

Appendix 1

Worcestershire

Minerals Local Plan

Schedule of Main Modifications

June 2021 (amended February 2022)

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Introduction

The Main Modifications are grouped in this document to address each matter/issue, rather than being laid out in plan order. Some modifications may be relevant to more than one matter/issue. Where this is the case, they are shown in full under the most relevant section, and cross-references are listed at the end of any other relevant matter/issue sections.

Alongside the Main Modifications document, the Council prepared a *Schedule of Additional Modifications (June 2021)*. Additional Modifications do not materially affect the MLP, and are not subject to the same requirement for consultation, but are provided to aid clarity.

For each main modification which is proposed, the relevant policy, paragraph, table and figure number used in the Publication Version of the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan is indicated, and any consequential numbering changes are shown within the proposed modifications.

Key:

- Insertions shown as underlined, deletions shown as ~~strikethrough~~.
- Policy wording shown as **bold**.
- Cross references or description of changes in *blue italics*.

a) Potential for functional linkages between areas of land in Worcestershire and the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site:
Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 1 (Q18 and Action Point 6)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM a1	Paragraph 2.113 Page 35	<p>2.113 <u>2.114</u> The county is exceptionally biologically rich as it encompasses the southern limit of many northern plant and animal species, and the northern limit of many southern species. There are two Special Areas of Conservation, four National Nature Reserves, 103 biological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI),¹⁷⁶ and over 560 <u>540</u> Local Wildlife Sites in the county, which collectively cover approximately 5% of the county.¹⁷⁷ Worcestershire’s Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)¹⁷⁸ includes 17 different habitats and 24 species action plans including traditional orchards, woodlands and grassland. Worcestershire has over 20% of the UK’s remaining unimproved neutral grassland habitat.¹⁷⁹ <u>Some areas of land or watercourses within Worcestershire provide habitats that support migratory species of importance to the Severn Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site.</u></p>
MM a2	Paragraph 4.38 Page 62	<p>4.38 <u>4.71</u> In developing proposals, consideration should also be given to the local economic, social and environmental context of the site in terms of the impacts and opportunities which are likely to occur at all stages of the site’s life. This should include, but is not limited to, consideration of any objectives and aspirations set out in relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plans, information arising from pre-application consultation with local communities and stakeholders, any limitations or opportunities afforded by the topography or geology of the site and its surroundings, the site’s relationship to wider ecological networks <u>New footnote 1</u> <u>including the potential for habitats on site to support the migratory birds and fish of the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site,</u> <u>New footnote 2</u> the need to safeguard the long-term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land, any opportunities to contribute to maintaining and improving health and well-being²⁵³, and any cumulative impacts or cumulative opportunities arising from <u>the development itself and/or from other</u> existing or approved<u>proposed</u> development.</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 1:</i> <u>See https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20302/worcestershire_habitat_inventory</u></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 2:</i> <u>This must be taken into account in Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening (see also policy MLP 31).</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM a3	Paragraph 4.54 Page 66	<p>4.54 <u>4.90</u> The Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor has significant potential to deliver river corridor enhancements and biodiversity action plan targets for both species and habitats, with the Severn and Avon Vales Biodiversity Delivery Area²⁶⁷ following the course of the River Avon through the corridor, and the majority of the corridor consisting of the “alluvial fenlands” or “river terraces” ecological zones where mineral working has the potential to rejuvenate the diversity of habitats and reintroduce wetlands to a largely drained and dry landscape.²⁶⁸ It has potential to provide support <u>wintering and passage</u> bird populations of the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area SPA and Ramsar site, for example by providing with food and shelter at times of flooding or other extreme weather when normal roosting and feeding sites are unavailable. <u>It also has potential to support migratory fish species of the Severn Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.</u></p>
MM a4	Paragraph 4.81 Page 72	<p>4.81 <u>4.117</u> The Lower Severn Strategic Corridor has significant potential to deliver river corridor enhancements and biodiversity action plan targets for both species and habitats, with the Severn and Avon Vales Biodiversity Delivery Area²⁶⁷ covering the majority of the corridor as it follows the course of the River Severn. The whole of the corridor consists of the “alluvial fenlands” or “river terraces” ecological zones where mineral working has the potential to rejuvenate the diversity of habitats and reintroduce wetlands to a largely drained and dry landscape.²⁸⁸ It <u>The Lower Severn Strategic Corridor</u> has potential to provide support <u>wintering and passage</u> bird populations of the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area SPA and Ramsar site, for example by providing with food and shelter at times of flooding or other extreme weather when normal roosting and feeding sites are unavailable. <u>It also has potential to support migratory fish species of the Severn Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.</u></p>
MM a5	Paragraph 4.111 Page 79	<p>4.111 <u>4.147</u> Almost all of the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor consists of the “forest sandstones” ecological zone where mineral working has the potential for the creation of scarce habitats of high conservation value including lowland heathland, acid grassland and scrub, or rare mire and bog communities in damper areas.³⁰⁹ <u>Habitats in the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor have the potential to support wintering and passage bird populations of the Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, for example by providing food and shelter at times of flooding or other extreme weather when normal roosting and feeding sites are unavailable. The North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor also has potential to support migratory fish species of the Severn Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.</u></p>
MM a6	Paragraph 4.141	<p>4.141 <u>4.177</u> The North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor has significant potential to deliver biodiversity action plan targets for both species and habitats, with the Wyre Forest Acid Heaths Biodiversity Delivery Area³³³ covering the centre of the corridor. Much of the corridor consists of the “forest sandstones” ecological zone where mineral working has</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 87	the potential for the creation of scarce habitats of high conservation value including heathland, acid grassland and scrub, or rare mire and bog communities in damper areas. Some areas to the north and south of Kidderminster consist of the “river terraces” ecological zone where mineral working has the potential to rejuvenate the diversity of habitats and reintroduce wetlands to a largely drained and dry landscape. Where the “alluvial fenlands” ecological zone follows the watercourses through the corridor, mineral working could provide the conditions to enable natural succession to a diversity of rich wetland habitats including fen, wet grassland and wet woodland. ³³⁴ Habitats in the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor have the potential to support wintering and passage bird populations of the Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, for example by providing food and shelter at times of flooding or other extreme weather when normal roosting and feeding sites are unavailable. The North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor also has potential to support migratory fish species of the Severn Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.
MM a7	Paragraph 4.176 Page 96	4.176 4.220 The Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor has some potential to deliver biodiversity action plan targets for both species and habitats, with the Forest of Feckenham Biodiversity Delivery Area ³⁶⁰ covering the south-eastern side of the corridor. Small parts of the corridor consist of the “alluvial fenlands” ecological zone along the River Salwarpe, Elbridge Brook and Hadley Brook in the south of the corridor, where mineral working could provide the conditions to enable natural succession to a diversity of rich wetland habitats including fen, wet grassland and wet woodland. There is also potential for the creation of scarce habitats of high conservation value including heathland, acid grassland and scrub, or rare mire and bog communities in damper areas, where the “forest sandstones” ecological zone occurs around the western fringes of the corridor. ³⁶¹ Habitats in the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor have the potential to support wintering and passage bird populations of the Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, for example by providing food and shelter at times of flooding or other extreme weather when normal roosting and feeding sites are unavailable. The Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor also has potential to support migratory fish species of the Severn Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.
MM a8	Paragraph 6.72 Page 133	6.72 6.75 In the case of a European designation ⁴⁴⁹ , if it cannot be concluded that the development will not be likely to have a significant effect on the interest features of the site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, then an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ under the Habitat Regulations will be required. Supporting habitat in areas beyond the boundary of a European designation which are connected with or ‘functionally linked’ to the life and reproduction of a population for which a site has been designated or classified should be taken into account in a Habitats Regulations Assessment, with consideration of how critical the area may be to the population of the qualifying species and whether the area is necessary to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of the species. New Footnote

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><paragraph break></p> <p>6.76 The applicant should provide sufficient information to enable the competent authority to undertake an Appropriate Assessment which will determine whether the development will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site or the Natura 2000 network. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, unless an Appropriate Assessment has concluded that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.⁴⁵⁰ If an Appropriate Assessment concludes that the proposal would have a significant effect on a European site, then the proposal could only be agreed to where it is demonstrated that there are no alternative solutions and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Where such development is agreed to, all compensatory measures necessary must be taken to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000⁴⁵¹ is protected. Applicants will be expected to provide sufficient detail of the necessary compensation measures and how they will be delivered.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> Chapman, C. & Tyldesley, D. (2016) Functional linkage: How areas that are functionally linked to European sites have been considered when they may be affected by plans and projects - a review of authoritative decisions. Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 207.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 450:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 177182.</p>
MM a9	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of "Ramsar sites" Page 205	Ramsar sites: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM a10	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Special Protection Area (SPA)” Page 206	Special Protection Area (SPA): An area classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

b) Update references to the baseline LAA: response to discussion at November 2020 hearings on the MLP, including Action Point 5

