

Norfolk County Council

Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Monitoring Report 2012-2013 2013-2014

- 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 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. The publication of this MR is a consolidation of two reporting periods and covers the two year period from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014.

This publication contains information on actions taken by the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority during the periods covered by the MR, 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 MR will also report on the effectiveness of consultations undertaken during the reporting period.

The MR 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 MR. This section includes information on monitoring, inspections, liaison meetings, enforcement action and aftercare programmes undertaken by Norfolk County Council.

The MR has the following main sections:

- Review of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS): April 2012 – March 2014 (although reporting on the timetable is as up-to-date as possible).
- Policy Performance: April 2012 – March 2013 and April 2013 - March 2014, including a review of policy implementation.
- Monitoring and enforcement (April 2012 - March 2014)
- Minerals data is reported in the Local Aggregate and Silica Sand Assessment (separate document)
- Waste management data will be reported in a separate Waste Data monitoring report

2.0 Review of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

2.1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

The MWDS (updated on 1 June 2013) 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 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. A full review of the Core Strategy will be undertaken five years after adoption of the document and the timetable for this review is included in the MWDS.

Table 1 below only details the progress of the Site Specific Allocations DPDs.

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

The Minerals SSA DPD and the Waste SSA DPD were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State in December 2012. The hearing sessions for the examination of the Minerals SSA DPD and the Waste SSA DPD took place from 26-28 March 2013 and from 9-11 April 2013. In response to issues raised from representors and during the examination hearings, a representations period on Main Modifications to the Minerals SSA DPD and on Additional Modifications to both the Minerals and Waste SSA DPDs took place from 15 May to 26 June 2013.

The Planning Inspector's reports conclude that both the Minerals and the Waste Site Specific Allocations Local Plans are sound, legally compliant and as such provide an appropriate basis for the planning of the County over the next 13 years. **The Minerals Site Specific Allocations and the Waste Site Specific Allocations documents were adopted at a full County Council meeting on 28 October 2013.**

A full review of both the Minerals and the Waste Site Specific Allocations Local Plans will be undertaken five years after adoption of the documents. However, Norfolk County Council has agreed to an early review of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations Local plan in recognition of an under allocation of silica sand extraction sites. The timetable for the silica sand single issue review is contained in the MWDS and the first public consultation on this review is planned to take place in 2015.

No changes are currently required to the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

2.2 Consultation Participation and Response

Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs

In this two year reporting period (April 2012 to March 2014) a Pre-Submission representations period took place on the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs (for eight weeks from 4 May to 29 June 2012) for representations of soundness and legal compliance to be made on the documents (Regulation 19 and 20 stages). A summary of the responses to this consultation was provided in the 2012 Annual Monitoring Report and therefore will not be repeated here.

Due to responses received by Natural England regarding the suitability of a particular minerals site in West Norfolk and the need to include a policy on 'the presumption in favour of sustainable development' a formal representations period on Proposed Focused Changes to both the Minerals and Waste SSA DPDs took place from 1 October to 12 November 2012. The representations period was for representations of soundness and legal compliance to be made on the proposed modifications (Regulation 19 and 20 stages). A total of 25 people /organisations responded to this representations period, making 49 representations. 25 of the respondents made representations on the Minerals SSA DPD and 5 of the respondents made representations on the Waste SSA DPD.

The table below summarises the number of responses received to this representations period on the Focused Changes to the Site Specific Allocations DPDs. The contents of the responses were recorded separately in a Statement of Consultation and Representations Feedback Report for this representations period, which were published in November 2012.

Responses received to Proposed Focused Changes representations period in 2012 on the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs

	Focused Changes total	Comments on whole document	Mineral Site Specific Allocations DPD	Waste SSA DPD – inclusion of policy SD1
Total respondents	25	6	20	5
Objectors	5	0	5	0
Representations in support	8	0	7	1
Representations objecting	10	0	10	0
Representations commenting	31	6	21	4
Total representations	49	6	38	5

Since March 2013 a representations period has taken place on Main Modifications to the Minerals SSA DPD and on Additional Modifications to both the Site Specific Allocations DPDs. The modifications were published on 15 May 2013 for six weeks (until 26 June 2013) for representations of soundness and legal compliance to be made on the modifications. A total of 24 people/organisations responded to this representations period, making 24 representations. 18 of the respondents made representations on the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD and 6 of the respondents made representations on the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD.

The table overleaf summarises the number of responses received to this representations period on the Modifications to the Site Specific Allocations DPDs. The contents of the responses were recorded separately in a Statement of Consultation and Representations Feedback Report which were published in July 2013.

Responses received to Main and Additional Modifications representations period in 2013 on the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations DPDs

	Mineral SSA DPD – Main Modifications	Minerals SSA DPD Additional Modifications	Waste SSA DPD - Additional modifications	Total
Total respondents	12	6	6	24
Objectors	4	0	1	5
Representations in support	4	3	4	11
Representations objecting	4	0	1	5
Representations commenting	3	3	1	7
Total representations	12	6	6	24

As stated in section 2.1, the Planning Inspector's reports conclude that both the Minerals and the Waste Site Specific Allocations Local Plans are sound, legally compliant and as such provide an appropriate basis for the planning of the County over the next 13 years. The documents were adopted at a full County Council meeting on 28 October 2013.

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 2012/13 and 2013/14 are therefore provided below.

During 2012/13 financial year

In February 2013, in response to the Inspector's Matters and Issues questions regarding the Minerals Site Specific Allocations Plan and the Waste Site Specific Allocations Plan, details were provided regarding how Norfolk County Council, as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority had fulfilled the Duty to Cooperate in the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Plans. With particular reference to the reporting year of 2012/13, the relevant information on the Duty to Co-operate is as follows:

The council has been inclusive throughout the plan making process, engaging and co-operating with neighbouring authorities, undertaking a series of public consultation exercises and working closely with key stakeholders. The council considers this process of engagement to be on-going. In 2012/13 both the Pre-submission version of the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Plans and Focused Changes to these documents were published for representations to be made. The council has also 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

Co-operation has taken place with Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) further afield in respect of silica sand. When Norfolk County Council decided that it was not appropriate to allocate site MIN 41 and therefore the silica sand need over the Plan period (in Policy CS1 of the Core Strategy) would not be met in the Minerals Site Specific Allocations document, the other MPA's in England with silica sand resources were consulted.

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

Within Norfolk, a Norfolk Strategic Services Coordinating Group was established in 2008, comprising quarterly meetings with the Norfolk district level authorities, the Highways Agency, Environment Agency, Anglian Water, UK Power Networks, Norfolk Fire Service, NHS and representatives of Norfolk's Children's and Community Services, Library and Information Service, and the County Council as a Highway Authority and a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority.

In addition, meetings of a Norfolk Strategic Planning Group take place on a monthly basis, involving officer representatives from the County Council, the Norfolk District/Borough Councils, Norwich City Council, and the Broads Authority, 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. In addition to this

group, meetings are held between the County Council and individual Districts to discuss strategic planning issues including minerals and waste, and to liaise over the planning and provision of services by the County Council.

The Planning Inspector's reports on the examinations into Norfolk County Council Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Plans state:
"I find that the County Council has been inclusive throughout the plan making process, engaging and co-operating with neighbouring authorities, undertaking a series of public consultation exercises and working closely with key stakeholders. The process has continued through the examination. I conclude that the County Council has worked collaboratively with other authorities and bodies and has co-operated effectively through a continuous period of engagement. The County Council has fulfilled the duty to co-operate with regard to the Norfolk County Council Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Local Plans."

During 2013/14 financial year

The Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Local Plans were adopted in October 2013. Therefore, during the 2013/14 financial year, no consultations were undertaken on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. However, co-operation with other relevant planning authorities continued through participation in:

- Norfolk Strategic Services Co-ordinating Group
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Group
- 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

In addition, a quarterly Norfolk Strategic Planning Member Forum held its first meeting in October 2013. The purpose of the forum is for members to discuss the strategic issues that are planning related and affect all or the majority of local planning authorities and others affected by the Localism Act's 'Duty to Cooperate'. The forum will discuss the implications of these issues for plan-making, or other activities that contribute towards plan-making under the duty (such as evidence base studies) and work to achieve a common understanding or approach to that issue. The Forum meets on a quarterly cycle, with additional meetings to discuss single issues arranged on an ad-hoc basis.

