug to Sept 2019	Initial Consultation: June to August 2018 Preferred Options Consultation: Sept to Oct 2019
Pre-Submission representations period (Regulation 19 Stage)	May to June 2020	September to October 2022
Submission (Reg 22)	September 2020	December 2022
Hearing commencement (Reg 24)	January 2021	April 2023
Inspector’s report	July 2021	October 2023
Adoption (Reg 26)	September 2021	December 2023

The first public consultation stage on the NM&WLP took place in July and August 2018. The Preferred Options Consultation on the NM&WLP took place in September and October 2019. The Pre-Submission representations period was planned to take place in May and June 2020 but is now expected to take place in September and October 2022. This delay was due to several factors including: the large volume of responses (over 5,600) received to the Preferred Options consultation, an increased mineral safeguarding workload providing consultation responses to non-mineral planning applications submitted to Local Planning Authorities, and the Covid-19 pandemic.

This delay in the Pre-Submission stage will have a knock-on effect on all the remaining stages of the NM&WLP process. A revised timetable is shown in Table 2 above. Due to the differences between the adopted Scheme and the expected production dates of the NM&WLP, a revised MWDS will need to be prepared.

2.2 Consultation Participation and Response

Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review

In this reporting period (April 2020 to March 2021) no consultations took place on the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

2.3 Duty to Co-operate

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (part 8) states that the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report in relation to the Duty to Co-operate. Details of the relevant cooperation that has taken place during 2020/21 are therefore provided below.

The council is inclusive throughout the plan making process, engaging and co-operating with neighbouring authorities, undertaking of public consultation exercises and working closely with key stakeholders. The council considers this process of engagement to be on-going. In 2020/21 no consultations took place on the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan. However, the council has responded to consultations and directly engaged on minerals and waste plans prepared by neighbouring authorities.

Waste

In addition to formal consultation processes, the County Council, as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, maintains liaison with its peer authorities in the (formerly defined) East of England Region through quarterly meetings of the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (EoEWTAB).

In addition to the County Councils adjacent to Norfolk in the East of England (Suffolk and Cambridgeshire), the meetings of the EoEWTAB include representatives of Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils, Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough, Luton, Thurrock, Southend-on-Sea and Peterborough Councils. The EoEWTAB is also attended by the Environment Agency, a representative of the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group, and a secretary/coordinator who also attends meetings of the London WTAB and the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group.

Minerals

In addition to formal consultation processes, the County Council, as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, maintains liaison with its peer authorities in the (formerly defined) East of England Region through 6-monthly (as a minimum or as required) meetings of the East of England Aggregates Working Party (EoEAWP).

In addition to the County Councils adjacent to Norfolk in the East of England (Suffolk and Cambridgeshire), the meetings of EoEAWP include representatives of Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils, Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough, Luton, Thurrock, Southend-on-Sea and Peterborough Councils. The EoEAWP also includes a representative of DCLG, the London Aggregates Working Party, and the South East Aggregates Working Party. The data and information collected by EoEAWP from its constituent MPAs is collated and published in Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR).

Norfolk

Meetings of a **Norfolk Strategic Planning Group** take place on a monthly basis, involving officer representatives from the County Council and Norfolk's Local Planning Authorities, to consider strategic planning policy issues including minerals and waste.

The purpose of the group's meetings is to share information and good practice, and to liaise over the production of local plans. This group provides the officer support to produce the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (NSPF). The NSPF is a non-statutory framework produced to provide a structure for addressing strategic planning issues on behalf of all Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk. In addition to this group, meetings are held between the County Council and individual LPAs to discuss strategic planning issues including minerals and waste, and to liaise over the planning and provision of services by the County Council.

A quarterly **Norfolk Strategic Planning Member Forum** has been meeting since October 2013. The purpose of the forum is to ensure that the requirements of the Duty to Cooperate, when preparing development plans, is discharged in a way which enhances the planning of strategic matters and minimises the risk of unsound plans. The forum membership includes the portfolio holders for Planning (or equivalent) in Norfolk's Local Planning Authorities, with an open invitation to attend for the planning portfolio holders and officers of Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire authorities. The Forum is chaired by a councillor elected by the forum on an annual basis.

The terms of reference of the Norfolk Strategic Planning Member Forum (as agreed in December 2017) state that the specific activities that the Forum will undertake are:

- Identify spatial planning issues of strategic importance that impact on more than one local planning area across Norfolk and a wider geographical area where appropriate to do so and provide the basis for working collaboratively within, and outside, of the 'core group' across a range of organisations and geographies as might be appropriate to address cross boundary strategic issues.
- Recommend the most appropriate land use planning approach to better integration and alignment of strategic spatial planning across Norfolk and a wider geographical area where appropriate.
- Provide the evidence that the Local Planning Authorities are working 'constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' on strategic planning matters to support delivery of Local Plans which will be able to be assessed as 'sound'.
- With the agreement of member authorities, oversee the joint commissioning and preparation of evidence necessary to determine the most appropriate strategic spatial approach to cross boundary issues.
- Produce an evidenced (documented) approach to cooperation across strategic cross boundary issues at a Member level and throughout the process of Local Plan preparation.
- Undertake any consultations which from time to time may be deemed appropriate to further the work of the Forum.
- Provide, through the individual Members of the Core Group, liaison in respect of Norfolk strategic planning matters with each of the local authorities represented in the Forum.

The Specific Outcomes of the Norfolk Strategic Member Forum are:

- The timely production, maintenance and publication of an evidence base sufficient to address cross boundary strategic land use issues, to identify where such issues arise and recommend actions to the member authorities to address them.
- The preparation, agreement and updating of a single non-statutory shared strategic framework document (the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework) to inform Local Plan preparation covering any cross boundary strategic land use issues.
- The preparation, agreement and publication of Statements of Common Ground, Duty to Cooperate Statements and Memorandums of Understanding on behalf of, and as agreed by, the member Authorities.
- The local authorities represented in the Forum are suitably aware and supportive of the Forum's activities and engaged in identifying and addressing Norfolk strategic planning matters.

Local Plan meetings between Norfolk County Council and Norfolk's Local Planning Authorities

These meetings have been held since 2004 to allow discussions regarding the current Local Plan situation in each Local Planning authority, to ensure that the parties to the meeting are aware of potential issues and to promote meaningful dialogue. The Mineral and Waste Planning Authority has been attending since 2011. The meetings are held on a six-monthly basis. The meeting consists of officers of Norfolk County Council in its capacity as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority, Highway Authority, Local Education Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority, Public Health Authority, the Infrastructure and Economic Growth Team, and the Local Planning Authority.

During 2020/21 financial year

During the 2020/21 financial year no consultations took place on the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan. However, co-operation with other relevant planning authorities continued through participation in:

- Norfolk Strategic Planning Group
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Member Forum
- East of England Aggregates Working Party
- East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body
- Consultations on minerals and waste plans prepared by neighbouring authorities and other relevant planning authorities

Silica sand is a nationally important industrial mineral, which is also scarce within England. Resources occur in scattered locations across the country. The silica sand in Norfolk is predominately used in glass manufacturing plants in northern England. Therefore, correspondence regarding silica sand has continued with Mineral Planning Authorities where silica sand resources or manufacturing plants occur. These MPAs include North Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Kent, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, Worcestershire, Central Bedfordshire, Essex, Cheshire East Council, South Downs National Park and West Sussex.