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM b1	Paragraph 1.3 Page 7	1.3 Worcestershire County Council is a Mineral Planning Authority, meaning that it is responsible for making decisions on planning applications for mineral development in Worcestershire ³ . The Minerals Local Plan sets out the long-term planning strategy for mineral development in Worcestershire to 2035 2036 and beyond ⁴ . It seeks to enable sustainable development by balancing economic and social the need for minerals against any potential social and environmental harm, and seeks to maximise the potential for social, economic and environmental benefits to be realised.
MM b2	Paragraph 1.8 Page 8	1.8 The Minerals Local Plan provides an overview of relevant issues in the county to help plan effectively for the future. It sets out a long-term vision for mineral development in Worcestershire to 2035 2036 which integrates economic, social and environmental aims and responds to local issues. Detailed objectives have been developed to help guide the realisation of the vision. These objectives direct the policies and form the basis of the monitoring framework.
MM b3	Paragraph 2.12 Page 14	2.12 This means that the most important issues for the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the steady and adequate supply of aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock), to meet identified needs to 20352036 and beyond; <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p>
MM b4	Paragraph 2.21 Page 16	2.21 Between 2007 2008 and 2016 2017, an average of 607,000 572,000 tonnes of sand and gravel were produced for aggregate purposes each year in Worcestershire (Figure 2.3. Sand and gravel annual and average sales 2007-2016 <u>2008-2017</u>). ³⁷

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>Footnote 37:</i> Worcestershire County Council (July 2018June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/20167)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p>

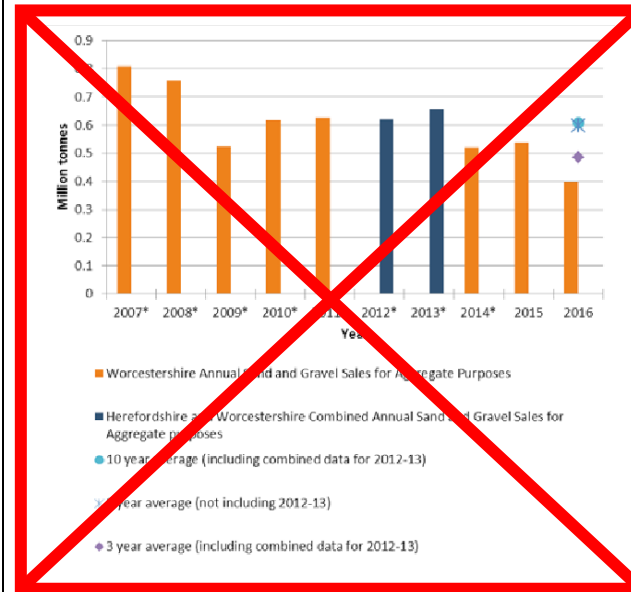
MM b5

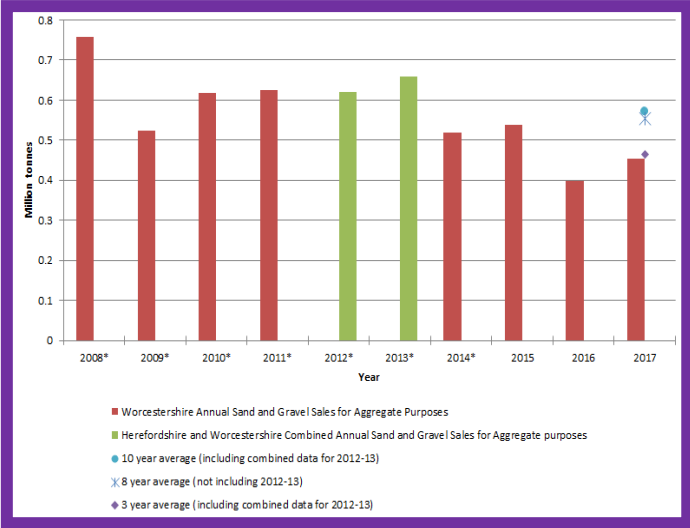
Figure 2.3

Page 17

Replace current Figure 2.3 with updated version from page 11 of latest LAA

Figure heading: Figure 2.3. Sand and gravel annual and average sales 2007-2016³⁸

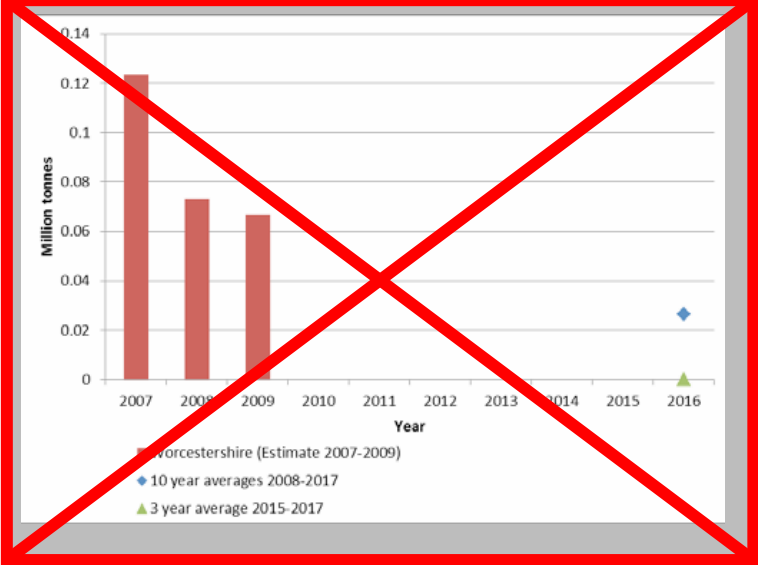


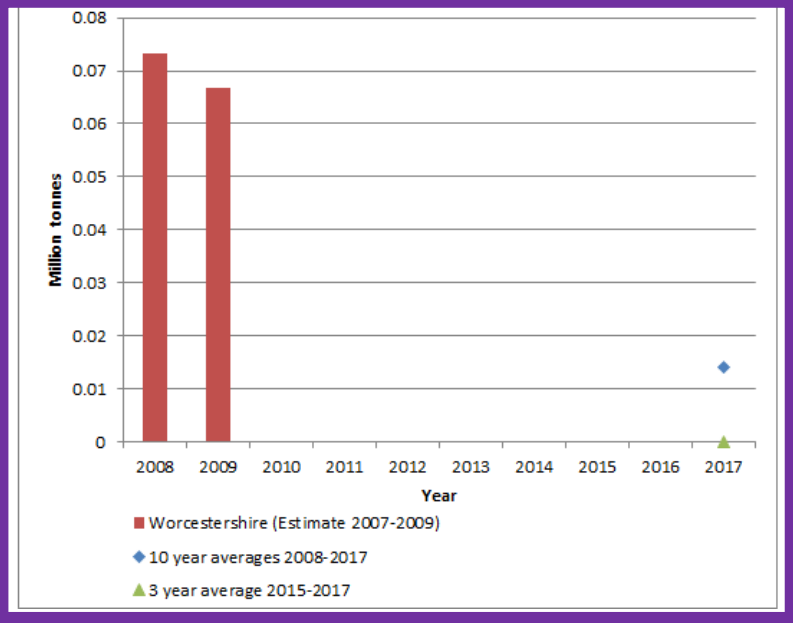
Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification																																	
		 <p>The chart displays sand and gravel sales in million tonnes from 2008 to 2017. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.8 million tonnes. The x-axis shows years from 2008* to 2017. Red bars represent Worcester's annual sales, green bars represent the combined sales of Herefordshire and Worcester, and blue markers represent various averages. The 2017 data point is highlighted with a blue diamond.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Worcestershire Annual Sales (Million tonnes)</th> <th>Herefordshire and Worcester Combined Sales (Million tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2008*</td><td>0.75</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2009*</td><td>0.52</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2010*</td><td>0.62</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2011*</td><td>0.63</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2012*</td><td></td><td>0.62</td></tr> <tr><td>2013*</td><td></td><td>0.66</td></tr> <tr><td>2014*</td><td>0.52</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>0.54</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0.40</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>0.46</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worcester's Annual Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate Purposes ■ Herefordshire and Worcester's Combined Annual Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate purposes ● 10 year average (including combined data for 2012-13) ✕ 8 year average (not including 2012-13) ◆ 3 year average (including combined data for 2012-13) 	Year	Worcestershire Annual Sales (Million tonnes)	Herefordshire and Worcester Combined Sales (Million tonnes)	2008*	0.75		2009*	0.52		2010*	0.62		2011*	0.63		2012*		0.62	2013*		0.66	2014*	0.52		2015	0.54		2016	0.40		2017	0.46	
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2008*	0.75																																		
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MM b6	Paragraph 2.22 Page 17	<p>2.22 In 20162017 there were three “active”³⁹ and twoone “inactive”⁴⁰ sand and gravel workings and processing facilities in the county, with sales of 399,000 455,000 tonnes of sand and gravel. FourThree of these sites had permitted reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes and one of the sites classed its permitted reserves as “non-aggregate uses”.⁴¹ 42 No minerals planning applications were made, decided or pending decision during 2017. In addition, planning permissions were granted during 2016 which had not commenced working by 31st December 2016.⁴³ Together, these gave a The landbank for</p>																																	