The objectives of the Norfolk Strategic Planning Member Forum (as agreed in January 2014) are:

1. To discuss strategic planning issues that affect local planning authorities
2. to understand the viewpoints of other authorities
3. to consider and comment upon relevant supporting evidence base to support local plans (as appropriate)
4. to consider the need for joint or coordinated working on particular topics or evidence

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 and Cheshire West and Chester Council.

3.0 Policy Performance 2012-2013

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 70 planning applications for minerals and waste development determined between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013. All but three applications were approved. The policies referred to in the reasons for approval or refusals 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	Refusal
CS1	Minerals Extraction	9	-
CS2	Locations for Mineral Extraction	7	-
CS3	Waste Management Capacity	9	-
CS4	New Waste Management Capacity	4	
CS5	Location of Waste Management Facilities	16	
CS6	Waste Management Considerations	36	
CS7	Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Waste Transfer Stations	12	
CS8	Residual Waste Treatment	0	-
CS9	Inert Waste Landfill	2	-
CS10	Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Landfill	0	-
CS11	Waste Water and Sewage Facilities	7	-
CS12	Whitlingham Waste Water Treatment Works	3	-
CS13	Climate Change and Renewable Energy	13	-
CS14	Environmental Protection	46	2
CS15	Transport	31	1
CS16	Safeguarding Sites	8	-
CS17	Secondary and Recycled	5	-

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used	
		Approval	Refusal
	Aggregates		
DM1	Nature Conservation	32	2
DM2	Core River Valleys	3	1
DM3	Groundwater and Surface Water	37	-
DM4	Flood Risk	26	-
DM5	Borrow Pits and Water Reservoirs	1	-
DM6	Household Waste Recycling Centres	2	-
DM7	Safeguarding Aerodromes	7	-
DM8	Design Local Landscape and Townscape Character	53	2
DM9	Archaeological Sites	8	-
DM10	Transport	37	1
DM11	Sustainable Development	8	-
DM12	Amenity	67	3
DM13	Air Quality	13	-
DM14	Progressive Working, Restoration and Afteruse	29	-
DM15	Cumulative Impacts	15	-
DM16	Soils	6	-

3.2 Refused Applications

Three planning applications were refused approval due to non compliance with policy in the period between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013. These were:

Location/ Planning App. Ref.	Proposal	Policies used in grounds for refusal	
Haddiscoe C/7/2011/7020	Extraction, Processing, Bagging and Sale of Sand and Gravel with Concrete Batching and erection of solar panels within plant site void.	DM2 DM8 DM12	Core River Valleys Design Local Landscape and Townscape Character Amenity
Gt Hockham C/3/2012/3022	Thermophilic Anaerobic Digestion Plant comprising underground digestion tanks and feed mixer tank, electric sub-station and transformer, CHP unit, Biogas scrubber and surface mounted hopper.	CS14 DM1 DM8 DM12	Environment Protection Nature Conservation Design Local Landscape and Townscape Character Amenity
Blo'Norton C/3/2012/3021	Thermophilic Digestion Plant comprising underground anaerobic digestion tanks and feed mixer tank, electric transformer, electric sub-station, CHP unit, BioGas scrubber and surface mounted hopper.	CS14 CS15 DM1 DM10 DM12	Environment Protection Transport Nature Conservation Transport Amenity

Haddiscoe:

Earsham Gravels Ltd. Manor Farm, Land off B1136, Loddon Road, Haddiscoe, Norwich. NR14 6PN. Extraction, Processing, Bagging and Sale of Sand and Gravel with Concrete Batching and erection of solar panels within plant site void.

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

1. The landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development, including the construction of artificial bunds and land-raised areas would be detrimental to the appearance and rural character of the area and Core River Valley. This is contrary to Policies DM2 and DM8 of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026, Policy 2 of the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk and paragraph 144 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

2. The proposed quarry would be harmful to the setting of St. Mary's Church due to the landscape impacts from the construction of artificial bunds and land-raised areas. This is contrary to Policy DM8 of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, Policy 2 of the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk and paragraph 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
3. The proposed development would adversely affect the amenities of nearby residents due to the increased noise, dust and traffic that would arise from the proposed quarry. This is contrary to Policy DM12 of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026 and paragraph 144 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Great Hockham:

Michael Beard. West Farm, Vicarage Road, Great Hockham, Thetford, IP24 1PE. Thermophilic Anaerobic Digestion Plant comprising underground digestion tanks and feed mixer tank, electric sub-station and transformer, CHP unit, Biogas scrubber and surface mounted hopper.

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

1. The proposal fails to provide the necessary noise attenuation measures within the site boundary of the planning application. If the application was approved, the County Planning Authority would be unable to secure the implementation of these measures and would have no control over their maintenance and retention. The proposal therefore fails to ensure the residential amenity of neighbouring occupiers would be safeguarded, contrary to the requirements of Policies CS14 and DM12 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, and Policy DC1 of the Breckland Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD 2001-2026.
2. The application provides insufficient information regarding drainage arrangements and pollution prevention measures to demonstrate that the development would not cause pollution of the environment. Such drainage arrangements and pollution prevention measures may in themselves constitute development or raise planning issues. The proposal is therefore contrary to the requirements of Policies CS14 and DM1 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026 and Policies CP9 and CP10 of the Breckland Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD 2001-2026.
3. The application contains insufficient information in relation to the impact on existing trees and hedgerows, particularly those along the northern

boundary which assist in screening the site from the surrounding open countryside. No information has been submitted in relation to any additional landscaping that may be necessary and the plans as submitted do not allow for a full assessment of the visual impacts of the proposal. The proposal is therefore contrary to the requirements of Policies CS14 and DM8 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, and Policy DC16 of the Breckland Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD 2001-2026.

Blo Norton

Michael Beard. Willow Farm, Clay Hall Lane, Blo'Norton, Diss, IP22 2HZ. Thermophilic Digestion Plant comprising underground anaerobic digestion tanks and feed mixer tank, electric transformer, electric sub-station, CHP unit, BioGas scrubber and surface mounted hopper.

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

1. The proposal fails to provide the necessary noise attenuation measures within the site boundary of the planning application. If the application was approved, the County Planning Authority would be unable to secure the implementation of these measures and would have no control over their maintenance and retention. The proposal therefore fails to ensure the residential amenity of neighbouring occupiers would be safeguarded, contrary to the requirements of Policies CS14 and DM12 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, and Policy DC1 of the Breckland Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD 2001-2026.
2. The application provides insufficient information regarding drainage arrangements and pollution prevention measures to demonstrate that the development would not cause pollution of the environment. Such drainage arrangements and pollution prevention measures may in themselves constitute development or raise planning issues. The proposal is therefore contrary to the requirements of Policies CS14 and DM1 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026 and Policies CP9 and CP10 of the Breckland Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD 2001-2026.
3. The application provides unclear information in relation to the vehicle movements that would be generated as a result of the proposed development, and therefore a proper assessment of the highway impact is not possible. This is contrary to the requirements of Policies CS15 and DM10 of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026.

3.3 Appeals

No appeals were determined in the period between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013.

3.4 Applications Approved Contrary to Policy

One planning application was granted approval contrary to policy in the period between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013. However, this application was considered to be contrary to a district council policy, not a County Council policy.

C/7/2011/7013 - Anglian Water - Whitlingham Wastewater Treatment Works, Kirby Road, Kirby Bedon, Norwich. NR14 8TZ

The proposal was for 1) Retention of an existing 28,000 square metre concrete pad including retaining walls (retrospective); 2) Construction of a 517m drainage pipeline from the concrete pad to the main treatment works (part retrospective); 3) Use of the concrete pad for green waste co-composting and phytoconditioning in addition to its existing established use for sludge cake storage - Amended Route of drainage pipeline

The proposal was considered to be a departure from policy in the South Norfolk Local Plan because it lies outside the defined development limit in this Plan. However, the NMWLDF Core Strategy Policies CS5: *General location of waste management facilities* and CS7: *Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Waste Transfer Stations* give provision for waste management activities, including composting, to take place in the open countryside.