3. Policy Implementation 2020-2021

3.1 Summary of Policy used in Reasons for Approval/Refusal

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 and this document contains the relevant local policies used to determine minerals and waste planning applications.

There were 29 planning applications for minerals and waste development determined between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021. 28 of these applications were approved (including one granted on appeal) and one application was refused. The policies referred to in the reasons for approval were as follows:

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

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used: Approval	Number of Times Used: Refusal
CS1	Minerals Extraction	13	0
CS2	Locations for Mineral Extraction	14	0
CS3	Waste Management Capacity	2	0
CS4	New Waste Management Capacity	2	0
CS5	Location of Waste Management Facilities	9	0
CS6	Waste Management Considerations	12	0
CS7	Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Waste Transfer Stations	7	0
CS8	Residual Waste Treatment	0	0
CS9	Inert Waste Landfill	0	0
CS10	Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Landfill	1	0
CS11	Waste Water and Sewage Facilities	0	0
CS12	Whitlingham Waste Water Treatment Works	0	0
CS13	Climate Change and Renewable Energy	20	0
CS14	Environmental Protection	25	1
CS15	Transport	21	0
CS16	Safeguarding Sites	5	0
CS17	Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	0	0
DM1	Nature Conservation	10	0
DM2	Core River Valleys	0	0

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used: Approval	Number of Times Used: Refusal
DM3	Groundwater and Surface Water	19	0
DM4	Flood Risk	19	0
DM5	Borrow Pits and Water Reservoirs	0	0
DM6	Household Waste Recycling Centres	2	0
DM7	Safeguarding Aerodromes	14	0
DM8	Design, Local Landscape and Townscape Character	27	1
DM9	Archaeological Sites	8	0
DM10	Transport	24	0
DM11	Sustainable Development	4	0
DM12	Amenity	27	1
DM13	Air Quality	5	0
DM14	Progressive Working, Restoration and Afteruse	20	0
DM15	Cumulative Impacts	18	0
DM16	Soils	11	0

On 28 October 2013, the Norfolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Norfolk Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD were adopted. These documents contain local policies used to determine minerals and waste planning applications located at the specific sites allocated in these plans.

Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD

No new planning permissions were granted in 2020/21 on land allocated as a specific site for waste management in the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD.

Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD

One new planning permission was granted in 2020/21 on land allocated as a specific site for minerals extraction in the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD. Planning permission was granted in October 2020 for the extraction of 1 million tonnes of sand and gravel from land at Beeston Regis, Sheringham, which is allocated for mineral extraction in Policy MIN 69.

In addition, planning permission was granted in November 2020 for 1.67 million tonnes of sand and gravel extraction from three areas of land at Earsham. These areas of land are not allocated in the adopted Minerals SSA DPD, but they are considered suitable for allocation in the Preferred Options (2019) stage of the emerging Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

3.2 Refused Applications

One planning application was refused approval due to non-compliance with policy in the period between 1 April 2020 and 21 March 2021.

Location / Planning App. Ref.	Proposal	Policies used in grounds for refusal
Waste recycling centre, Stone Road, Hockering, Dereham, NR20 3PZ FUL/2020/0016	Variation of conditions 20 and 21 of permission reference C/3/2017/3002 to relax restrictions on the stockpiling of materials and operation of mobile plant.	CS14 - Environmental Protection DM8 - Design, Local Landscape and Townscape Character

FUL/2020/0016 – Mark Monk, Waste recycling centre, Stone Road, Hockering, Dereham, NR20 3PZ. Variation of conditions 20 and 21 of permission reference C/3/2017/3002 to relax restrictions on the stockpiling of materials and operation of mobile plant.

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

1. Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy (NMWDF) (2011) Policy CS14 states that there should be no unacceptable adverse impacts on, and ideally improvements to the character and quality of the local landscape or residential amenity. NMWDF (2011) Policy DM8 states that development will only be permitted where the development will not harm or prevent the enhancement of key characteristics of its surrounding with regard to the character of the landscape. Breckland Local Plan (2019) Policy ENV05 states that development will be expected to contribute and where possible enhance the local environment and should have particular regard to maintaining aesthetic qualities of natural and man-made features in the landscape. In this instance, both the increase in the height of the allowed stockpiles and the operation of plant at a higher level is considered unacceptable in relation to the impact on both the local landscape and visual amenity given the low lying and flat arable landscape and its connection to wooded areas of the wider landscape. The proposal is therefore a departure from the Development Plan, and there are not material considerations in this instance that justify approval of the application.

3.3 Appeals

One appeal was determined in the period between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021.

Location / Planning application reference	Proposal
Aldeby Landfill Site – Oaklands Gravel Pit, Common Road, Aldeby, Norfolk, NR34 0BL C/7/2018/7008	Variation of condition 2 of permission ref. C/7/2013/7021 for the permanent retention of the haul road and to make minor material changes to the approval access road

The appeal was made against a failure of Norfolk County Council to give notice within the prescribed period of a decision on the application for planning permission under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Section 73 allows an application to be made so that a development can be carried out without complying with one or more of the conditions attached to the original planning permission. The Council issued a Non-Validation Notice (NVN) in October 2018 setting out its reasons for not progressing with the determination of the planning application. The three reasons for non-validation were:

- the applicant proposed an additional condition regarding junction improvements and submitted inconsistent documents,
- no details of the proposed junction improvements were provided, and
- the application expanded the red line boundary of the original planning permission to accommodate the proposed junction improvements.

The Planning Inspector decided that the application was valid because: section 73 does not expressly preclude conditions being sought, the junction improvements do not form part of the application, the application is not to vary the red line boundary which will therefore remain the same as the red line boundary in the original planning permission (C/7/2013/7021).

The Planning Inspector allowed the appeal and granted planning permission on 8 April 2020. However, the planning conditions imposed on the permission limited the use of the haul road to 3 years from the date of the decision.

3.4 Applications approved contrary to Policy

The following two planning applications were granted approval contrary to policy in the period between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021:

FUL/2019/0001 Beeston Regis Quarry, Britons Lane, Beeston Regis, Sheringham, NR26 8TP - Carter Concrete

Proposed extraction of 1.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel as an eastern extension to the existing Beeston Regis Quarry with off-site highway enhancements along with restoration to nature conservation habitat

FUL/2019/0002 Beeston Regis Quarry, Britons Lane, Beeston Regis, Sheringham, NR26 8TP - Carter Concrete

Variation of conditions 3, 5, 6 and 7 of PP C/1/1993/1007 to facilitate enhanced scheme of restoration at the existing quarry

The applications were considered concurrently as they were inherently linked. The planning officer's recommendation in the Planning (Regulatory) Committee report was for both applications to be refusal on the grounds that the proposals would be contrary to policies CS15 and DM10 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework Core Strategy, Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Mineral Site Specific Allocations DPD Policy MIN 69, Policy CT 5 of the North Norfolk Core Strategy and, paras 108 (b) and 109 of the NPPF (2019). The proposals would lead to right hand turning movements across the opposing traffic stream of a busy principal route which would interfere with the free and safe flow of traffic and cause danger and inconvenience to highway users. It is considered therefore that the development is a departure from the Development Plan due to its non-compliance with the above-mentioned policies. There are not sufficient material considerations that warrant determining the applications otherwise than in accordance with the development plan or that outweigh the harm that would be caused. Therefore, the applications are recommended for refusal.