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		<p>sand and gravel in Worcestershire of 6.99-7.07 was <u>6.06</u> years at 31st December 2016<u>2017</u>.⁴⁴ The National Planning Policy Framework sets a landbank requirement for sand and gravel of at least 7 years.⁴⁵</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 41:</i> In the 2016<u>2017</u> West Midlands Aggregate Working Party’s annual Aggregates Survey returns, one of the sites classed its permitted reserves as “non-aggregate” and therefore have not been included in the permitted reserves and landbank figures, but it is possible that the material could be reclassified and sold as aggregate in future.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 42:</i> A Review of Mineral Permission submission was required for one of these sites, Sandy Lane Quarry, by 20th March 2017 but was not submitted. Planning permission for the reserves at this site has therefore expired and the site is undergoing restoration.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 43:</i> Worcestershire County Council (July 2018) Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2016), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 44:</i> Landbank at 31st December 2016<u>2017</u> based on permitted sand and gravel reserves of 4.244-4.294 <u>3.465</u> million tonnes and an annual production guideline of 0.607 <u>0.572</u> million tonnes. Worcestershire County Council (July 2018 <u>June 2020</u>) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2016<u>2017</u>)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 45:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 207<u>213</u>(f).</p>
MM b7	Paragraph 2.24 Page 17	<p>2.24 As aggregates are bulky, costly to transport and generally fairly low value, they are typically only transported about 30 miles from their source.⁴⁸ However, where a particular resource serves a distinct market, or where suitable resources are not available more locally, materials may travel further to meet demand. Local data shows that, of the sand and gravel produced in Worcestershire in 2016<u>2017</u>, approximately 50% <u>45.9%</u> was sold within Worcestershire, 36.5% <u>46.8%</u> was</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		exported to the wider West Midlands, 13.5% <u>7%</u> to the South West, and less than 1% <u>0.2%</u> to South Wales. ⁴⁹ There is no equivalent information available to indicate the level of imports into Worcestershire in 2016 <u>2017</u> .
MM b8	Paragraph 2.26 Page 18	<p>2.26 The Local Aggregate Assessment considers the average level of sales of sand and gravel from Worcestershire alongside other relevant local information to set a “production guideline”. The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment⁵³ identifies an annual production guideline of 0.607 <u>0.572</u> million tonnes.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 53:</i> Worcestershire County Council (July 2018-June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/20162017)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p>
MM b9	Paragraph 2.27 Page 18	<p>2.27 It is estimated that <u>at least</u> a further 11.53-11.407 million tonnes of sand and gravel will need to be permitted in Worcestershire over the plan period to meet this annual production guideline and to maintain at least a 7 year landbank of permitted reserves.⁵⁴ Due to the quantities of sand and gravel required, the scale and distribution of the resources, and the tendency for mineral workings in Worcestershire to be small scale in comparison to other parts of the country, multiple sand and gravel workings are likely to be required over the life of the plan in order to achieve this.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 54:</i> Figure based on the production guideline of 0.607-0.572 million tonnes each year from 2017<u>2018</u> to 2035<u>2036</u> and <u>baseline permitted reserves of 3.465 million tonnes of sand and gravel at the end of 2017</u>, but the plan includes sufficient flexibility to adapt to any changes in the production guideline.</p>
MM b10	Paragraph 2.34 Page 18	<p>2.34 Between 2007<u>2008</u> and 2016<u>2017</u> it is estimated that an average of 26,000 <u>14,000</u> tonnes of crushed rock were produced for aggregate purposes each year in Worcestershire⁶⁴, although no extraction has taken place since 2010 (Figure 2.5. Crushed rock annual and average sales 2007-2016 <u>2008-2017</u>).</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 64:</i> Estimated sales based on the assumption that a third of the combined crushed rock sales from Herefordshire and Worcestershire were attributable to Worcestershire as data was combined due to issues of commercial confidentiality.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		See Worcestershire County Council (July 2018 June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/20162017)</i> , available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr .
MM b11	Paragraph 2.35 Page 19	<p>2.35 During this time there was only one active crushed rock working in the county.⁶⁵ Working at this site ceased in 2010. In 20162017, there were no permitted crushed rock sites and no remaining permitted crushed rock reserves in Worcestershire, meaning that the landbank for crushed rock in Worcestershire was 0 years.⁶⁶ The National Planning Policy Framework sets a landbank requirement for crushed rock of at least 10 years.⁶⁷</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 66:</i> Worcestershire County Council (July 2018June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/20162017)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 67:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 207213(f).</p>
MM b12	Figure 2.5 Page 20	<p><i>Replace current Figure 2.5 with updated version from page 25 of latest LAA</i></p> <p><i>Figure heading:</i> Figure 2.5. Crushed rock annual and average sales 2007-8-20167⁶⁸</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification																				
		 <p>The chart displays data for Worcestershire from 2007 to 2009, and 2016. The y-axis represents Million tonnes, ranging from 0 to 0.14. The x-axis represents Year, from 2007 to 2016. The data points are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Worcestershire (Estimate 2007-2009)</th> <th>10 year averages 2008-2017</th> <th>3 year average 2015-2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>0.125</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>0.075</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>0.065</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td></td> <td>0.028</td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Worcestershire (Estimate 2007-2009)	10 year averages 2008-2017	3 year average 2015-2017	2007	0.125			2008	0.075			2009	0.065			2016		0.028	0.005
Year	Worcestershire (Estimate 2007-2009)	10 year averages 2008-2017	3 year average 2015-2017																			
2007	0.125																					
2008	0.075																					
2009	0.065																					
2016		0.028	0.005																			

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		 <p>FOOTNOTE 68: Figure 4 from Worcestershire County Council (July 2018 June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment</i> (using data covering the period up to 31/12/20162017), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p>
MM b13	Paragraph 2.36 Page 20	2.36 National data indicates that Worcestershire imported approximately 540,000 tonnes of crushed rock in 2014, with more than twice as much crushed rock being imported and consumed in the county in 2014 compared to 2009 (Table 2.2. Balance of crushed rock exports and imports in Worcestershire). ⁶⁹ There is no information available to indicate the level of imports into Worcestershire in 2016 2017, however all of the demand for crushed rock in Worcestershire since 2011 has been met by imports.

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM b14	Footnote 83 to paragraph 2.38 Page 21	83 Worcestershire County Council (July 2018 June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/20162017)</i> , available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr .
MM b15	Paragraph 2.46 Page 22	<p>2.46 At the end of December In 20162017, silica sand was worked at there was only one “active” site⁹¹, with further permitted reserves in one “inactive” site⁹². Both of these sites are near Bromsgrove. <u>in the county which worked silica sand as an ancillary activity to the working of aggregate sand, and there is no publicly available information about the scale of the permitted silica sand reserves at this site. This site does not have industrial plant directly associated with it and instead supplies small individual foundries and other users and there is no indication that the operator of the current site wishes to invest in industrial plant to use silica sand.</u>^[new footnote 1] There is no information regarding where silica sand <u>resources</u> occurs within the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation beyond the boundary of <u>the</u> existing sites.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 92: Sandy Lane Quarry (formerly Stanley N. Evans Ltd). “Inactive” sites are permitted minerals sites worked in the past and containing permitted reserves. A Review of Mineral Permission submission was required for this site by 20th March 2017 but was not submitted. Planning permission for the reserves at this site has therefore expired and the site is undergoing restoration.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: Worcestershire County Council (September 2018) <i>Silica Sand in Worcestershire</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM b16	Paragraph 3.1 Page 47	3.1 The Minerals Local Plan includes a vision for mineral development in Worcestershire setting out what the Plan is aiming to achieve by 2035 2036. It also includes objectives which outline the high-level priorities for realising the vision. They have guided the development of the policy framework (Figure 3.1. The relationship between the vision, objectives and the policy framework) and are based on the key issues for the Minerals Local Plan which are summarised in this chapter. The

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		plan's implementation and monitoring framework in Chapter 8 sets out indicators which will measure whether the objectives are being met over the life of the plan.
MM b17	Figure 3.1, "Vision" section Page 48	Vision: The Mineral Planning Authority's ambition for what mineral provision and restoration will 'look like' in the county by the end of the plan period (2035 <u>2036</u>). <i>No modifications to other parts of Figure 3.1.</i>
MM b18	Paragraph 3.6 Page 49	3.6 The purpose of the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan is to address: a) the steady and adequate supply of aggregates to meet objectively assessed needs ²²⁷ to 2035 <u>2036</u> and beyond, considering: <i>No modifications to subsequent points in paragraph 3.6</i>
MM b19	Vision (title only) Page 50	A vision for the winning, working and lasting legacy of minerals development in Worcestershire to 2035 <u>2036</u> and beyond
MM b20	Paragraph 5.4 Page 103	5.4 The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment ³⁸² (using data up to 31 st December 2016 <u>2017</u>) sets out the data underpinning the Minerals Local Plan with regard to aggregates, with additional information about aggregates, industrial and energy minerals provided in a suite of background documents ³⁸³ . <i>FOOTNOTE 382: Worcestershire County Council (July 2018<u>June 2020</u>) Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2016<u>2017</u>), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</i>

c) Extent of Mineral Resources in Worcestershire: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 discussions at November 2020 Hearings, including Action Points 4 and 11