4. Policy Implementation 2013-2014

4.1 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 56 planning applications for minerals and waste development determined between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014. All but two applications were approved. The policies referred to in the reasons for approval or refusals 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	Refusal
CS1	Minerals Extraction	4	-
CS2	Locations for Mineral Extraction	5	-
CS3	Waste Management Capacity	25	-
CS4	New Waste Management Capacity	13	-
CS5	Location of Waste Management Facilities	19	1
CS6	Waste Management Considerations	43	2
CS7	Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Waste Transfer Stations	17	-
CS8	Residual Waste Treatment	-	-
CS9	Inert Waste Landfill	-	-
CS10	Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Landfill	-	-
CS11	Waste Water and Sewage Facilities	6	-
CS12	Whitlingham Waste Water Treatment Works	1	-
CS13	Climate Change and Renewable Energy	22	-
CS14	Environmental Protection	52	-
CS15	Transport	49	1
CS16	Safeguarding Sites	7	-
CS17	Secondary and Recycled	8	-

Policy Number	Policy Description	Number of Times Used	
		Approval	Refusal
	Aggregates		
DM1	Nature Conservation	43	-
DM2	Core River Valleys	4	-
DM3	Groundwater and Surface Water	41	-
DM4	Flood Risk	29	-
DM5	Borrow Pits and Water Reservoirs		-
DM6	Household Waste Recycling Centres		-
DM7	Safeguarding Aerodromes	6	-
DM8	Design Local Landscape and Townscape Character	51	-
DM9	Archaeological Sites	7	-
DM10	Transport	49	1
DM11	Sustainable Development	22	-
DM12	Amenity	52	1
DM13	Air Quality	25	1
DM14	Progressive Working, Restoration and Afteruse	9	-
DM15	Cumulative Impacts	19	-
DM16	Soils	5	1

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.

No planning permissions were granted on the waste site specific allocations in 2013/14.

Planning permission was granted for one of the minerals site specific allocations in 2013/14. In accordance with Policy MIN 118, planning permission was granted for the extraction of 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from land at Hall Farm, Wymondham.

4.2 Refused Applications

Two planning applications were refused approval due to non compliance with policy in the period between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014. These were:

Location/ Planning App. Ref.	Proposal	Policies used in grounds for refusal	
King's Lynn C/2/2013/2003	Construction of a Sludge Transfer Scheme in the vicinity of King's Lynn Wastewater Treatment Works comprising the following components: Erection of a Sludge Cake Reception Centre at King's Lynn Wastewater Treatment Works; Construction of a Liquid Sludge Import Centre (to include new access from Clenchwarton Road); Construction of a Sludge Transfer Pipeline	CS6 DM16	General Waste Management Considerations Soils
Grimston C/2/2012/2022	Retrospective planning permission for portacabin, two additional incinerators and replacement of previously approved incinerator cremator (only one incinerator to be used at any given time in line with DEFRA regulations), and the installation of a small section of roof covering over two incinerator cremators. Application for the removal of condition 4, and variation of conditions 5 (to increase throughput to 500 tonnes of waste carcasses per annum), condition 8 (site layout) and condition 10 (storage of waste) of planning permission ref. C/2/1999/2013 to regularise the business activities to include the cremation of equine/pet cremation in addition to knackerage.	CS5 CS6 CS15 DM10 DM12 DM13	General Location of Waste Management Facilities General Waste Management Considerations Transport Transport Amenity Air Quality

King's Lynn:

Anglian Water Services, Clockcase Road, Clenchwarton, King's Lynn, PE34 4BZ

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

1. The application proposes waste development (namely the sludge import centre) in open countryside. The proposed site for this element of the development is contrary to Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Policy CS6: *General waste management considerations* which requires waste sites to be developed on the following types of land:
 - a) land already in waste management use;
 - b) existing industrial/employment land or land identified for these uses in a Local Plan or Development Plan document;
 - c) other previously developed land; and,
 - d) contaminated or derelict land.The proposed site does not fulfil any of these criteria and there are not sufficient material considerations to justify a departure from this policy.
2. King's Lynn and West Norfolk Core Strategy Policy CS06: *Development in Rural Areas* states that the development of greenfield sites will be resisted unless essential for agricultural or forestry needs. The proposal would represent an encroachment onto greenfield land and does not meet either of these requirements. It is therefore contrary to this policy. It is not felt that there are material considerations to justify a departure from this policy.
3. The application proposes permanent development on, and the irreversible loss of, 1.5 hectares of Grade 1 agricultural land. Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Policy DM16: *Soils* requires that development proposals affecting this type of land will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it is demonstrated that there are no alternative locations for the development. It is not considered that this is exceptional circumstances and the proposal is contrary to this policy.

Grimston:

Anglia Fallen Stock Co, The Old Knackery, Baxters Yard, Cliff-En-Howe Road, Pott Row, Grimston King's Lynn PE32 1BY.

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

1. The unclassified public highway, Cliff-En-Howe Road, serving the site is considered to be inadequate to serve the development proposed, by reason of its restricted width / lack of passing provision / substandard

construction. The proposal, if permitted, would be likely to give rise to conditions detrimental to highway safety contrary to policies CS15: *Transport* and DM10: *Transport* of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, policy CS11: *Transport* of the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Core Strategy, Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, and paragraph 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

2. The application site has a long history of knackery however the applicant now seeks to regularise the import and incineration of carcasses/dead animals on a commercial basis including pet cremation, which is a new use. Development plan policy requires proposals in locations that are less well related to the major centres of population (such as this) to demonstrate that they are well related to the major road network, or take advantage of cross border opportunities, or enable the re-use of brownfield sites unsuitable for other uses. This site does not satisfy any of these requirements and is therefore not considered to be in a suitable or sustainable location for such a use. Whilst the site is on land already in waste management use, the applicant has not been able to demonstrate that the development would not cause unacceptable environmental impacts. The proposal is therefore contrary to policies CS5: *General location of waste management facilities* and CS6: *General waste management considerations* of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026.
3. The application documentation has failed to demonstrate that the emissions from the incinerators would not impact significantly or breach air quality standards. In addition, the application has failed to provide a method statement on how the incineration equipment will be loaded and operated and what safeguards are in place to ensure that equipment operates without causing any significant smoke or odour emissions that may breach relevant air quality standards. As a result, the County Planning Authority considers that there is insufficient information to demonstrate that there would not be an adverse impact on the amenities of the neighbouring properties and thus the proposal is not considered to be in accordance with policies DM12: *Amenity* and DM13: *Air Quality* of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, Policy CS06: *Rural Areas* of the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Core Strategy, Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, and paragraphs 109 and 120 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
4. The application documentation has failed to provide sufficient information with regards to odour, noise and general management of the site to ensure that operation of the site would not have an unacceptable impact on local amenity. As a result the proposal is not considered to be in accordance with policy DM12: *Amenity* of the Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD 2010-2026, Policy CS06: *Rural Areas* of the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough

Council Core Strategy, Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, and paragraphs 109 and 120 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.3 Appeals

No appeals were determined in the period between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014.

4.4 Applications Approved Contrary to Policy

The following planning applications were granted approval contrary to policy in the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:

C/5/2013/5002 – Mr N Miles – Rossfield, Reepham Road, Horsford, Norwich, NR10 3AL

The proposal was for the construction of a building to cover waste management operation; expansion of existing site for the installation of 3 no. portacabins for administration purposes, formation of new access road with weighbridge, and 3 metre high bund.

The proposal was considered to be a departure from the Broadland District Council Local Plan because the application site is outside of the development limits identified within the Local Plan. However, the site benefits from a certificate of lawfulness for waste operations so the application is not considered to be a departure from the policies of the development plan.