The applications were determined by Planning (Regulatory) Committee on 5 June 2020 and the Committee approved both applications, subject to conditions and a s106 agreement. The Committee noted that:

1. That the planning officer report recommends refusing planning permission for both applications because the proposal would lead to right turn movements across opposing traffic on the A148 at its junction with Britons Lane, but
2. Members are not of the view that highway impacts of the development will be significant, unacceptable or severe in terms of paragraphs 108 or 109 NPPF such that refusal of planning permission is justified especially when weighed against the benefits of granting the planning permissions which include
3. The proposals are predicted by the applicants to contribute £12M to the local economy and
4. The number of local residents who would continue to be employed by the application and
5. The improved aftercare proposed as part of the applications for the sites after extraction has ceased
6. The committee concludes that the highway impacts of the proposals are not likely to be, significant, unacceptable or severe and therefore the proposal accords with the development plan and the material considerations weighing against the proposal are not sufficient to outweigh the development plan.

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

The Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in September 2011. Chapter 8 of the Core Strategy details the indicators to be used to monitor the effectiveness of the Core Strategy and Development Management policies. For consistency with the other sections of this monitoring report, the data in the following table is for the period up to the end of March 2020.

Data on the number of sites located within the specified proximity of environmental and landscape designations are for safeguarded sites only. Safeguarded mineral and waste sites are those considered to be significant enough to the county’s mineral or waste capacity that they should be offered a degree of protection under policy CS16. This means that smaller sites are not currently included in the assessment of these indicators.

Please Note:

- *Some safeguarded sites were granted permission prior to the Core Strategy being adopted. Therefore, these historic applications would have been determined against the policies relevant at that time and may not fully reflect current policies or indicators.*
- *Although some sites may be within the indicator distance of environmental designations etc this does not indicate that an adverse effect on the designations is expected.*
- *Where an indicator refers to adjacency, this is taken to be 250 metres. 250 metres is the standard consultation distance used in Core strategy policy CS16-safeguarding.*

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
1. Ensure steady and adequate provision of primary, and increasingly recycling and secondary minerals to meet requirements	CS1	Landbank for sand and gravel Landbank for carstone Landbank for silica sand Annual production of sand and gravel (tonnes) Annual production of carstone (tonnes) Annual production of silica sand (tonnes)	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment and Silica Sand Assessment

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
1. Ensure steady and adequate provision of primary, and increasingly recycling and secondary minerals to meet requirements	CS16	Number of non-minerals and waste planning applications granted by LPAs within safeguarded areas (unless they fall within the exclusions set out in Appendix C)	<p>Since the adoption of the Core Strategy, up to 31 March 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six major applications have been approved on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the face of sustained objections on mineral safeguarding grounds (One at Downham Market on silica sand resource, and five in South Norfolk on sand and gravel resources). • A total of 173 major applications have received a detailed mineral safeguarding response. • 50 relevant planning permissions granted for housing contained conditions to require mineral assessment and prior extraction and reuse, • there are also 8 applications to be determined where such a condition has either been proposed or agreed, and • 19 applications were refused for other reasons, although a mineral safeguarding condition had been agreed. <p>In the monitoring year up to 31 March 2021, 31 major applications received a detailed mineral and waste safeguarding response, with 18 of those proposing a condition for either further assessment or potential prior extraction and reuse.</p>
1. Ensure steady and adequate provision of primary, and increasingly recycling and secondary minerals to meet requirements	CS16	Proposed additional indicator of: Number of Neighbourhood Plans containing policies relating to mineral safeguarding [only Neighbourhood Plans that came into force in the reporting year are included]	<p>The following Neighbourhood Plans which came in force in Norfolk during 2020/21 have addressed mineral safeguarding, and contain policies where appropriate:</p> <p>No Neighbourhood Plans came into force during 2020/21.</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
1. Ensure steady and adequate provision of primary, and increasingly recycling and secondary minerals to meet requirements	CS17	Number of district council Local Plans containing a policy in accordance with CS17: use of secondary and recycled aggregates. [only Local Plans adopted in the reporting year are included]	The following Local Plans have been adopted in Norfolk during 2020/21: No Local Plans were adopted in Norfolk during 2020/21.
2. Increase the proportion of waste recycling, composting and energy recovery	CS4 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS13 CS17 DM11	New waste management capacity % of local authority collected municipal waste : - Recycled - Composted - Energy recovery % of waste received at waste management facilities in Norfolk that is recycled/ recovered Renewable energy generation capacity at waste management facilities (MW) Quantity of recycled and secondary aggregate produced in Norfolk	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Waste Data Monitoring Report
3. Minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill	CS4 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10	% of local authority collected municipal waste landfilled Waste input to non-hazardous landfill (tonnes) Waste input to hazardous landfill (tonnes) Waste input to inert landfill (tonnes) Inert, non-hazardous and hazardous landfill capacity (cubic metres and years) Quantity of London waste disposed of in Norfolk (tonnes)	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Waste Data Monitoring Report

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
<p>4. Ensure mineral working takes place as close as reasonably possible to where these resources are used, and that waste is treated as close as reasonably possible to where it is generated</p>	<p>CS2 CS5 CS9 CS10</p>	<p>Location of allocated sites and distance from main settlements and market towns Location of allocated waste management sites and distance from main settlements and market towns</p>	<p>Mineral extraction sites – 28 sites are allocated. Only three sites (MIN83, MIN90 and MIN91) are over 10 miles from a relevant settlement. These sites are all extensions to one existing mineral working and are approximately 11 miles from Great Yarmouth. Therefore, it is considered that these sites are still in accordance with Policy CS2.</p> <p>Waste management sites – 29 sites are allocated. Only 3 sites are located at greater distances to the relevant settlements than proposed by the supporting text to policy CS5. However, two are extensions to operations at existing sites (in accordance with policy CS6) and one is for small scale composting.</p>
<p>4. Ensure mineral working takes place as close as reasonably possible to where these resources are used, and that waste is treated as close as reasonably possible to where it is generated</p>	<p>CS2 CS5 CS9 CS10</p>	<p>Distance of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities from main settlements and market towns for which planning permission has been granted [This indicator has been monitored for planning permissions granted for new sites, not for changes to existing sites]</p>	<p>Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21; one site was located within 1km of Sheringham, in accordance with Policy CS2, whilst the other was located over 10 miles from any of the main settlements and market towns, but very close to the A143 and therefore considered to be in general compliance with Policy CS2.</p> <p>Four new or extended waste management facilities were permitted in 2020/21; three are located within the Norwich Policy Area, in accordance with Policy CS5, whilst one extension to an existing site is located 3 miles outside the Norwich Policy Area and 1 mile from the A11 junction so still considered to be in general compliance with Policy CS5.</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
5. Increase the use and availability of sustainable transport in accessing waste and/or minerals facilities	CS15 DM10	Number of minerals and waste planning applications approved to utilise transport methods via road, rail or water [This indicator has been monitored for planning permissions granted for new sites, not for changes to existing sites]	Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21, both use road transport. Four new or extended waste management facilities permitted in 2020/21; all use road transport.
6. Mitigate the adverse traffic impacts of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities	CS15 DM10	Number of reported accidents involving HGVs (>3.5 tonnes) [This indicator is monitored in relation to all accidents in Norfolk]	2020/21 – 23 HGV accidents of which 6 were fatal and 6 were serious. Goods vehicles where the class has not been noted: 57 accidents of which 2 were fatal and 14 serious. As the class of goods vehicle has not been noted, these figures may include accidents involving HGVs.
6. Mitigate the adverse traffic impacts of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities	CS15 DM10	Number of minerals or waste planning applications granted that involve highway infrastructure upgrades/improvements Number of mineral or waste planning applications granted that include direct access to corridors of movement [Trunk roads, such as the A11/A47/A10 and A class roads are designated as corridors of movement] [The original indicator has been split into two to improve the clarity of what is being reported]	Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21. Highway improvements were required for one site consisting of widening part of the carriageway and constructing 3 passing places. No sites had direct access to a corridor of movement. Four new or extended waste management facilities were permitted in 2020/21. One of the sites included the creation of a new access road. None of the sites had direct access to a corridor of movement.
6. Mitigate the adverse traffic impacts of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities	CS15 DM10	Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic	2020/21 – 2 complaints