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM c1	Figure 2.2: Sand and gravel resources Page 15	<p><i>Figure 2.2 to be replaced with two new figures, to indicate the extent of sand and gravel resources before and after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The deleted and inserted figures are shown in Appendix C. In summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Figure 2.2 to be deleted</i> • <i>New figure 2.2a shows sand and gravel resources in the county before the application of any screening criteria based on 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data</i> • <i>New figure 2.2b shows sand and gravel resources after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. This is amended from the original figure 2.2 to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria (Action point 11).</i> <p><i>Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to figure titles and footnotes accompanying these images:</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FIGURE TITLE: Figure 2.2. Sand and gravel resources²¹</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FOOTNOTE: 21 ——— Figure 2.2 identifies the sand and gravel deposits that have been assessed as “key” or “significant” resources in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources. The Analysis of Minerals Resources was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to take account of</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground</p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.2a:</i> Figure 2.2a. Sand and gravel resources in the county (before the application of any screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.2a:</i> Derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125.</p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.2b:</i> Figure 2.2b. Sand and gravel resources in the county (after the application of screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.2b:</i> Figure 2.2b identifies the sand and gravel resources (derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125) that have been assessed as being “key” or “significant” resources after the application of screening criteria, see Worcestershire County Council (2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>.</p>
MM c2	Paragraph 2.25 Page 17	<p>2.25 50.8 47.2% of Worcestershire’s sand and gravel deposits-resources⁵⁰ are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints (60.2 54.7% of Worcestershire’s solid sand deposits-resources⁵¹ and 45.4 42.2% of Worcestershire’s terrace and glacial sand and gravel deposits-resources⁵²). These screened resources can be seen in Figure 2.2b.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>FOOTNOTE 50:</i> 50 By area (14,230 <u>14,543</u> hectares of 28,015 <u>30,818</u> hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 51:</i> 51 By area (6,170 <u>6,727</u> hectares of 10,245 <u>12,306</u> hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 52:</i> 52 By area (8,060 <u>7,816</u> hectares of 17,770 <u>18,512</u> hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c3	Figure 2.4: Crushed rock resources Page 19	<p><i>Figure 2.4 to be replaced with two new figures, to indicate the extent of crushed rock resources before and after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The deleted and inserted figures are shown in Appendix C. In summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Figure 2.4 to be deleted</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New figure 2.4a shows crushed rock resources in the county before the application of any screening criteria based on 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data</i> • <i>New figure 2.4b shows crushed rock resources after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. This is amended from the original figure 2.4 to display the screened crushed rock resource (rather than split to sandstone and limestone).</i> <p><i>Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to figure titles and footnotes accompanying these images:</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FIGURE TITLE: Figure 2.4. Crushed rock resources⁶³</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FOOTNOTE: 63 — Sales and production of crushed rock identifies the crushed rock deposits that have been assessed as “key” or “significant” resources in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources. The Analysis of Minerals Resources was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to take account of environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</i></p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.4a: Figure 2.4a. Crushed rock resources in the county (before the application of any screening criteria)^{NEW FOOTNOTE}</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.4a:</i> Derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125.</p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.4b:</i> Figure 2.4b. Crushed rock resources in the county (after the application of screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.4b:</i> Figure 2.4b identifies the crushed rock resources (derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125) that have been assessed as being “key” or “significant” resources after the application of screening criteria, see Worcestershire County Council (2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>.</p>
MM c4	Paragraph 2.37 Page 20	<p>2.37 Only 3.9 <u>2.2</u>% of Worcestershire’s crushed rock deposits <u>resources</u> are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.⁷¹ These are identified in Figure 2.42.4b. <u>and the constraints on each type of crushed rock deposit are</u> Much of the crushed rock resource in Worcestershire is in areas with the highest levels of international and national designations, as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the land containing Malverns Complex and Warren House Formation deposits in Worcestershire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99.4 <u>99.6</u>%⁷² is within the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;⁷³ and - 82.7 <u>78.9</u>%⁷⁴ is controlled by the Malvern Hills Conservators⁷⁵ who own the mineral rights and have a unique responsibility “to save the beauty of the Hills and protect them from the threat of quarrying”.⁷⁶ • Of the land containing limestone deposits in Worcestershire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 68.8 <u>37.4</u>%⁷⁷ is within 2.5km of the Bredon ^{Hill} Special Area of Conservation (SAC);⁷⁸ and - 94.2 <u>93.7</u>%⁷⁹ is within the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.⁸⁰ • None of the land containing Lickey Quartzite deposits in Worcestershire are affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.⁸¹