C/7/2012/7027 – Longwater Gravel Co Ltd - Land adjacent to Longwater Construction, William Frost Way, Costessey, Norwich, NR5 0JS

The proposal was a retrospective application to continue the importation and recycling of inert waste materials as an extension to the Waste Recycling Facility

The proposal was considered to be 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 it is located outside the defined development limit in the South Norfolk Local Plan in an area designated as a Strategic Gap and as the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone. 'Inappropriate development' in these areas is defined as meaning buildings. The application does not provide for the construction of any buildings.

Whilst the application site lies outside the defined development limit in the South Norfolk Local Plan the site forms the eastern part of an area of land with the benefit of planning permission for development in Use Classes B2 and B8 which has commenced. Therefore the principal of the use of the whole site for

employment purposes has been established and the principal of the development on the site is therefore considered acceptable.

C/7/2013/7024 – Mr J Herring - Briar Lane, Heckingham, Hales NR14 6SY

The proposal was for the construction of a community composting scheme on existing farmland, including new vehicular access.

The proposal was considered to be a departure from Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy policy CS6: *General waste management considerations* because the proposed composting site is the corner of an agricultural field. However, the proposal is for a small scale community composting facility and the community benefit and low impact of the scheme is a material consideration which justifies the development in the countryside in this instance.

5. 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 2014.

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
Ensure steady and adequate provision of primary, and increasingly recycling and secondary minerals to meet requirements	CS1	Landbank for sand and gravel	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Local Aggregate and Silica Sand Assessment
		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)		
	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)	No major applications approved on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the face of sustained objections on mineral safeguarding grounds. A significant number of planning

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
		Proposed additional indicator of: Number of Neighbourhood Plans containing policies relating to mineral safeguarding.	<p>permissions for major housing contain conditions to require mineral assessment and prior extraction and reuse. Examples are Lodge Farm Costessey, Grove Lane Holt, and the Thetford Sustainable Urban Extension.</p> <p>Three Neighbourhood Plans in force in Norfolk by the end of 2014 – Cringleford, Strumpshaw and Sprowston. All three NPs have addressed mineral safeguarding, and contain policies where appropriate.</p>
	CS17	Number of district council LDFs containing a policy in accordance with CS17	<p>The Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011. The following Norfolk Local Planning Authorities had adopted their Core Strategies before September 2011: North Norfolk, Breckland, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Norwich, Broadland, South Norfolk and the Broads Authority,</p> <p>North Norfolk and Breckland had adopted their Development Management Policies prior to September 2011 and the Broads Authority adopted their DM policies in November 2011.</p> <p>At the end of 2014 Great Yarmouth had not adopted a Core Strategy or Development Management Policies.</p> <p>At the end of 2014 Broadland, South Norfolk and King's Lynn and West Norfolk had not adopted Development Management Policies.</p> <p>Therefore only Norwich City's DM policies have been adopted since the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Dec 2014). This document does not contain a policy in accordance with CS17.</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
Increase the proportion of waste recycling, composting and energy recovery	CS4 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10 CS13 CS17 DM11	New waste management capacity	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Waste Data Monitoring Report
		% 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	
Minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill	CS4 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10	% of local authority collected municipal waste landfilled	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Waste Data Monitoring Report
		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)	
Ensure mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities takes place as close as reasonably possible to where these resources are used, and then waste is treated as close as reasonably possible to where it is generated	CS2 CS5 CS9 CS10	Location of allocation sites and distance from main settlements and market towns	<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>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</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
		<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</p> <p>[This indicator has been monitored for planning permissions granted for new sites, not for changes to existing sites]</p>	<p>these sites are still in accordance with Policy CS2.</p> <p>Minerals applications 2012/13 – two permissions for extraction. Both sites located in accordance with policy CS2.</p> <p>Minerals applications 2013/14 – two permissions for extraction. One site is located in accordance with policy CS2. One site at Kirby Cane is not located within the distances to settlements specified by policy CS2; however this site was an existing mineral working with a time limited planning permission which had lapsed.</p> <p>Waste applications 2012/13 – four new waste management facilities. Three sites are located within the distances to a relevant settlement specified by policy CS5. One small site at Bradenham is located over 5 miles from both Dereham and Swaffham.</p> <p>Waste applications 2013/14 – seven new waste management facilities. All located in accordance with policy CS5.</p>
Increase the use and availability of sustainable transport in accessing waste and/or minerals facilities	CS15 DM10	<p>Number of minerals and waste planning applications approved to utilise transport methods via road, rail or water</p> <p>[This indicator has been monitored for planning permissions granted for new sites, not for changes to existing sites]</p>	<p>Minerals applications 2012/13 Two permissions for extraction. Transport by road</p> <p>Minerals applications 2013/14 – two permissions for extraction. Transport by road.</p> <p>Waste applications 2012/13 – all permissions use road transport.</p> <p>Waste applications 2013/14 – all permissions use road transport.</p>
Mitigate the adverse traffic impacts of mineral extraction and associated	CS15 DM10	<p>Number of reported accidents involving HGVs</p> <p>[This indicator is monitored in relation to all accidents in</p>	<p>2012/13 – 49 accidents of which 3 were fatal and 9 serious.</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
development and waste management facilities		Norfolk]	2013/14 – 65 accidents of which 4 were fatal and 16 serious
		Number of minerals or waste planning applications granted that involve highway infrastructure upgrades/improvements	Minerals 2012/13 – two permissions for extraction. None include direct access to corridors of movement. None required highway infrastructure upgrades or improvements.
		Number of mineral or waste planning applications granted that include direct access to corridors of movement	Minerals 2013/14– two permissions for extraction. None include direct access to corridors of movement. None required highway infrastructure upgrades or improvements.
		[Movement corridors appeared in the former East of England Plan relating to principal trunk roads such as the A11/A47/A10. The NCC Local Transport Plan refers to transport corridors, specifically the A11 corridor, A10 corridor, A47 corridor. The term 'corridor of movement' used in this monitoring indicator shares the same definition as the above document to refer to principal trunk roads.]	Waste 2012/13 – four new waste management facilities. None include direct access to corridors of movement. None required highway infrastructure upgrades or improvements.
		[The original indicator has been split into two to improve the clarity of what is being reported]	Waste 2013/14 - seven new waste management facilities. None include direct access to corridors of movement. None required highway infrastructure upgrades or improvements. One new package sewage treatment works included the provision of two passing bays on the highway.
		Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic	2012/13 – 1 complaint 2013/14 – 3 complaints
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	DM1 CS14 DM2 DM8	Number of minerals and waste sites within 5km of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	33 safeguarded mineral sites 30 safeguarded waste sites 33 safeguarded WWTWs
		Number of minerals and waste sites within 5km of a Special Protection Area (SPA)	16 safeguarded mineral sites 21 safeguarded waste sites 21 WWTWs
		Number of minerals and waste sites within 5km of a Ramsar site	14 safeguarded mineral sites 15 safeguarded waste sites 17 WWTWs
		Number of minerals and waste sites within 2km of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	38 safeguarded mineral sites 31 safeguarded waste sites 28 WWTWs
		Number of minerals and waste sites within 2km of a National	1 safeguarded waste site 8 WWTWs

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance	
cultural heritage		Nature Reserve (NNR)		
		Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to a Local nature Reserve	1 safeguarded waste site 2 WWTWs	
		Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to a County Wildlife Site	22 safeguarded mineral sites 10 safeguarded waste sites 19 WWTWs	
		Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to a RIGS	1 safeguarded mineral site	
		Number of minerals and waste sites within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	2 safeguarded mineral sites 6 WWTWs	
		Number of minerals and waste sites within the Heritage Coast	Nil	
		Number of minerals and waste sites within the Broads Authority Executive Area	1 safeguarded mineral site 2 safeguarded waste site 4 WWTWs	
		Number of minerals and waste sites within a Core River Valley	11 safeguarded mineral sites 6 safeguarded waste sites 12 WWTWs	
		Number of minerals and waste planning applications refused on grounds of design or landscape	2 applications refused in 2012/13 (see section 4.3 for details) 0 applications refused on these grounds in 2013/14	
		Number of minerals and waste sites in or adjacent to a registered historic park or garden	Nil	
		Number of minerals and waste sites within or adjacent to Conservation Areas	4 safeguarded mineral sites 4 safeguarded waste sites 11 WWTWs	
		Number of minerals and waste sites adjacent to listed buildings	14 safeguarded mineral sites 4 safeguarded waste sites 11 WWTWs	
		DM9	Number of archaeological sites adversely affected by minerals extraction and associated development or waste management facilities	No archaeological sites were adversely affected by new planning permissions for minerals extraction and associated development or waste management facilities in 2012/13 or in 2013/14.
		DM14	Area of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat lost to, or created by, minerals extraction and associated development and waste management activities	Minerals 2012/13 – two permissions granted for mineral extraction. One site at Shropham will not lead to the loss or creation of any BAP habitat. One site at Horstead will not lead to the loss of BAP