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
7. Minimise the impact of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities on the environment by promoting innovative opportunities to enhance and protect biodiversity, landscape and geodiversity, water supply, the wider countryside and cultural heritage	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within 5km of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	29 safeguarded mineral sites 59 safeguarded waste sites 34 safeguarded WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within 5km of a Special Protection Area (SPA)	13 safeguarded mineral sites 31 safeguarded waste sites 23 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within 5km of a Ramsar site	16 safeguarded mineral sites 22 safeguarded waste sites 17 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within 2km of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	39 safeguarded mineral sites 46 safeguarded waste sites 28 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within 2km of a National Nature Reserve (NNR)	0 safeguarded mineral sites 4 safeguarded waste site 8 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to a Local nature Reserve	0 safeguarded mineral sites 1 safeguarded waste site 2 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to a County Wildlife Site	24 safeguarded mineral sites 11 safeguarded waste sites 23 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to a RIGS (now County Geodiversity sites)	1 safeguarded mineral site 0 safeguarded waste sites 0 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	2 safeguarded mineral sites 3 safeguarded waste sites 6 WWTWs

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
7. As above	CS14 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within the Heritage Coast	Nil
7. As above	CS14 DM1 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within the Broads Authority Executive Area	1 safeguarded mineral site 2 safeguarded waste sites 4 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM2	Number of minerals and waste sites within a Core River Valley	5 safeguarded mineral sites 7 safeguarded waste sites 12 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM8	Number of minerals and waste planning applications refused on grounds of design or landscape	One application was refused on these grounds in 2020/21.
7. As above	CS14 DM8 DM9	Number of minerals and waste sites in or adjacent to a registered historic park or garden	0 safeguarded mineral sites 0 safeguarded waste sites 1 WWTW
7. As above	CS14 DM8 DM9	Number of minerals and waste sites within or adjacent to Conservation Areas	5 safeguarded mineral sites 8 safeguarded waste sites 11 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM8 DM9	Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to listed buildings	15 safeguarded mineral sites 5 safeguarded waste sites 22 WWTWs
7. As above	CS14 DM9	Number of archaeological sites adversely affected by minerals extraction and associated development or waste management facilities.	No archaeological sites were adversely affected by the two new mineral extraction sites permitted in 2020/21. No archaeological sites were adversely affected by planning permissions for new or extended waste management facilities in 2020/21.

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
7. As above	CS14 DM1	Area of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat lost to, or created by, minerals extraction and associated development and waste management activities [Amend indicator to refer to new permissions only and planned restoration] [Note that performance against this indicator has been assessed qualitatively as it has not been possible to assess the area of BAP habitats affected quantitatively. BAP habitats were replaced by priority habitats in 2012]	Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21. 39 broadleaved woodland trees would be removed from the Beeston Regis site before extraction, whilst restoration of the extension area together with improved restoration of the existing site would lead to the creation of 1.99ha of woodland, 2.47ha of acid grassland, 2.39ha of wetland habitat and 179m of hedgerow. The Earsham site would not affect any BAP priority habitats and restoration would lead to creation of 10.5 hectares of native broadleaved woodland, 16.2ha of improved conservation grassland and 5.5ha of wetland. Four new or extended waste management facilities were permitted in 2020/21. No BAP priority habitats will be affected.
7. As above	DM14	% of mineral workings covered by progressive restoration schemes	Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21 and both have progressive restoration schemes.
7. As above	DM11	Number of applications demonstrating a good standard of design, use of sustainable materials and water efficient design [Amend indicator to refer to permissions instead of applications]	Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21. Policy DM11 was not considered to be applicable to one of the sites, but the other was considered to comply with the Policy. Four new or extended waste management facilities were permitted in 2020/21. Policy DM11 was not considered to be applicable to two of the waste management facilities, but the other two were considered to comply with the Policy.
8. Minimise soil and water contamination and flood risk arising from minerals and waste activities	CS14 DM3	Number of minerals and waste sites within groundwater Source Protection Zone 1	3 safeguarded mineral sites 7 safeguarded waste sites 0 WWTW

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
8. Minimise soil and water contamination and flood risk arising from minerals and waste activities	CS14 DM3	Groundwater and surface water quality	The policy is effective and due regard has been paid to groundwater and surface water in the determination of planning applications. In 2020/21 policy DM3 was listed in the reasons for approval 19 times.
8. Minimise soil and water contamination and flood risk arising from minerals and waste activities	DM4 CS13	Number of minerals and waste planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds [Indicator to be amended to also include the advice of the Lead Local Flood Authority]	No planning applications were granted contrary to Environment Agency or Lead Local Flood Authority advice on flood risk grounds.
9. Reduce methane and CO2 emissions from mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities 10. Contribute to the renewables obligation and targets for renewable energy by increasing the proportion of energy recovery from waste	CS13 CS8 DM11	% of methane emissions from landfill sites escaping into the atmosphere % of methane emissions from landfill sites used in power generation Renewable energy generation capacity at waste management facilities Quantity of waste management through processes generating renewable energy	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Waste Data Monitoring Report
9. and 10. As above	CS13 CS8 DM11	Number of minerals and waste operations securing at least 10% of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources	Two new mineral extraction sites were permitted in 2020/21; one of them proposed the production of renewable energy. Four new or extended waste management facilities were permitted in 2020/21. Three of them included the production of renewable energy.
11. Ensure that minerals and waste facilities and transportation do not lead to AQMA and that emissions are reduced	CS15 DM13	Number of minerals and waste management sites within an AQMA	None