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 71</i> By area (61 hectares of 1,706 <u>2,745</u> hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to take<u>s</u> account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 72</i> By area (541 <u>698</u> hectares of 544 <u>701</u> hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to take<u>s</u> account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 73</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019<u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (paragraph 205<u>211</u>(a)) states that mineral planning authorities should, as far as practical, provide for the maintenance of non-energy minerals from outside National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 74</i> By area (450 <u>533</u> hectares of 544 <u>701</u> hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to take<u>s</u> account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 77</i> By area (763 764 hectares of 1,109 2,044 hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) Analysis of Mineral Resources was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 78</i> Bredon Hill SAC is a European site designated for nature conservation value. The presumption in favour of sustainable development in national policy does not apply where the development (the plan or project) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (termed a 'habitats site' in the National Planning Policy Framework), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019<u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 177<u>182</u>). Based on the Habitats Regulation Assessment screening for the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan it is considered unlikely that most forms of crushed rock development would be acceptable in planning terms.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote: 79</i> By area (1,045 1,915 hectares of 1,109 2,044 hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) Analysis of Mineral Resources was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>Existing footnote:</i> 80 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (paragraph 205 211(a)) states that mineral planning authorities should, as far as practical, provide for the maintenance of non-energy minerals from outside National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.</p> <p><i>Existing footnote:</i> 81 By area (53 hectares of 53 hectares). Worcestershire County Council (April 2019 2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c5	<p>Figure 2.6: Potential for silica sand resources</p> <p>Page 23</p>	<p><i>Figure 2.6 to be replaced with two new figures, to indicate the extent of potential silica sand resources before and after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The deleted and inserted figures are shown in Appendix C. In summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Figure 2.6 to be deleted</i> • <i>New figure 2.6a shows potential silica sand resources (Wildmoor Sandstone Formation) in the county before the application of any screening criteria, based on 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data</i> • <i>New figure 2.6b shows potential silica sand resources after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. This is amended from the original figure 2.6 to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria (Action point 11).</i> <p><i>Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>Modifications to figure titles and footnotes accompanying these images:</i></p> <p>EXISTING FIGURE TITLE: Figure 2.6. Potential for silica sand resources⁹⁸</p> <p>EXISTING FOOTNOTE: 98 ——— Naturally bonded moulding sand, a type of silica sand, occurs within the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation but there is no information available to determine how widespread silica sand might be within the Formation. Silica sands are essential raw materials for some industrial uses. Different types of silica sands have different combinations of chemical and physical properties which make them suitable for specific uses and different industries. Different types of silica sand are used in glass-making compared to those used in the foundry industry, and silica sands can also have a wide range of applications in other sectors including horticulture. identifies the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation deposits after environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.6a: Figure 2.6a. Potential silica sand resources in the county (before the application of any screening criteria)</i> NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.6a: Derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.6b:</i> Figure 2.6b. Potential silica sand resources in the county (after the application of screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.6b:</i> Figure 2.6b identifies the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation resources after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. Naturally bonded moulding sand, a type of silica sand, occurs within the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation but there is no information available to determine how widespread these silica sand resources might be within the Formation. For further information about the viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria, see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c6	Paragraph 2.49 Page 23	<p>2.49 52.0 <u>64.5</u>% of Worcestershire’s silica sand (Wildmoor Sandstone Formation) deposits resources are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.¹⁰⁰ These screened resources can be seen in Figure 2.6b.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 100:</i> By area (3,284 <u>4,077</u> hectares of 6,317 hectares). For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c7	Figure 2.7: Potential for brick clay resources Page 24	<p><i>Figure 2.7 to be replaced with two new figures, to indicate the extent of potential brick clay resources before and after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The deleted and inserted figures are shown in Appendix C. In summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Figure 2.7 to be deleted</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New figure 2.7a shows potential brick clay resources in the county before the application of any screening criteria, based on 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data</i> • <i>New figure 2.7b shows potential brick clay resources after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. This is amended from the original figure 2.7 to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria (Action point 11).</i> <p><i>Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to figure titles and footnotes accompanying these images:</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FIGURE TITLE: Figure 2.7. Potential for brick clay resources¹⁰³</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FOOTNOTE: 103 — Figure 2.7. Potential for brick clay resources identifies the Mercia Mudstone Group deposits after environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</i></p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.7a: Figure 2.7a. Potential brick clay resources in the county (before the application of any screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.7a: Derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.7b:</i> Figure 2.7b. Potential brick clay resources in the county (after the application of screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.7b:</i> Figure 2.7b identifies the Mercia Mudstone Group resources (derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data under Licence 2001/125) after the application of screening criteria. For further information about the viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria, see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. Modern planning applications for clay extraction in Worcestershire have all been limited to a localised area near Hartlebury, to the south of Kidderminster, working the formations of the Mercia Mudstone Group. Clay from the Mercia Mudstone Group in this area has consistent forming and firing properties and a relatively low firing temperature, making it suitable for use in the commercial manufacture of bricks and related products. The suitability of clays for use in brickmaking in areas away from the current workings is largely unknown.</p>
MM c8	Paragraph 2.60 Page 25	<p>2.60 2.61 75.3 75.4% of Worcestershire’s brick clay (Mercia Mudstone Group) deposits resources are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.¹¹⁷ These potential resources can be seen in Figure 2.7b.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 117:</i> By area (55,364 55,367 hectares of 73,543 hectares). For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM c9	<p>Figure 2.8: Potential for salt and brine resources</p> <p>Page 27</p>	<p><i>Figure 2.8 to be replaced with two new figures, to indicate the extent of potential salt and brine resources before and after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The deleted and inserted figures are shown in Appendix C. In summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Figure 2.8 to be deleted</i> • <i>New figure 2.8a shows potential salt and brine resources (Droitwich Halite Member) in the county before the application of any screening criteria, based on 1:50,000 scale BGS digital data</i> • <i>New figure 2.8b shows potential salt and brine resources (Droitwich Halite Member) after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. There is no change to these resources from the Publication Version.</i> <p><i>Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to figure titles and footnotes accompanying these images:</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FIGURE TITLE: Figure 2.8. Potential for salt and brine resources¹³⁰</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FOOTNOTE: 130 — Figure 2.7. Potential for brick clay resources identifies the Droitwich Halite deposits after environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.8a:</i> Figure 2.8a. Potential salt and brine resources in the county (before the application of any screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.8a:</i> Derived from 1:50,000 scale BGS mapping digital data under Licence 2001/125.</p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.8b:</i> Figure 2.8b. Potential salt and brine resources in the county (after the application of screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.8b:</i> Figure 2.8b identifies the Droitwich Halite resources after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c10	Paragraph 2.70 Page 27	<p>2.70 2.71 Although some brine is being extracted to supply small-scale commercial production of edible salt and is likely to supply a brine bath adjacent to Droitwich Spa lido,¹³¹ the extraction of brine has to be managed carefully because of the risk of subsidence. Significant increases in brine production are therefore unlikely. 70.2% of the Droitwich Halite Member is not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.¹³² This screened resource can be seen in Figure 2.8b.</p>
MM c11	Figure 2.9: Potential for building stone resources	<p><i>Figure 2.9 to be replaced with two new figures, to indicate the extent of potential building stone resources before and after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The deleted and inserted figures are shown in Appendix C. In summary:</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Figure 2.9 to be deleted</i> • <i>New figure 2.9a shows the former building stone quarries in the county identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone” before the application of any screening criteria</i> • <i>New figure 2.9b shows the former building stone quarries in the county identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone” after the application of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. This is amended from the original figure 2.9 to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria (Action point 11), and to correct a small number of points which were previously shown in error which are affected by screening criteria.</i> <p><i>Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to figure titles and footnotes accompanying these images:</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FIGURE TITLE: Figure 2.9. Potential for building stone resources¹³⁵</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FOOTNOTE: 135 ——— Figure 2.9. Potential for building stone resources identifies the former building stone quarries (identified by the Thousand Years of Building with Stone project) after environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.9a:</i> Figure 2.9a. Potential building stone resources in the county (before the application of any screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.9a:</i> Figure 2.9a. identifies the former building stone quarries in the county identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone”.</p> <p><i>NEW FIGURE TITLE ABOVE NEW FIGURE 2.9b:</i> Figure 2.9b. Potential building stone resources in the county (after the application of screening criteria) NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING NEW FIGURE 2.9b:</i> Figure 2.9b. identifies the former building stone quarries identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone” after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria have been taken into account. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c12	Paragraph 2.77 Page 29	<p>2.77 2.78 26.6 27.9% of Worcestershire’s former building stone quarries (identified by the Thousand Years of Building with Stone project)¹⁴⁰ are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.¹⁴¹ These potential resources can be seen in Figure 2.9b.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 141:</i> 141 By number (62 65 of 233 former quarries). For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c13	Figure 4.1. Key diagram	<i>No text changes required.</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 53	<p><i>Map graphics changed to use consistent colouring to indicate areas beyond the county boundary, and to show these clearly in the legend.</i></p> <p><i>Areas of search amended to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria used to identify areas of search (Action point 11).</i></p> <p><i>An error was identified when undertaking the mapping work to address the Source Protection Zone 2 change outlined above. This identified that Scheduled Monuments were not applied as a screening criterion to some of the terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search as they should have been (as per “Appendix A” of document CD 45). They were cut correctly for all other mineral types. The terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search have been amended to screen out the Scheduled Monuments.</i></p> <p><i>Together, these modifications result in the following changes to the areas of search:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Changes to the shape and area of:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• 9 terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search</i> <i>• 10 solid sand areas of search</i> <i>• 7 silica sand areas of search</i> <i>• 1 brick clay area of search</i> <i>• Identification of 4 new areas of search for building stone</i> <p><i>The modifications do not result in the removal of any areas of search in their entirety.</i></p> <p><i>The modified version of Figure 4.1 is shown in Appendix D of this document.</i></p>
MM c14	Figure 4.2. Avon and Carrant	<p><i>Map graphics to be changed to enhance the visibility of the county boundary, to use consistent colouring to indicate areas beyond the county boundary, and to show these clearly in the legend.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Brook Strategic Corridor Page 68	<p><i>An error was identified when undertaking the mapping work to address the Source Protection Zone 2 change outlined above. This identified that Scheduled Monuments were not applied as a screening criterion to some of the terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search as they should have been (as per "Appendix A" of document CD 45). They were cut correctly for all other mineral types. The terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search have been amended to screen out the Scheduled Monuments. This affects six areas of search in the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor, but does not result in the removal of any areas of search in their entirety.</i></p> <p><i>Modified version of figure 4.2 is shown in Appendix D of this document.</i></p>
MM c15	Figure 4.3. Lower Severn Strategic Corridor Page 74	<p><i>Map graphics to be changed to enhance the visibility of the county boundary, to use consistent colouring to indicate areas beyond the county boundary, and to show these clearly in the legend.</i></p> <p><i>An error was identified when undertaking the mapping work to address the Source Protection Zone 2 change outlined above. This identified that Scheduled Monuments were not applied as a screening criterion to some of the terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search as they should have been (as per "Appendix A" of document CD 45). They were cut correctly for all other mineral types. The terrace and glacial sand and gravel areas of search have been amended to screen out the Scheduled Monuments. This affects one area of search in the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor, but does not result in the removal of any areas of search in their entirety.</i></p> <p><i>Modified version of figure 4.3 is shown in Appendix D of this document.</i></p>
MM c16	Figure 4.4. North East Worcestershire	<p><i>Map graphics to be changed to enhance the visibility of the county boundary, to use consistent colouring to indicate areas beyond the county boundary, and to show these clearly in the legend.</i></p>

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	Strategic Corridor Page 81	<p><i>Areas of search amended to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria used to identify areas of search (Action point 11). This alters the shape and area of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>1 terrace and glacial sand and gravel area of search</i> • <i>4 solid sand areas of search</i> • <i>4 silica sand areas of search</i> <p><i>Modified version of figure 4.4 is shown in Appendix D of this document.</i></p>
MM c17	Figure 4.5. North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor Page 89	<p><i>Map graphics to be changed to enhance the visibility of the county boundary, to use consistent colouring to indicate areas beyond the county boundary, and to show these clearly in the legend.</i></p> <p><i>Areas of search amended to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria used to identify areas of search (Action point 11). This alters the shape and area of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>6 solid sand areas of search</i> • <i>3 silica sand areas of search</i> <p><i>Modified version of figure 4.5 is shown in Appendix D of this document.</i></p>
MM c18	Figure 4.6. Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor	<p><i>Map graphics to be changed to enhance the visibility of the county boundary, to use consistent colouring to indicate areas beyond the county boundary, and to show these clearly in the legend.</i></p> <p><i>Areas of search amended to reflect the removal of Source Protection Zone 2 from the resource screening criteria used to identify areas of search (Action point 11). This results in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alterations to the shape and area of 1 brick clay area of search</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Identification of 4 new areas of search for building stone</i> <p><i>Modified version of figure 4.6 is shown in Appendix D of this document.</i></p>
MM c19	Paragraph 4.58 Page 67	<p>4.58 <u>4.94</u> The Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor contains 33.1 <u>32.9</u>%²⁷¹ of the county's terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources and 1.1 <u>1.2</u>%²⁷² of the county's Mercia Mudstone clay resource. The corridor is also widely underlain by clays of the Lias Group which are not considered to be a locally or nationally important mineral resource. Sand and gravel is known to have been worked at eight sites²⁷³ in the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor in the past, but there are currently no extant workings²⁷⁴ within the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 271:</i> By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 272:</i> By area, based on the Mercia Mudstone resource after <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 274:</i> At 31st December 2016<u>2017</u>.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM c20	Paragraph 4.86 Page 73	<p>4.86 <u>4.122</u> The Lower Severn Strategic Corridor contains 18.0 <u>15.5</u>%²⁹³ of the county's terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources and 2.4 <u>2.5</u>%²⁹⁴ of the county's Mercia Mudstone clay resource. Sand and gravel has been worked extensively²⁹⁵ in the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor. Clay was also worked in a borrow pit in the north of the corridor to provide material for Powick flood risk management scheme.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 293:</i> By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 294:</i> By area, based on the Mercia Mudstone resource after <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p>
MM c21	Paragraph 4.116 Page 80	<p>4.116 <u>4.152</u> The North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor contains 4.3 <u>4.0</u>%³¹⁶ of the county's terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources, 17.4 <u>24.9</u>%³¹⁷ of the county's solid sand resources (including 13 <u>23.2</u>%³¹⁸ of the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation which contains silica sand resources), 0.2%³¹⁹ of the county's Mercia Mudstone clay resource, and four³²⁰ historic building stone sites. Sand and gravel (primarily solid sand) has been worked extensively³²¹ and some silica sand has been worked³²² in the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p>