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
		<p>[Amend indicator to refer to new permissions only and planned restoration]</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>habitat and will create an area of grassland and hedgerow improvement on restoration. Minerals 2013/14 – two permissions granted for mineral extraction. One site at Kirby Cane will not lead to the loss or creation of any BAP habitat. One site at Wymondham will lead to the loss of a field of semi-improved grassland and some hedgerow. However, on restoration there will be hedgerow creation and improvement and the creation of two ponds, grassland and a woodland edge to part of the site.</p> <p>Waste 2012/13 – four new waste management facilities. No BAP habitat will be lost or created.</p> <p>Waste 2013/14 – Seven new waste management facilities. No BAP habitat will be lost or created. One new package sewage treatment works included the removal of part of a hedgerow to form the site access and additional hedge and tree planting as part of site landscaping.</p>
	DM14	% of mineral workings covered by progressive restoration schemes	<p>Two permissions granted for mineral extraction in 2012/13; both with progressive restoration schemes.</p> <p>Two permissions granted for mineral extraction in 2013/14; One with a progressive restoration scheme, and one on a partially worked site which has a final restoration scheme.</p>
	DM11	<p>Number of applications demonstrating a good standard of design, use of sustainable materials and water efficient design</p> <p>[Amend indicator to refer to</p>	<p>Minerals 2012/13 - Policy DM11 was not applicable to the new mineral extraction sites permitted,</p> <p>Minerals 2013/14 – Policy DM11 was not applicable to the</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
		permissions instead of applications]	<p>new mineral extraction sites permitted,</p> <p>Waste 2012/13 – Policy DM11 was not considered to be applicable to three of the four new waste management facilities permitted. One facility was assessed as compliant with policy DM11.</p> <p>Waste 2013/14 – Policy DM11 was not applicable to the new waste management facilities permitted.</p> <p>It should be noted that most of the developments do not include new buildings and therefore Policy DM11 was not considered to apply to these applications.</p>
Minimise soil and water contamination and flood risk arising from minerals and waste activities	CS14 DM3 DM4 CS13	Number of minerals and waste sites within groundwater Source Protection Zone 1	4 safeguarded mineral sites 5 safeguarded waste sites 1 WWTW
		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 2012/13 policy DM3 was listed in the reasons for approval 37 times. In 2013/14 policy DM3 was listed in the reasons for approval 41 times.
		Number of minerals and waste planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds	No planning applications were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds.
Reduce methane and CO2 emissions from mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities Contribute to the renewables obligation and targets for renewable energy by	CS13 CS8 DM11	% of methane emissions from landfill sites escaping into the atmosphere	Performance against these indicators will be reported in the Waste Data Monitoring Report
		% 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	

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
increasing the proportion of energy recovery from waste		renewable energy	
		Number of minerals and waste operations securing at least 10% of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources	<p>Minerals 2012/13 – two permissions for extraction. Neither provides any on-site energy.</p> <p>Minerals 2013/14 – two permissions for extraction. Neither provides any on-site energy.</p> <p>Waste 2012/13 – four new waste management facilities. Three do not provide any on-site energy. One is located on a larger site which provides over 10% on-site energy by CHP of biogas at Whitlingham WWTW.</p> <p>Waste 2013/14 – seven new waste management facilities. Only one will produce on-site energy, from an anaerobic digestion process.</p>
Ensure that minerals and waste facilities and transportation do not lead to AQMAs and that emissions are reduced	CS15 DM13	Number of minerals and waste management sites within an AQMA	None
		<p>Number of AQMAs within Norfolk</p> <p>[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.]</p>	<p>Three – one in Norwich and two in King's Lynn which have all been declared for exceeding limits of nitrogen dioxide from traffic sources.</p> <p>The total area of all AQMAs in Norfolk is 282.3 hectares, the largest of which covers 274.6 hectares of Norwich City centre.</p>
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 CS16	Number of substantiated complaints about amenity impacts from minerals and waste activities	<p>2012/13 – 10 complaints</p> <p>2013/14 – 15 complaints</p>
		<p>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></p> <p>[Amend indicator to more accurately reflect Policy CS16</p>	<p>There were 20 non-minerals and waste planning applications on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in 2012/2013 where CS16 was relevant and the Mineral Planning Authority made a consultation response. No applications were granted contrary to policy CS16. There was one application where</p>

Objective	Relevant policies	Indicator	Performance
		as detailed above]	<p>appropriate prior extraction was deemed necessary; and this requirement was secured by planning condition.</p> <p>There were 15 non-minerals and waste planning applications on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in 2013/2014 where CS16 was relevant and the Mineral Planning Authority made a consultation response. Two applications are still to be determined and a further application is subject to appeal following refusal.</p> <p>One application (in Norwich City) located in proximity to a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site, was granted contrary to policy CS16. Of the 12 applications granted, there were five applications where a Minerals Management Plan and appropriate prior extraction were deemed necessary; and this requirement was secured by planning condition.</p>

5.1 Conclusion

The key findings from the Monitoring Report for 2012/13 are:

Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

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 was therefore necessary. The MWDS was updated on 1 June 2013. During the 2012/13 reporting period the following stages in the production of the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Plans took place: Pre-Submission representations period (Regulation 19), Submission (Regulation 22), Examination Hearing commencement (Regulation 24) and Adoption (Regulation 26). The Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Plans were adopted in October 2013, one month later than planned in the MWDS. No changes are required to the MWDS.

Policy Performance

Policy performance was satisfactory in the reporting period – no planning applications were approved contrary to the policies in the adopted Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD during 2012/13. No appeals were determined during 2012/13.

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

Policy CS2 – both permissions granted for mineral extraction are located in accordance with policy CS2.

Policy CS5 - four permissions were granted for new waste management facilities. One small site was not located in accordance with policy CS2.

Policy CS13 - two permissions were granted for mineral extraction. Neither provides any on-site energy. Permissions were granted for four new waste management facilities; three do not provide any on-site energy. One is located on a larger site which provides over 10% on-site energy by CHP of biogas at Whitlingham WWTW.

Policy CS16 - No major applications were approved on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the face of sustained objections on mineral safeguarding grounds.

The key findings from the Monitoring Report for 2013/14 are:

Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Following the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Site Specific Allocations Plans in October 2013, the MWDS did not contain any key milestones for the 2013/14 financial year. No changes are required to the MWDS.

Policy Performance

Policy performance was satisfactory in the reporting period – only one planning application, for a community composting facility, was approved contrary to a policy in the adopted Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD during 2013/14. No appeals were determined during 2013/14.

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

Policy CS2 - two permissions were granted for mineral extraction. One site at Kirby Cane is not located within the distances to settlements specified by policy CS2; however this site was an existing mineral working with a time limited planning permission which had lapsed.

Policy CS5 - seven permissions were granted for new waste management facilities and all sites were located in accordance with policy CS5.

Policy CS13 - two permissions were granted for mineral extraction, but neither provides any on-site energy. Permissions were granted for seven new waste management facilities; only one will produce on-site energy.

Policy CS16 - No major applications were approved on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the face of sustained objections on mineral safeguarding grounds. One application (in Norwich City), located in proximity to a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site, was granted planning permission contrary to policy CS16 and in spite of Norfolk County Council's objections to the proposal.