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
11. Ensure that minerals and waste facilities and transportation do not lead to AQMAs and that emissions are reduced	CS15 DM13	Number of AQMAs within Norfolk [Indicator to be amended to report the area of AQMAs within Norfolk because three separate AQMAs in Norwich have now been replaced by one larger central Norwich AQMA.]	Four – one in Norwich, two in King’s Lynn and one in Swaffham which have all been declared for exceeding limits of nitrogen dioxide from traffic sources. The total area of all AQMAs in Norfolk is 284.7 hectares, the largest of which covers 274.06 hectares of Norwich City centre.
12. Mitigate adverse impacts on amenity resulting from mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities	CS14 DM12 DM10 CS15 DM8 DM15 CS7 CS12 CS11	Number of substantiated complaints about amenity impacts from minerals and waste activities	2020/21 – 8 complaints
12. Mitigate adverse impacts on amenity resulting from mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities	CS16	Number of non-minerals and waste planning applications granted by local planning authorities within safeguarded areas <i>which are not exempt from Policy CS16 and do not take account of safeguarding.</i> [Amend indicator to more accurately reflect Policy CS16 as detailed above]	There were 31 non-minerals and waste planning applications on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in 2020/2021 where CS16 was relevant, and the Mineral Planning Authority made a consultation response. Of these 15 have been granted, 6 refused, nil withdrawn and 10 were not determined by end of March 2021. There were two sustained mineral objections to applications that were granted.

5. Policy Conclusions

The key findings from the Monitoring Report for 2020/21 are:

Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

The Pre-Submission representations period on the emerging Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan was planned to take place in May and June 2020 but is now expected to take place in September and October 2022. This will have a knock-on effect on the remaining stages of the NM&WLP process. A formal revision to the MWDS will therefore be necessary.

Policy Performance

Two planning applications were granted approved contrary to policy during 2020/21.

One appeal was determined during 2020/21.

Planning permission was granted for one minerals site specific allocation (MIN 69) in 2020/21.

No new planning permissions were granted in 2020/21 for waste site specific allocations.

The main findings from monitoring the indicators contained in the adopted Core Strategy were:

Policy CS2 – Two permissions were granted for new mineral extraction sites in 2020/21. The locations of both permitted sites comply with policy CS2.

Policy CS5 - Four permissions were granted for new waste management facilities in 2020/21. The locations of all four permitted sites comply with policy CS5.

Policy CS13 – Two permissions were granted for new mineral extraction sites and four permissions were granted for new or extended waste management facilities; four of these six permissions include the production of on-site energy.

Policy CS16 - Two major applications were approved on Mineral Safeguarding Areas by a Local Planning Authority where there were sustained objections on mineral safeguarding grounds from Norfolk County Council.

6. Monitoring and Enforcement

Summary

Annual monitoring report on the monitoring and enforcement progress of mineral, waste and Regulation 3 sites for the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

The Monitoring and Control Team has been subject to a resourcing shortage through the reporting period. It has been necessary to prioritise the workload as follows:

- Complaints
- Known or anticipated breaches of planning control
- Routine preventive work that generates income
- Other routine preventive work

In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic has severely impacted the team's ability to undertake pro-active monitoring of minerals and waste sites.

An overview of performance achieved to date:

Levels of complaints received in 2020/2021 have reduced slightly from the levels experienced in previous years, with 33 received.

20 full planning applications and 5 discharge of condition applications have been received as a result of monitoring. The income received through the chargeable inspection regime was reduced to £0 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

All complaints received have been actioned within 3 working days. This is above the 80% target proposed as regional guidance best practice. The impact of future complaints will be assessed for risk and actions and inspection carried out accordingly.

Local liaison meetings have been restricted to the silica sand quarry at Leziate, the Aldeby landfill site and the former quarry / inert landfill site at Ketteringham; one meeting took place at each site during the reporting period. Future attendance at liaison meetings will be directed to those meetings where quantifiable value can be gained from attendance.

Attendance at aftercare meetings has been reduced; priority has been given to sites where restoration to agriculture was specified and the landowner specified that a meeting was required.

Two prosecutions were undertaken in relation to a site at Hockering, but otherwise no formal enforcement action was undertaken in the reporting period.

6.1 Introduction

This is the latest of the annual briefing notes on progress with minerals, waste and Regulation 3 (County Council development) sites monitoring. The adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy contains policies committing the Authority to achieving high standards of operations and restoration and ensuring effective monitoring, enforcement and education to achieve them. Further details are included in the County Council's approved enforcement policy. 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 pro-active monitoring of developments in Norfolk has been severely curtailed by the Covid-19 pandemic. It remains the aim of the Council to resume the pro-active monitoring of developments as soon as circumstances allow.

The Council will continue a risk-based approach to the monitoring of minerals, waste and Regulation 3 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 allowed officers to identify non-compliances, and this has helped to forestall complaints from the public (see figure 1). The effective resources used to monitor active sites are also helping to maintain the number of complaints at a low level (see figure 2).

6.3 Inspections

0 programmed inspections were undertaken during 2020/2021 (see figure 1) but 31 inspections were undertaken as a result of ongoing complaint investigations (see figure 2). The chargeable inspection regime has necessitated a more prescriptive monitoring approach requiring a formal reporting arrangement, and invoicing system. This increases the average amount of officer time taken up with each visit. The chargeable site monitoring regime will resume in January 2022. The chargeable fee, set by the government for site inspections, is £397 per inspection of active sites and £132 for dormant/mothballed sites.

Levels of complaints received have reduced from 38 to 33 with minerals and waste related complaints reducing to 23 and Regulation 3 complaints increasing to 10. However, many of these complaints require several investigation actions to fully resolve matters. A number of actions also in relation to pre-existing complaints continue to use staff resources when providing an appropriate response (see figure 2).