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		<p>FOOTNOTE 316: By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 317: By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 318: By area, based on the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation resource after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 319: By area, based on the Mercia Mudstone resource after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 320: Based on the remaining historic building stone sites identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust's project "A Thousand Years of Building with Stone" (http://www.buildingstones.org.uk/) after viability,</p>

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		environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) Location of development: screening and site selection methodology.
MM c22	Paragraph 4.146 Page 88	<p>4.146 <u>4.190</u> The North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor contains 3.5 <u>3.5</u>%³⁴² of the county's terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources, 63.1 <u>63</u>%³⁴³ of the county's solid sand resources (including 38.8 <u>65.7</u>%³⁴⁴ of the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation which may contain silica sand resources) and four³⁴⁵ historic building stone sites. Sand and gravel has been worked³⁴⁶ in the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor in the past, largely for the terrace and glacial resources rather than solid sands. However, due to the extensive nature of the deposits <u>resources</u>, working in this corridor is most likely to be for the relatively deep solid sands, which average 111.8 metres in depth in this corridor. Although in some cases it may be possible to work these resources to a significant depth and to restore land to previous levels through the importation of materials, it is unlikely that it will be possible to work these resources to their full depth. The depth of working is likely to be limited by a combination of the availability of suitable materials in the area, the regulatory regime relating to landfilling, the need to ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and the need to provide high-quality restoration.³⁴⁷ It is therefore likely that sites in this corridor may not be worked to a significant depth, or that sites will need to be sensitively designed so that they are worked and restored to include some areas of lower land rather than restoring the whole site to previous levels.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 342:</i> By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019<u>2021</u>) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes <u>account of</u> <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council's background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p>

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		<p><i>FOOTNOTE 343:</i> By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 20192021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 344:</i> 344 By area, based on the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation resource after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 345:</i> 345 Based on the remaining historic building stone sites identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone” (http://www.buildingstones.org.uk/) after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 347:</i> See policy MLP 1726 (Prudent-Efficient Use of Resources).</p>
MM c23	Paragraph 4.182 Page 97	<p>4.182 4.226 The Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor contains 15.8 16.8%³⁶⁹ of the county’s Mercia Mudstone clay resource and 0.9%³⁷⁰ of the county’s terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources. Brick clay is currently worked at two sites³⁷¹ in the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor. Five <u>Nine</u>³⁷² historic building stone sites are located within the corridor, and the corridor contains 79.1 78.4%³⁷³ of the Droitwich Halite Member rock salt deposits <u>resources</u> in the county.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>FOOTNOTE 369:</i> By area, based on the Mercia Mudstone resource after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 370:</i> By area, based on the key and significant resources identified in Worcestershire County Council (April 20192021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 372:</i> Based on the remaining historic building stone sites identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “<i>A Thousand Years of Building with Stone</i>” (http://www.buildingstones.org.uk/) after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 373:</i> Based on the remaining Droitwich Halite Member deposits resources after viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria were applied. For further information see Worcestershire County Council (August 2018) <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i>.</p>
MM c24	Footnote 518 to paragraph 7.14 (now 7.16) Page 164	518 Worcestershire County Council (April 2019 2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources in Worcestershire</i> , available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals .

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MM c25	Footnote 534 to paragraph A.2.6 Page 191	534 Based on Worcestershire County Council (April 2019 2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> , available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground . The <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of viability , environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).
MM c26	Paragraph A.2.8 Page 191	<p>A.2.8 Key and significant terrace, glacial and solid sand resources⁵³⁵ were considered and clusters of these resources led to the identification of the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn, North West Worcestershire, and North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridors. The strategic corridors identified contain approximately 59.9 58.8% (by area) of Worcestershire’s key and significant terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources and 80.7 87.9% (by area) of Worcestershire’s key and significant solid sand resources.⁵³⁶</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 535:</i> Based on Worcestershire County Council (April 20192021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of viability, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018).</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 536:</i> Based on Worcestershire County Council (April 20192021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c27	Paragraph A.2.9 Page 191	A.2.9 Following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan, t The <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> was refreshed to takes account of viability , environmental and amenity screening criteria. ⁵³⁷ After applying these criteria, no

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		<p>significant clusters of <u>key or significant</u> crushed rock resources remained which could be used to identify strategic corridors. The corridors which were identified around clusters of other mineral resources do not contain any crushed rock resources.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 537:</i> Worcestershire County Council (April-20192021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. The <i>Analysis of Minerals Resources</i> was refreshed following the Third Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan to takes account of <u>viability</u>, environmental and amenity screening criteria. For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018) available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c28	Paragraph A.2.10 (page 191)	<p>A.2.10 Former building stone quarries identified through the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone” were considered to be the best indication of where building stone resources are likely to be found in Worcestershire. Following screening against environmental and amenity screening criteria,⁵³⁸ these did not indicate any significant clusters which should drive the identification of strategic corridors. However, the corridors which were identified around clusters of other mineral resources contain 13 <u>17</u> of the screened former building stone quarries.</p>
MM c29	Paragraph A.2.11 Page 192	<p>A.2.11 <u>Following screening against viability, environmental and amenity criteria,</u> NEW FOOTNOTE c Consideration of the Mercia Mudstone Group led to the identification of the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor. Whilst the Mercia Mudstone Group is extensive across the county, not all the formations within it would be suitable for use as brick clay. Considering this, the Salwarpe Tributaries corridor was identified to include the area where modern commercial brick clay working has taken place and is therefore most likely to offer opportunities for further brick clay working. The strategic corridors identified contain approximately 19.5 <u>20.7</u>% (by area) of the screened Mercia Mudstone Group resources, as well as areas of Sherwood Sandstone and Lias Group deposits which may possess some clay properties.</p>

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		<p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018) available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c30	Paragraph A.2.12 (page 192)	<p>A.2.12 Whilst there is some information available regarding the geographic extent of solid rock salt (halite) in Worcestershire, there is very little information regarding the extent of brine due to the complex hydrology of the area, and therefore this did not lead to the identification of the strategic corridors. However, the corridors which were identified around clusters of other mineral resources contain 79.1 <u>78.4</u>% of the screened Droitwich Halite Member deposits <u>resources</u>. <i>NEW FOOTNOTE</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018) available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>
MM c31	Paragraph A.2.13 (page 192)	<p>A.2.13 The consideration of solid sand resources (for aggregates) included the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation which contains silica sand (naturally bonded moulding sands). The North West Worcestershire and North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridors were identified around this formation. The strategic corridors identified contain approximately 52.4 <u>88.9</u>% (by area) of the screened Wildmoor Sandstone Formation. <i>NEW FOOTNOTE</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> For further information see Worcestershire County Council’s background document Location of development: screening and site selection methodology (August 2018) available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p>

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MM c32	New heading and paragraph after paragraph A.2.13 Page 192	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> Energy minerals</p> <p><i>NEW PARAGRAPH:</i> A.2.14 Energy minerals have not led to the identification of the strategic corridors, as there are no commercially viable coal resources ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 1} and no known oil or gas deposits in the county, and there are no blocks licenced in or near to Worcestershire under the government’s 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing round. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 2}</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 1:</i> Worcestershire County Council (September 2018) Coal mining in Worcestershire, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 2:</i> Information about the Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Rounds is available at https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/licensing-consents.</p>
MM c33	Footnote 545 to paragraph A.2.29 Page 194	545 Based on Worcestershire County Council (April 2019 2021) Analysis of Mineral Resources, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground .
MM c34	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Locally and nationally	Minerals resources of locally and nationally important set minerals : Minerals which are necessary to meet society’s needs, including aggregates, brickclay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), coal derived fly ash in single use deposits , cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, shallow and deep-mined coal, oil and gas (including conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons), tungsten, kaolin, ball clay, potash, polyhalite and local minerals of importance to heritage assets and local distinctiveness. Not all of these types of mineral occur in Worcestershire.