6. Monitoring and Enforcement

6.1 Summary

Annual monitoring report on the monitoring and enforcement progress of mineral and waste sites for the period from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014. As an overview of performance achieved to date:

Levels of complaints, including non-compliances noted by officers, received in the 12 months to 2012/2013 have reduced from the previous level, with 38 received/noted. Complaints/non-compliances received or observed by the Council in 2013/2014 have increased to 44. The increase is because monitoring officers' routine inspections have indicated an increased non-compliance with planning conditions which has resulted in formal enforcement action being taken.

Applications made to the Planning Department, including planning applications for permission, discharge of conditions, Lawful Use, received as a result of monitoring have remained at a high level with 65 out of a total 188 applications received in the 12 months to April 2013 and 70 out of a total of 194 received in the 12 months to April 2014. The chargeable inspection regime continues to operate successfully with inspections generating £56,589 in 2012/2013 and £57,351 in 2013/2014. This is expected to increase in the next 12 months.

All complaints/non-compliances brought to the attention of the Council have been actioned in 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.

Due to a number of sites completed and restored, the Site Liaison meetings serviced have been reduced from the previous 13 in 2012/2013 to 6 in 2013/2014.

Only 2 landfill sites are currently active and accepting non-hazardous waste, with five former sites restored satisfactorily. Surveys indicate a general compliance with agreed pre-settlement contour plans (Appendix 1).

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 2012/13 and 30 in 2013/2014. Long term management meetings have increased to 9 in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014, and this is largely due to the increased number of biodiversity initiatives promoted by the County Council.

During the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014 a number of enforcement notices were served comprising of one Temporary Stop Notice, three Enforcement Notices, five Breach of Condition Notices and thirteen Planning Contravention Notices. Two prosecution cases are currently ongoing.

6.2 Introduction

This is the latest of the annual briefing notes on progress with mineral and waste development sites monitoring. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, agreed as 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.

6.3 Site Monitoring Programme

The Council continues to be pro-active in dealing with planning problems on sites. The Council is continuing with a risk based approach to the monitoring of minerals, waste and Regulation 3 development (County Council developments, such as schools), 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 2a). The effective resources used to monitor active sites is reducing the number of complaints overall from year to year.

6.4 Inspections

During the 2 years to April 2014, over 800 inspections were carried out each year (see figure 2a).

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 has generated £56,589 to April 2013 and £57,351 to April 2014 (see figure 1). This is likely to increase in future years, with more sites coming on stream.

Levels of complaints received in the 12 months to 2012/2013 have reduced from the previous level, with 38 received and increased to 44 in 2013/2014. However, many of these complaints require a number of investigation actions to fully resolve matters. A number of actions also in relation to pre-existing complaints at Manor Farm, North Runcton and Strayground Lane, Wymondham continue to use disproportionate staff resources when responding with an appropriate response. (see figure 2b).

As referred to in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (S73A), it is not an offence to carry out development without first obtaining planning permission i.e. retrospective development. Where a planning application is invited, with the possibility of an appeal in the event of a refusal, then this, together with other planning considerations can significantly extend the time period required to satisfactorily resolve some complaints that have been received.