Figure 1. Site inspections

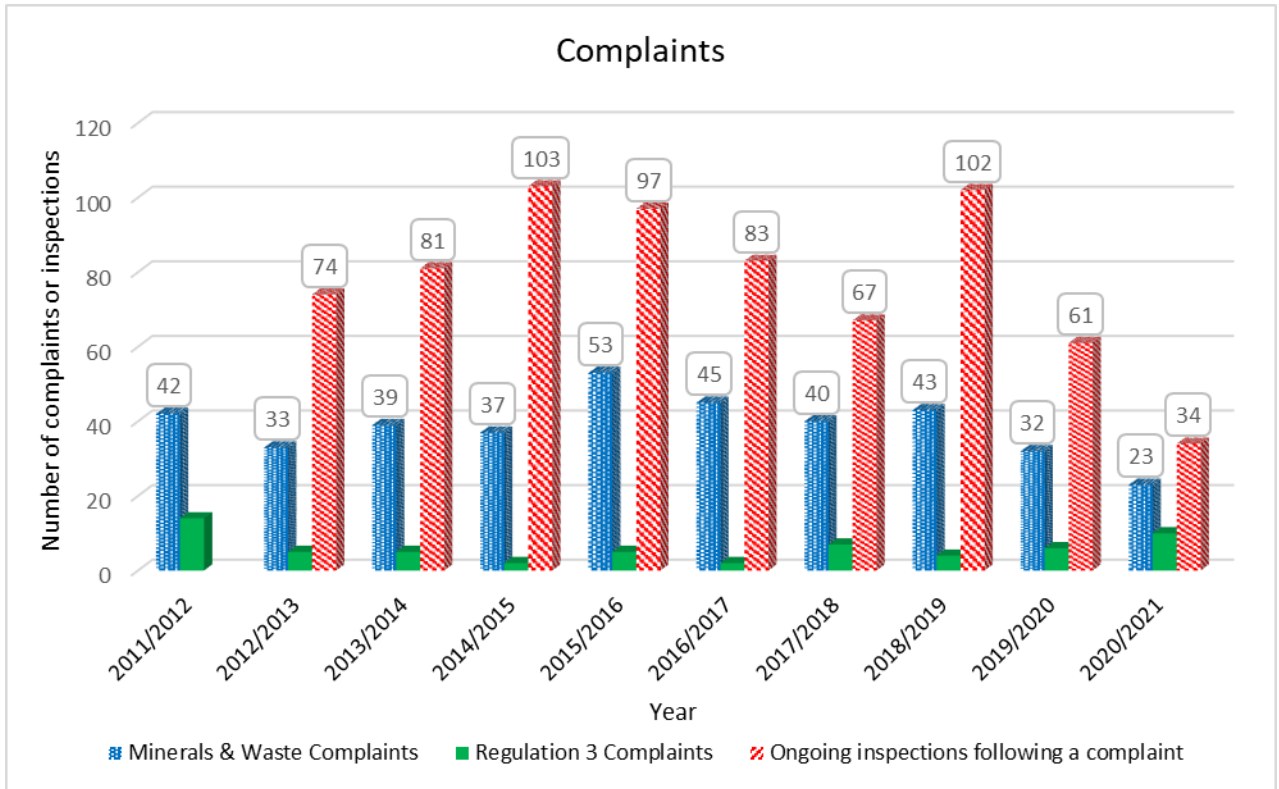


Figure 2. Complaints received

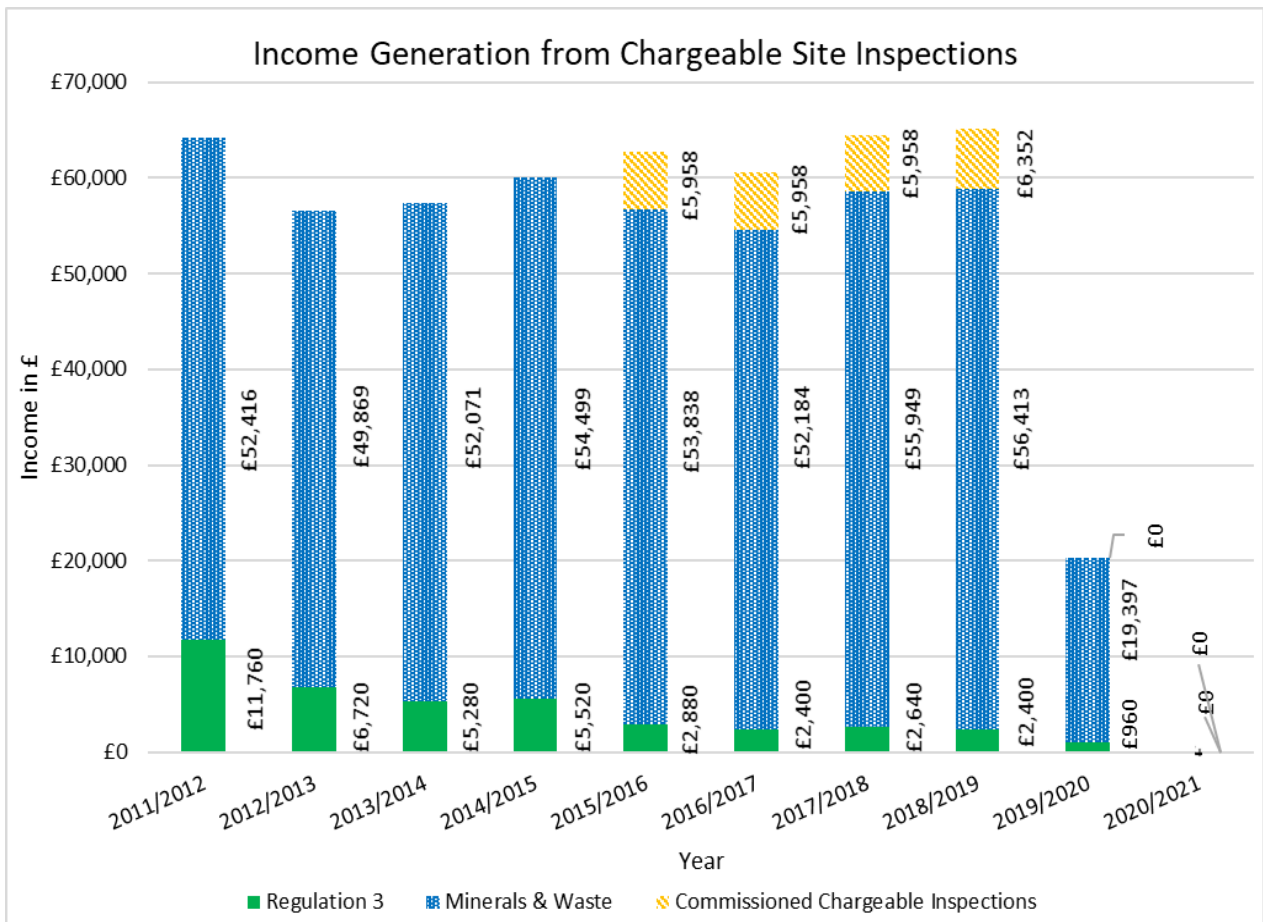


Figure 3. Income generated from chargeable site inspections

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 planning applications, with 20 full applications and 5 discharge of condition applications received (see figure 4).