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	important minerals”	<i>MODIFIED DEFINITION TO BE MOVED TO SIT IN THE CORRECT POSITION WITHIN THE ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED GLOSSARY</i>
MM c35	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Mineral resources”	Mineral resources: Mineral deposits that are, or have the potential to be, viable to work and produce sufficient revenue to cover operating costs and produce a return on capital. In the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan this is based on the background document Analysis of Mineral Resources in Worcestershire (April 2019).
MM c36	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Nationally important minerals”	Nationally important minerals: See " <u>Minerals resources of Locally and nationally important minerals</u> ".

d) Strategic Location of Development: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 1 (Q19-Q30 and Q44), including Action Point 7-10

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM d1	New policy (MLP 1: Spatial Strategy) to be inserted at the start of Section 4, immediately following the chapter heading. Page 51	<p><u>Policy MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6</u></p> <p><u>a) For most types of mineral, the majority of development over the life of the plan will be located in the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn, North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i. Development for sand and gravel, silica sand and brick clay will be supported within the strategic corridors and will not normally be supported elsewhere in the county.</u> <u>ii. Development for building stone will be supported within the strategic corridors, but may also be supported elsewhere within the county.</u> <u>iii. Development for salt/brine or other industrial minerals will be supported within the strategic corridors, but may also be supported elsewhere within the county.</u> <p><u>b) Crushed rock development will be supported throughout the county.</u></p> <p><u>c) Proposals for on-shore oil and gas development will only be supported in any areas licensed by Government for oil and gas exploration or production in future licensing rounds.</u></p>
MM d2	Paragraphs 4.1 to 4.5 (now paragraphs 4.1-4.15)	<p><u>Heading: Introduction Reasoned justification</u></p> <p>4.1 <u>To serve market demand for mineral resources in and around Worcestershire and to support the local and wider economy, Mineral development in Worcestershire should be located in the five strategic corridors <u>are</u> identified in Figure 4.1. (Key diagram).²³⁴ <u>These are the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor, the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor, the</u></u></p>

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	Pages 51 -52	<p><u>North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor, the North West Strategic Corridor and the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor.</u></p> <p><i><paragraph break></i></p> <p><i>New heading:</i> <u>Distribution of mineral resources</u></p> <p><u>4.2 The identification of the strategic corridors has been informed by the distribution of the mineral resources which are found in Worcestershire.</u></p> <p><u>4.3 The distribution of sand and gravel, silica sand and brick clay resources has been instrumental in defining the strategic corridors. The strategic corridors are the areas in the county where there is are the greatest concentrations of sand and gravel, silica sand, and brick clay locally and nationally important mineral resources which are not affected by significant viability, environmental and amenity constraints</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources in Worcestershire are found extensively across the five strategic corridors;</u> • <u>Solid sand resources are found extensively within the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors;</u> • <u>Wildmoor Sandstone Formation deposits which contain silica sand resources are found extensively within the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors; and</u> • <u>Mercia Mudstone Group deposits which contain brick clay resources are found extensively within the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor and the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor, and to a lesser extent within the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor and the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor.</u>

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		<p><u>4.4 The distribution of crushed rock has not been instrumental in defining the strategic corridors due to the viability, environmental and amenity constraints on the resources in the county ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 2}. Crushed rock resources do not occur within the strategic corridors, and any crushed rock development will therefore necessarily be located outside the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.5 The distribution of building stone has not been instrumental in defining the strategic corridors, but the North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors do contain some building stone resources ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 3}.</u></p> <p><u>4.6 The presence and distribution of other industrial mineral deposits have not been instrumental in defining the strategic corridors due to a lack of geological information, or due to lack of market information to indicate that working of other minerals would be viable in Worcestershire. Although the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor does contain Droitwich Halite Member (rock salt) resources, there is very little information regarding the location and extent of the associated brine resources due to the complex hydrology of the area.</u></p> <p><u>4.7 The distribution of energy minerals was not instrumental in defining the strategic corridors as there are no commercially viable coal resources and no known oil or gas resources in Worcestershire.</u></p> <p><u><i>New heading: Coordinated mineral development</i></u></p> <p><u>4.8 They The strategic corridors are well located to serve planned housing and infrastructure development²³⁵ and are connected to the strategic transport network. Wwithin each of the strategic corridors there are common characteristics and issues which will benefit from a coordinated approach to the working and restoration of multiple mineral sites. The characteristics of each corridor are set out later in this chapter, starting at paragraph 4.82.</u></p> <p>4.2 <u>4.9 Throughout the Minerals Local Plan, mineral sites are viewed as part of the wider green infrastructure network, before, during and after they are worked for their minerals. Concentrating mineral development in the strategic corridors will enable a co-ordinated approach to the working and restoration of mineral sites, giving greater opportunities to deliver</u></p>

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		<p><u>integrated social, economic and environmental gains than if sites are considered in isolation. The character and distinctiveness of each of the strategic corridors sets a framework for the cost-effective delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure priorities.</u></p> <p><u>4.10</u> Through the holistic consideration of the components of green infrastructure at a strategic level, priorities have been identified for mineral development within each strategic corridor which reflect the characteristics of the individual corridor, and the opportunities for multifunctional green infrastructure which mineral development can deliver The priorities for the strategic corridors (policies MLP <u>48</u> to MLP <u>812</u>) are fundamental to this approach, setting out the long-term priorities which mineral development can and should help to address in each of the strategic corridors. The priorities identified differ between each of the strategic corridors because of the types and properties of the mineral resources they contain, and the environmental and economic diversity in the county. <u>As the identified priorities are multifunctional and are appropriate to the particular landscape character, ecology, geology and hydrology of each corridor, they should be cost-effective for developers to implement whilst maximising integrated social, economic and environmental gains.</u></p> <p>4.3 <u>4.11</u> Policies MLP <u>48</u> to MLP <u>812</u> take account of the likely characteristics of mineral working in each of the corridors; consider how green infrastructure components²³⁶ interact at a landscape-scale to contribute to the economic and social well-being and environmental quality of the corridor; and set out focused priorities that identify how mineral development can best enhance the green infrastructure networks in each corridor to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits. The identified priorities seek to deliver multifunctional benefits across green infrastructure components and take a long-term view. This will enable the co-ordination of benefits from multiple mineral developments in the same strategic corridor, even where they are not worked concurrently or by the same mineral operator.</p>

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		<p>4.4 <u>4.12</u> The strategic corridor priorities complement other aspirations for development expressed in the Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans in the county, the Worcestershire Strategic Economic Plan,²³⁷ and other relevant policies and strategies, as well as characteristic land management practices within the corridors.</p> <p>4.5 <u>4.13</u> <u>To ensure the plan’s vision is delivered and the strategic benefits of coordinated development within the strategic corridors are realised, the majority of mineral development over the life of the plan will take place within the strategic corridors. However, the spatial strategy recognises that in some in limited circumstances, the supply of minerals from outside the strategic corridors might will be a sustainable option necessary. Policy MLP 4 enables mineral development outside the strategic corridors where a particular mineral type does not occur within the strategic corridors, and where there is a need for a mineral with certain properties which are necessary for a particular use but which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity from within the strategic corridors. These exceptions are detailed in policy MLP 1 (Strategic Location of Development) and include borrow pits (see also policy MLP 2, Borrow Pits) and mineral extraction to prevent unnecessary sterilisation of resource by other development (MLP1 and Chapter 7).</u></p> <p><u>4.14</u> <u>In addition, the location of some types of proposals for mineral development will be driven by other factors, such as where there is a need to amend an existing planning permission, where mineral extraction is necessary to prevent the sterilisation of resources by other non-mineral development, or where a mineral extraction from a borrow pit can directly serve a specific project nearby. These types of development may therefore occur either within or outside the strategic corridors (policy MLP 5 and policy MLP 6).</u></p> <p><u>4.15</u> <u>All proposals for mineral development both within and outside the strategic corridors will need to consider green infrastructure within the context of the particular site (policy MLP 7).</u></p>

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		<p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES IN THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 1:</i> See Chapter 2 (Portrait of Worcestershire) section on Worcestershire’s mineral resources.</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 2:</i> See Chapter 2 (Portrait of Worcestershire) section on Worcestershire’s mineral resources.</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 3:</i> Former building stone quarries identified through the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project A Thousand Years of Building with Stone.</p> <p><i>Existing Footnote 235:</i> The Second Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan mapped areas of market demand to identify where mineral resources in Worcestershire were: a) within 15km of settlements where 1,500 homes or more were proposed over the plan period; b) within 10km of settlements where 750 – 1,500 homes were proposed over the plan period; and c) within 5km of settlements where 250 – 750 homes were proposed over the plan period. The location of all of the strategic corridors (at that time known as areas of search) meant that they were well placed serve at least three or more of the identified market demand areas showed that all parts of the county are within a distance of planned development in and around Worcestershire which is likely to result in demand for mineral resources. Each of the corridors also has access to the strategic transport network to facilitate the transport and distribution of mineral products.</p> <p><i>Existing Footnote 237:</i> Worcestershire Local Enterprise Partnership’s (2014) Worcestershire Strategic Economic Plan prioritises the visitor economy, agri-tech, horticulture and food production.</p>
MM d3	Policy MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development Page 52	<p>Policy MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6</p>