Income Generated from Chargeable Site Inspections

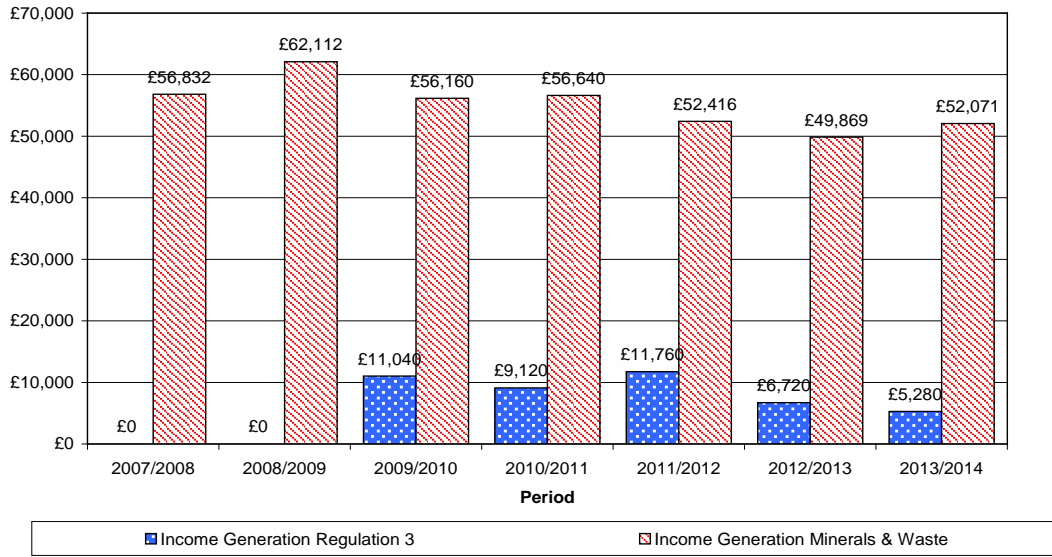


Figure 1

Site Inspections

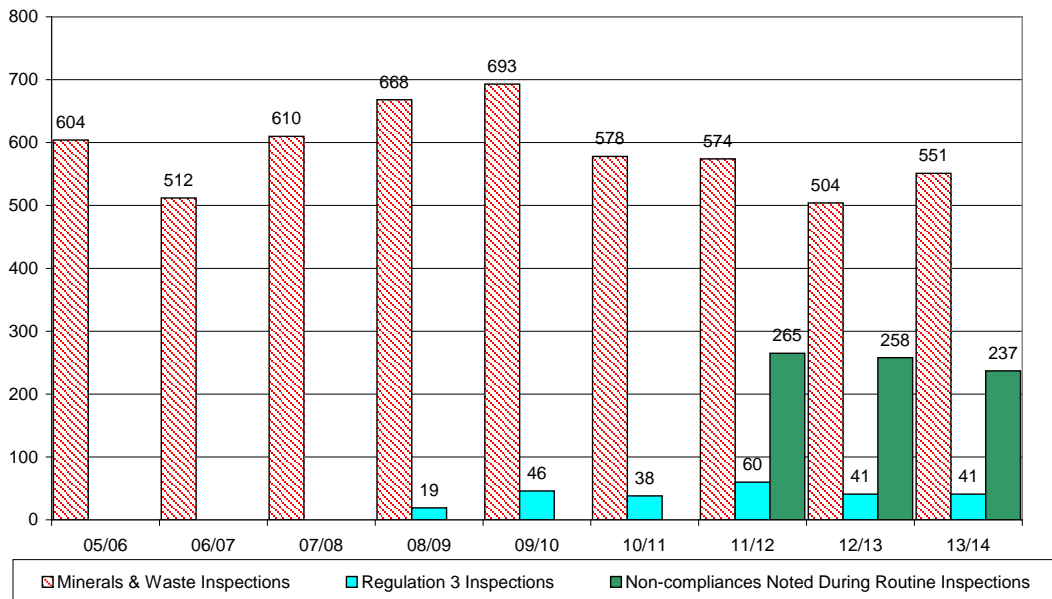


Figure 2a

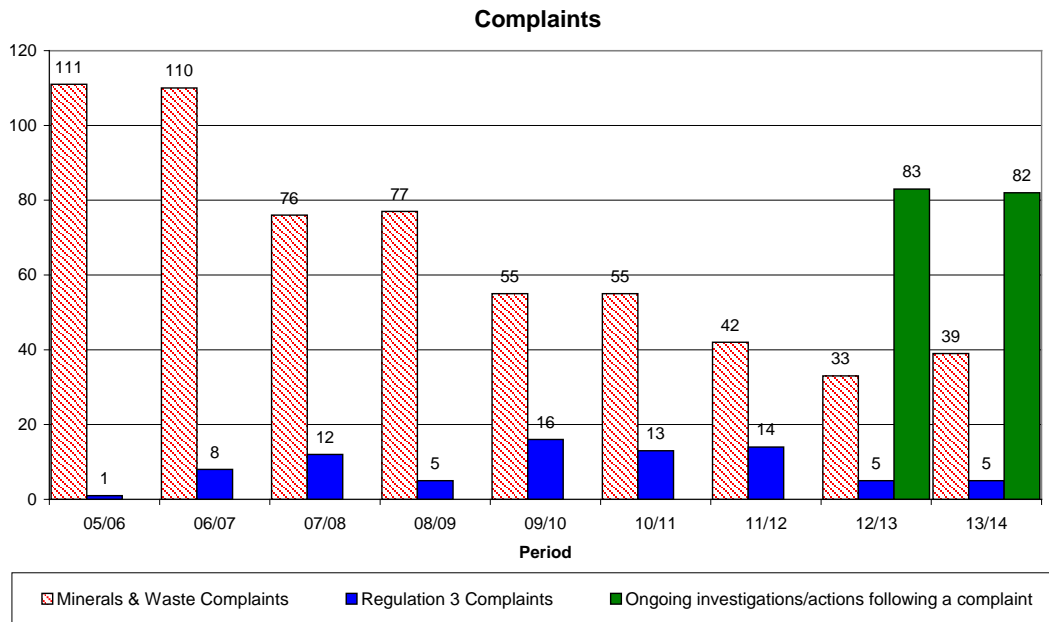


Figure 2b

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 applications made to the Planning Department, with 91 of the total 188 applications received (including applications for planning permission and discharge of planning conditions) through site monitoring in the year to April 2013 and 70 of the total of 194 received in the year to April 2014 (see figure 3).

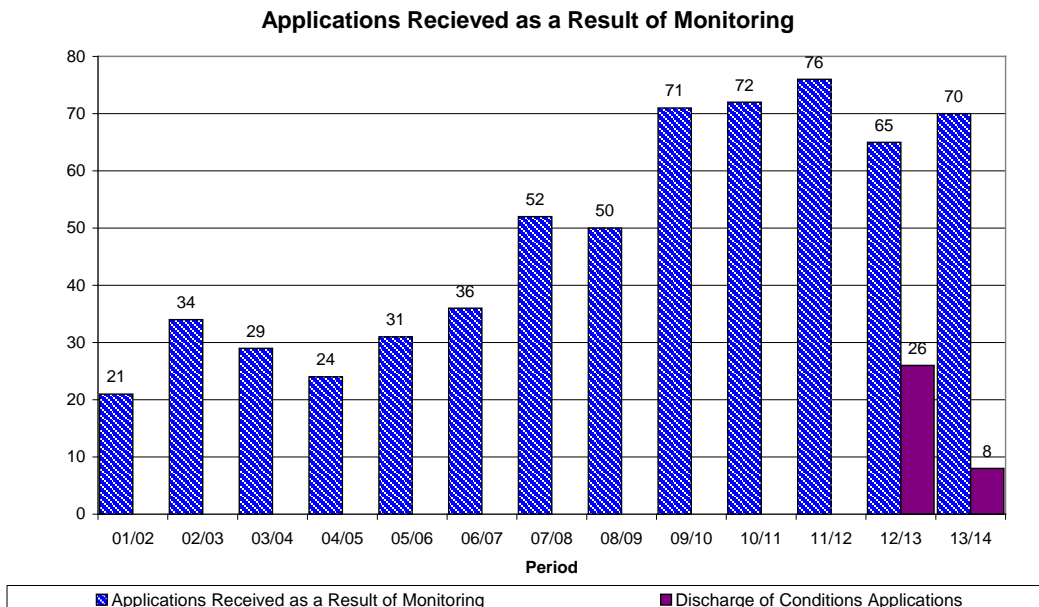


Figure 3

6.5 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. Progress would usually be reported annually in a separate report but as a number of the landfill sites are no longer accepting waste the information is enclosed in Appendix 1 attached to this report.

The NORSE Group have now completed the filling for the landfill site at Edgefield. The current aim to divert waste away from landfill (waste hierarchy) is presenting alternatives ways of waste treatment, including a Material Waste Recycling facility at Costesey and a green waste treatment centre at Marsham. The remaining 'closed' landfills at 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.

6.6 Targets

Complaints brought to the attention of the Council 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 2b above shows that complaints received 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 figures 2a and 2b.

It is acknowledged that fewer complaints, particularly in relation to minerals and waste sites allow for more resources for pro-active site monitoring. The monitoring team can now quantify matters that have been raised as a result of pro-active monitoring and this will continue in future updates. (see figure 2a).

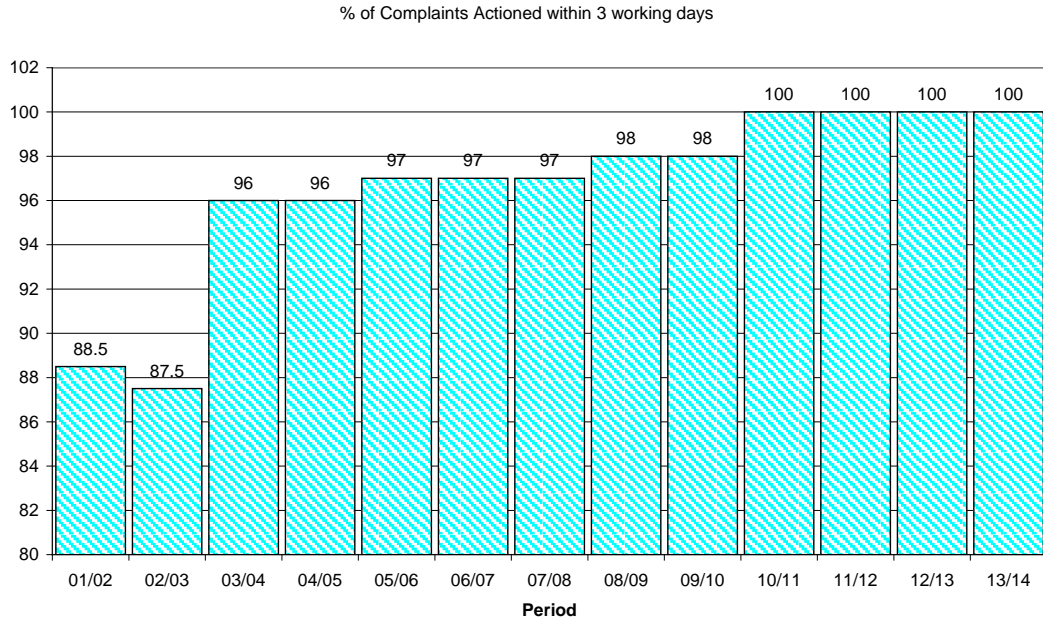


Figure 4

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 18 months the monitoring regime has sought to target those sites where there is a greater risk to the environment. The targeting of sites will help to maintain a regular but reduced site inspection regime.

6.7 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 are shown below, see figure 5. These currently number 6 and include, Leziate, Coxford, Aldeby Landfill, Tottenhill, Mangreen, and Stody. The number of site liaison meetings has reduced following the closure of a number of landfill and larger mineral working sites.

Liaison Meeting

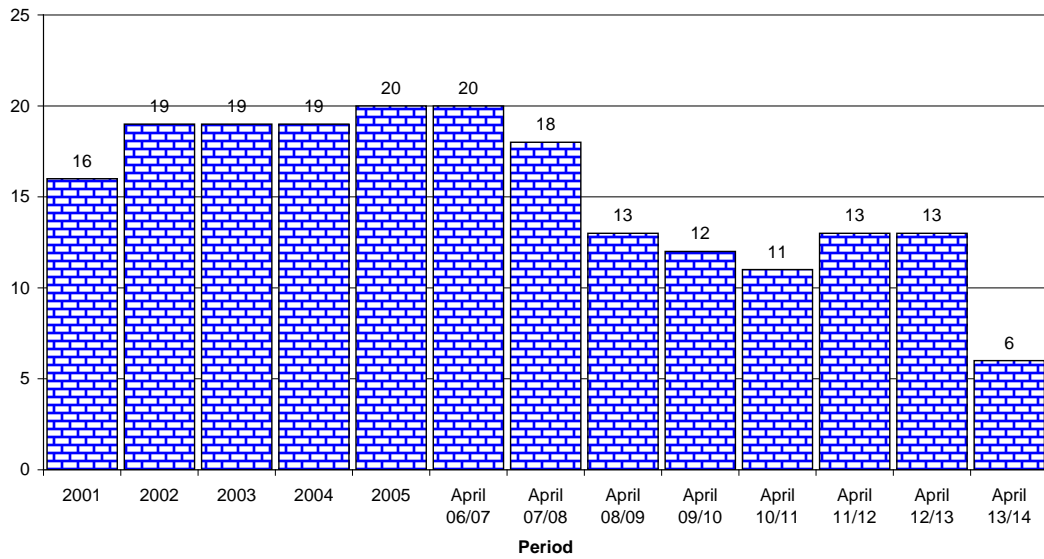


Figure 5

6.8 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 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.