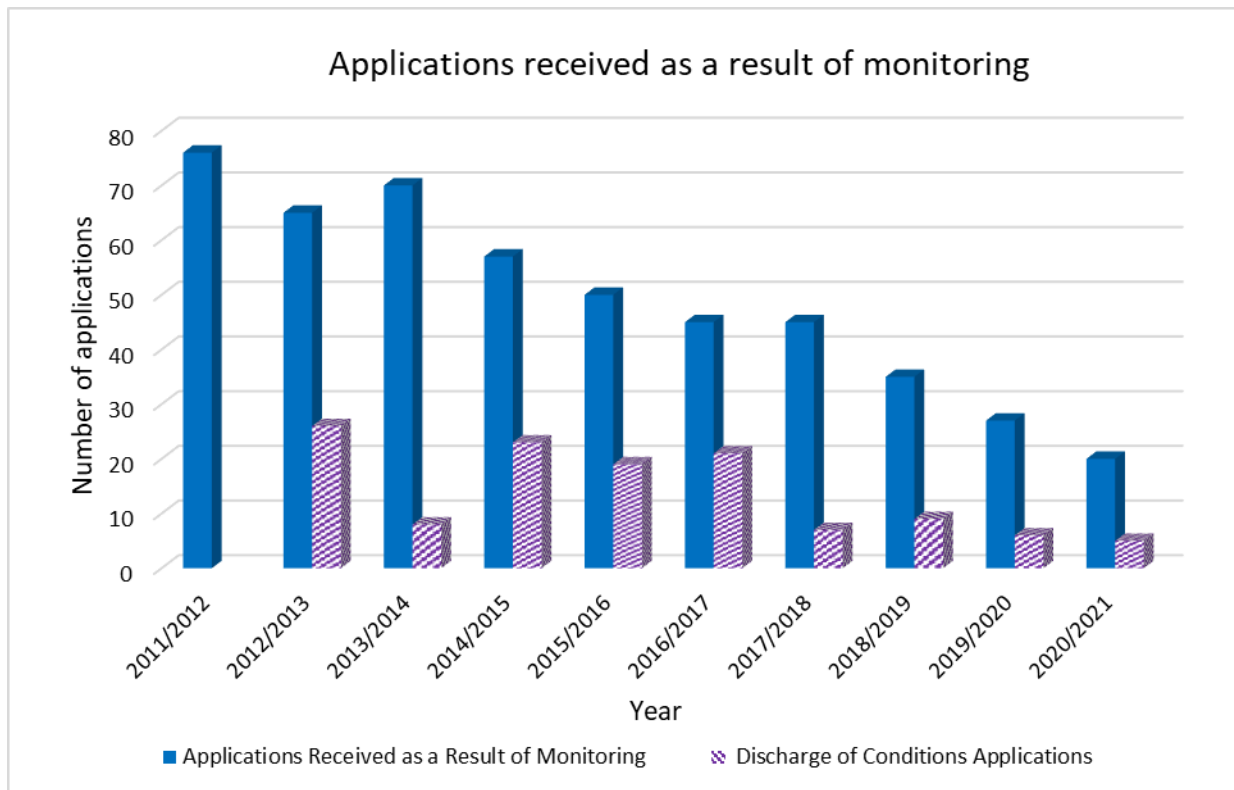


Figure 4. Applications received as a result of monitoring and discharge of conditions applications

6.4 Monitoring of Non-hazardous Landfill Sites

The inspection programme together with the use of modern survey equipment has helped identify more quickly those landfill sites that have been tipped above agreed contours.

Capping of Aldeby has been completed and restoration is substantially complete. The site was surveyed in early 2019 and found to be in compliance with the approved restoration profile. Final levels will be obtained during the 2021/22 year.

The non-hazardous landfill site at Blackborough End has continued to take waste during the reporting period.

The remaining 'closed' landfills at Edgefield, Costessey, Snetterton, Mayton Wood, Beetley, Docking and Blackborough End (phase 1) are the responsibility of the Community and Environmental Services department 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. Complainants and other relevant consultees, such as the Environment Agency, District and Parish Councils are kept informed of progress and action.

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. The proactive presence on site, together with regular inspections as part of a programme is designed to forestall complaints; the resourcing issues currently being experienced may lead to additional complaints in the future.

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 may be serviced by liaison meetings are shown below (see figure 5). These currently number 9 and include, Leziate, Coxford, Aldeby Landfill, Tottenhill, Mangreen, Stody, Stanninghall, Ketteringham and West Dereham. Attendance at liaison meetings has reduced but will be resumed as soon as resources allow. Liaison meetings are also held on a regular basis with other authorities including the Environment Agency.

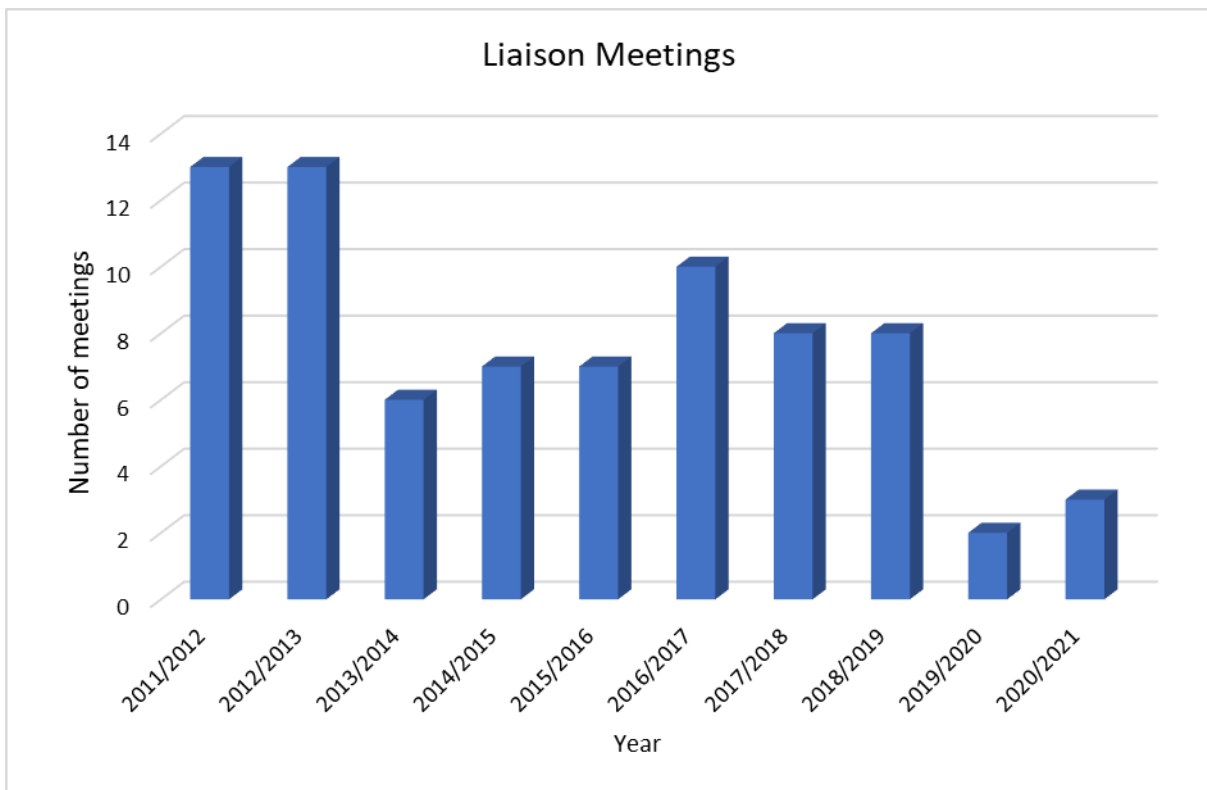


Figure 5. Number of liaison meetings attended

6.7 Enforcement

The County Council has continued to monitor mineral and waste development and regulation 3 development to 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 figure 2, 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.

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 formal notices were served in 2020/2021. Two prosecutions were undertaken in relation a site in Hockering. The prosecution followed non-compliance with a Breach of Condition Notice in relation to the height of stockpiles. The operator accepted formal cautions and agreed to pay the Council’s costs in relation to the prosecution. (see figure 6).

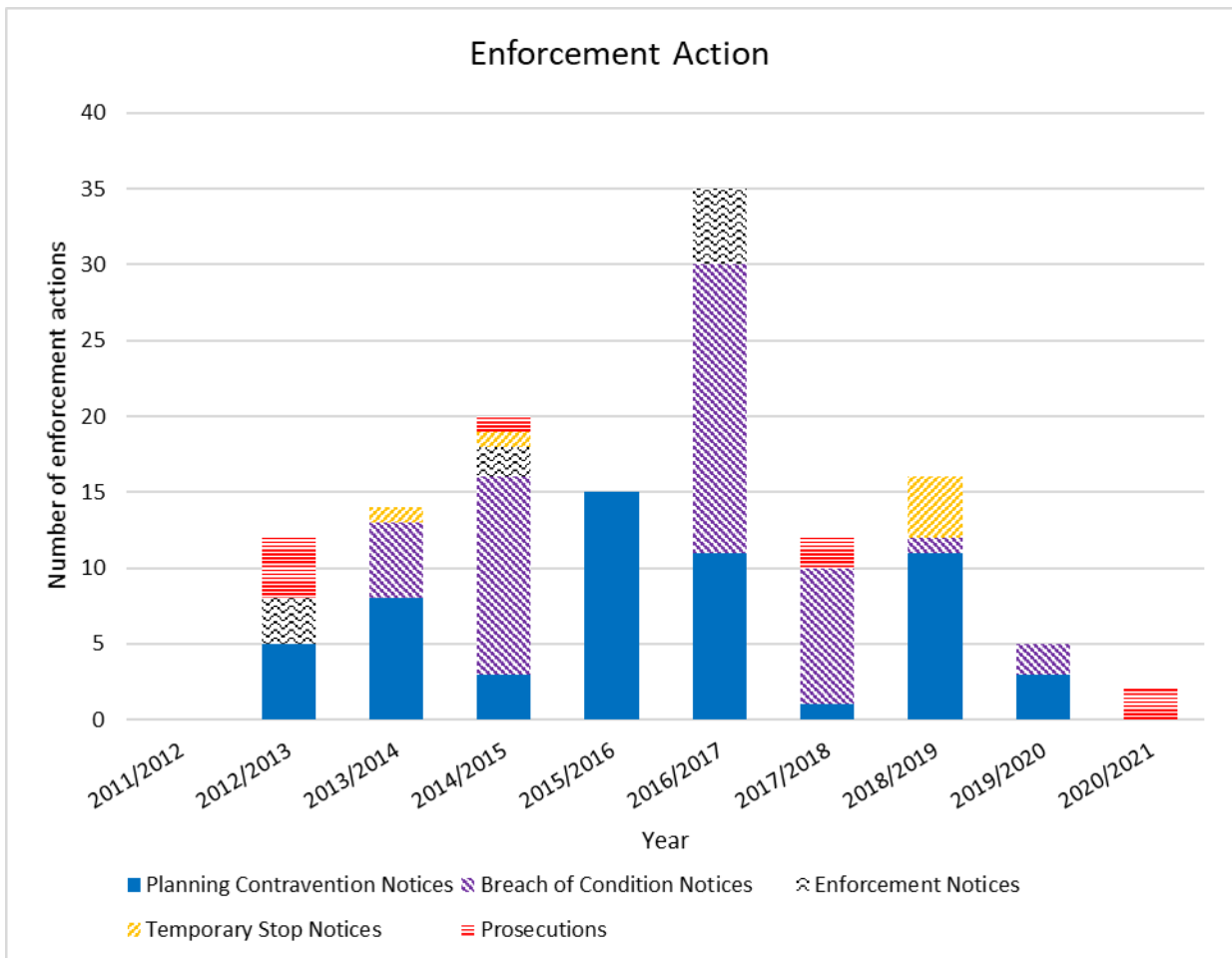


Figure 6. Enforcement action

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. The aftercare inspections during the reporting period were targeted at agricultural restoration schemes to ensure that the return of land to agriculture is not delayed.

Meetings relating to long-term aftercare schemes have been held in abeyance but will resume as soon as resource is available. Sites that are subject to ongoing site management currently number 12, and it is expected that this number will continue to increase as biodiversity initiatives and general nature conservation replace agriculture on some sites. Management meetings normally take place during spring and summer each year.

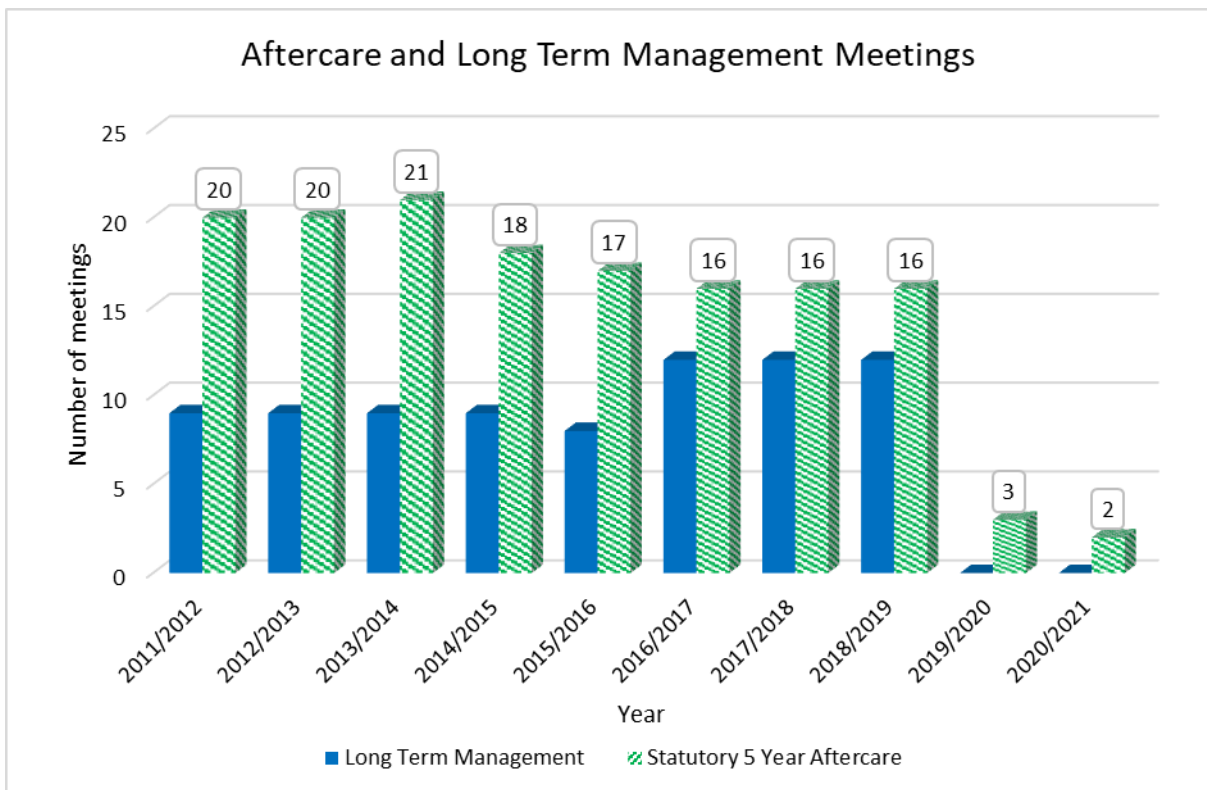


Figure 7. Aftercare and long-term management meetings