Enforcement Action

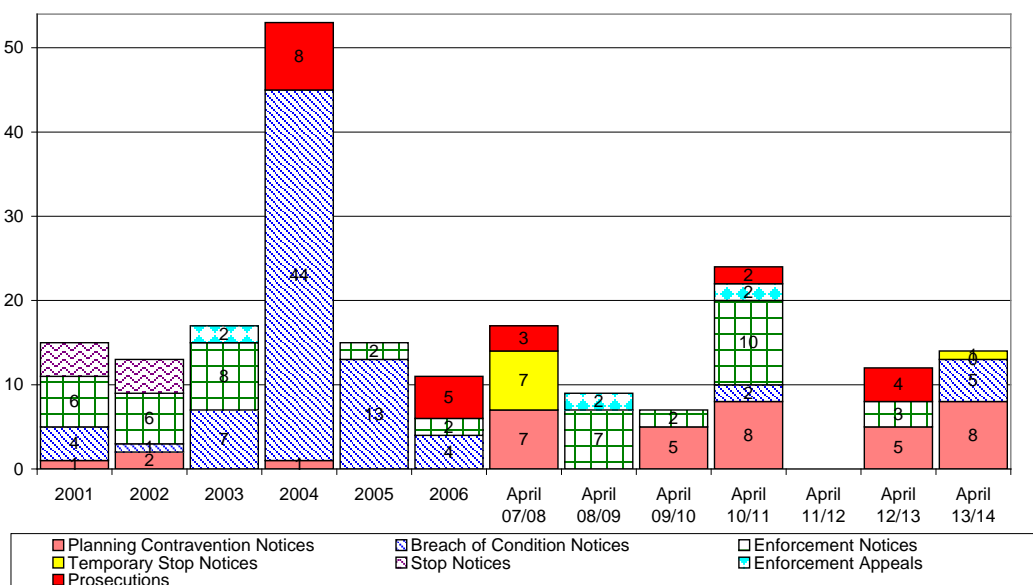


Figure 6

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.

5 Planning Contravention Notices and 3 Enforcement Notices were served in the year ending 31 March 2013. 8 Planning Contravention Notices, 5 Breach of Condition Notices and 1 Temporary Stop Notice were served in 2013/2014.

Two prosecution & Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 cases relating to the enforcement notices served at Manor Farm, North Runcton and Strayground Lane, Wymondham are ongoing.

6.9 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 9, 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.

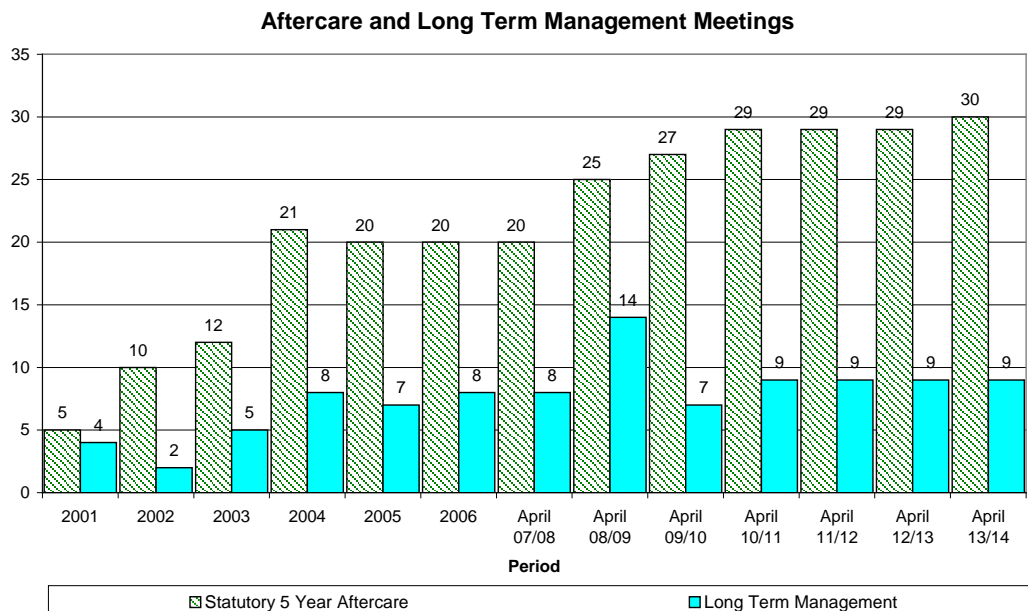


Figure 7

APPENDIX 1- Landfill sites progress

Aldeby – FCC

Previous surveys have indicated that a 'ridge- line' running in an east-west direction, rather than the currently approved 'domed' profile is being achieved on site. A planning application was invited and approved in October last year to provide for the revised newly formed site contours. Landfilling progress is currently on track to complete the landfilling and restoration by July 2018, with filling and site preparation works now in the last two phases. Import figures are produced on a regular basis at the local liaison group.

The purpose built site haul road is currently the subject of a planning application to retain the haul road in its current form following the completion of landfilling; this has been under consideration for a lengthy period to assess fully the impacts on wider landscape.

Feltwell – FCC

The site is currently moth-balled and in 'care and maintenance'.

Blackborough End - FCC

The currently agreed 'domed' restoration scheme was approved on appeal. However, surveys carried out over the last two years have indicated non-compliance with the pre-settlement plan. A planning application to revise the contours has been invited and received, and a decision is awaited. The new scheme would include a 'valley' feature running in an east- west direction. Landfilling progress is continuing, and is currently in cell 12.

Further revisions to the wider site have been approved over the last 2 years, as a result of planning application received through regular site monitoring, including skip-park, access reconfiguration and revisions to the ex-HWRC.

Blackborough End – W M George

No further filling has taken place for a number of years, and the completed areas are now in the five year aftercare and management period.

Attlebridge – BIFFA Waste Services Limited

Landfilling has been completed, with surveys indicating compliance with the approved scheme. The site is now in the five year aftercare and management period.

Stoke Ferry – Pearsons and Formerly Acacia waste, north and south of the A143 respectively

The northern site has settled over a number of years since landfilling was completed, and is less intrusive in the surrounding landscape. Grass cutting takes place on a regular basis.

The southern site has been completed and restored recently following pressure by the County Council to see a timely resolution. If acceptable this can now enter the five year aftercare and management period.

Mayton Wood – Norfolk County Council Waste Management

Landfilling has been completed, with surveys indicating compliance with the approved scheme. The site is now in the five year aftercare and management period.

Edgefield - NEWS

Landfilling has been completed in advance of the expiry of permission (31/12/15), with surveys indicating compliance with the approved scheme. Once final seeding and planting has been completed, the site can enter the five year aftercare and management period.

Planning applications were approved received last year to retain the existing site cabins for use associated with the site and fencing on the northern aspect. A northern perimeter road will remain for use associated with waste treatment on adjacent land.

Beetley, Costessey and Docking

Landfilling has been completed, with surveys indicating compliance with the approved scheme. These sites have now successfully completed the five year aftercare and management period.

Snetterton - Norfolk County Council Waste Management/NEWS

Putrescible landfilling on the site has ceased. The agreed contour plan indicates that the whole site will be filled. However, due to changes in legislation this is not now achievable. Alternative methods of restoration of the site are being considered.