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		<p>a) Planning permission will be granted for mineral development where it is located within a strategic corridor and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. it is within an allocated site (which includes areas of search* shown on Figure 4.1 Key diagram and defined on the Policies Map** and specific sites and preferred areas allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document); or ii. it is demonstrated that the mineral resource has qualities which mean a sustainable supply of the mineral cannot be delivered from extant or allocated sites. <p>b) Planning permission will be granted for mineral development within or outside a strategic corridor where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. it is within the boundary of a site with extant planning permission for mineral development; or ii. the proposed development is a borrow pit which meets the requirements of policy MLP 2; or iii. it would prevent some or all of a mineral resource within a Mineral Safeguarding Area from being sterilised by non-minerals development in accordance with policy MLP 31. <p>c) Planning permission will be granted for mineral development outside a strategic corridor where it is demonstrated that the mineral resource has qualities which mean sustainable supply of the mineral cannot be delivered from within the strategic corridors. For sand and gravel, silica sand and brick clay resources, this will be wholly exceptional.</p> <p>* Some flexibility will be applied when considering whether a proposal for building stone is within an area of search for building stone as these are based on point data.</p> <p>** The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan's land use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</p>
MM d4	Insert new policy (MLP 2: Strategic	<p><i>NEW HEADING ABOVE THE NEW POLICY: Specific Sites and Preferred Areas within the Strategic Corridors</i></p> <p><i>NEW POLICY MLP 2:</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	<p>Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas) after the heading “Strategic location of development”</p> <p>Page 52</p>	<p><u>Policy MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6</u></p> <p><u>Specific sites and preferred areas will be allocated within the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn, North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors in a separate Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document and defined on the Policies Map*.</u></p> <p><u>a) Planning permission will be granted for new mineral developments and extensions to extant sites within allocated specific sites.</u></p> <p><u>b) Planning permission will be granted for new mineral developments and extensions to extant sites within allocated preferred areas where one of the following applies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i. There is a shortfall in allocated specific sites to meet the scale of provision required over the life of the plan; or</u> <u>ii. There is a demonstrated shortfall in the landbank or stock of permitted reserves in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment (for aggregate development proposals) or Authority Monitoring Report (for non-aggregate development proposals); or</u> <u>iii. There is a demonstrated shortfall in productive capacity in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment (for aggregate development proposals) or Authority Monitoring Report (for non-aggregate development proposals); or</u> <u>iv. There is a demonstrated shortfall in supply of the relevant mineral for particular uses or specifications which would be addressed by the proposed development; or</u>

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		<p><u>v. There is a demonstrated shortfall for a particular geographic market area which would be addressed by the proposed development.</u></p> <p><u>* The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</u></p>
MM d5	<p>Reasoned justification to follow new policy MLP 2 (includes changes to Paragraph 4.6 page 55)</p>	<p><i>Heading: Reasoned justification</i></p> <p><i>Heading: Proposals within the strategic corridors</i></p> <p><i>Heading: Allocated sites</i></p> <p>4.6 — There is policy preference in policy MLP 1 for mineral development within extant and allocated sites. The Minerals Local Plan allocates areas of search²³⁸ for sand and gravel, silica sand, brick clay and building stone (see and the Policies Map).²³⁹ A Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) will be prepared to allocate specific sites and preferred areas.²⁴⁰ The level of certainty that mineral development will come forward will be high for specific sites, and fairly high for preferred areas.²⁴¹ There is less certainty that mineral development will come forward in the areas of search,²⁴² but they have been designated to provide a positive framework to ensure that a sufficient supply of minerals can be delivered over the life of the plan, to facilitate the minerals industry to find and put forward sites, and (combined with the strategic corridor priorities in policies MLP 4 to MLP 8) to provide as much certainty as possible to communities over where and how mineral development might take place.</p> <p><u>4.16 Policy MLP 2 sets a policy preference for mineral development in specific site and preferred area allocations within the five strategic corridors. Within this, it sets a hierarchy which prioritises development on mineral allocations with the highest levels of certainty (specific sites), and enables development on mineral allocations which have less certainty (preferred areas) where any of the criteria in part b of the policy are met.</u></p>

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		<p>4.17 <u>A Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) will be prepared to allocate specific sites and preferred areas ^{Footnote 4.17a} in order to help facilitate mineral development and provide certainty for communities and developers about where mineral development is likely to be considered acceptable during the life of the Minerals Local Plan, subject to the policies in other parts of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan) being satisfactorily addressed. The level of certainty that mineral development will come forward will be high for specific sites, and fairly high for preferred areas. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 4.17b}</u></p> <p>4.18 <u>Specific sites provide certainty on when and where mineral development is most likely to take place. Sites will only be allocated as specific sites where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and proposals are considered likely to be acceptable in planning terms after being considered against a set of site-selection criteria.</u></p> <p>4.19 <u>Preferred areas are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated, however they do not provide the same level of certainty as specific sites. They will be allocated after being considered against a set of site-selection criteria, but a level of uncertainty over either the viability of the mineral resources they contain, the level of landowner support, or whether particular constraints can be satisfactorily managed or mitigated will have prevented them from being allocated as specific sites.</u></p> <p>4.20 <u>The allocation of specific sites and preferred areas will establish that the location of mineral development is acceptable in principle. In determining whether a site should be allocated (whether for a new site or an extension to an existing site), weight will be given to the need for the specific mineral, economic considerations (such as making efficient use of resources, retaining local jobs, or the ability to utilise existing plant and other infrastructure), environmental impacts and benefits, and any cumulative impacts of proposals in the area. However, the fact that a site has been allocated will not override the need to ensure that the development proposed is sustainable. Detailed planning applications will be required</u></p>

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		<p><u>and will be considered on their individual merits against the policies of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan).</u></p> <p><i>Heading:</i> <u>Shortfall in extant sites and specific sites</u></p> <p><u>4.21 Where anticipated supply from extant sites and specific site allocations will not be sufficient to meet the scale of provision required for a particular mineral type over the life of the plan, mineral development on preferred areas will be necessary to enable the steady and adequate supply of resources and will be supported. The anticipated scale of provision required for each type of mineral over the life of the plan is set out in Chapter 5. However, the balance between supply and demand, and levels of permitted reserves, will vary over the life of the Minerals Local Plan.</u></p> <p><u>4.22 Any anticipated shortfall in supply from extant sites and specific site allocations for a particular mineral type will be identified in the Mineral Site Allocations DPD and through monitoring in the Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) and Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). FOOTNOTE 4.22 Applicants and decision-makers should refer to the most recent LAA in relation to applications for aggregate minerals, and the most recent AMR for non-aggregate minerals.</u></p> <p><i>Heading:</i> <u>Shortfall in landbank or productive capacity</u></p> <p><u>4.23 Development of preferred areas may also be required where there is a shortfall in the required landbank or productive capacity for the relevant mineral identified or anticipated in the most recent LAA or AMR. The LAA and AMR may also highlight the potential for a shortfall in landbank or productive capacity if permitted reserves are close to minimum required levels and specific site and preferred area allocations are not coming forward as anticipated. FOOTNOTE 4.23</u></p> <p><i>Heading:</i> <u>Shortfall in supply for a particular use, specification or geographic market area</u></p>

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		<p><u>4.24 Development of preferred areas may also be required where there is a need for a material for particular uses or specifications, or where the location of existing permitted reserves and/or specific sites means they are unlikely to be able to provide a steady and adequate supply of mineral to a particular geographic market area. Where relevant, applicants will be expected to provide details of the particular markets, end uses or product specifications for which there is considered to be a shortfall in supply and should set out why these requirements cannot be met from extant sites or specific site allocations.</u></p> <p><i>Heading:</i> <u>Likelihood of specific site and preferred area allocations for each broad mineral type</u></p> <p><u>4.25 Preparation of a Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document (the Mineral Site Allocations DPD) was underway during the development, examination and adoption of the Minerals Local Plan.^{FOOTNOTE 4.25} The sites submitted for consideration will be subject to assessment and consultation, and the Mineral Site Allocations DPD will be subject to examination in public before it can be adopted. It will also be reviewed and may be revised during the life of the Minerals Local Plan, but (subject to at least some of the sites proposed meeting the site-selection criteria) the types of sites submitted for consideration give an indication of the likelihood of specific sites and/or preferred areas being allocated for each broad mineral type:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>specific sites and/or preferred areas are likely to be allocated for sand and gravel as multiple sites (for both terrace and glacial sand and gravel, and solid sand resources) have been put forward for consideration;</u> • <u>specific sites and/or preferred areas may be allocated for sites containing silica sand as a small number of sites have been put forward for consideration which have the potential to contain silica sand alongside solid sand resources;</u> • <u>specific sites and/or preferred areas are not anticipated for crushed rock, brick clay, other industrial minerals, building stone or energy minerals as no sites have been put forward for consideration.</u>

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		<p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES IN THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>Footnotes accompanying paragraph 4.6 to be deleted</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 4.17a (previously 240): <u>The Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document will be subjected to a series of assessments during its development, separately from those undertaken on the Minerals Local Plan. This will include assessment under the Habitat Regulations, Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and Equality Impact Assessment.</u></i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 4.17b (previously 241): <u>Planning Practice Guidance defines “Specific Sites” as sites “where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction” and defines “Preferred Areas” as “areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction”. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Practice Guidance, Minerals, paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014.</u></i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 4.22: <u>The Local Aggregate Assessment and Authority Monitoring Report are available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</u></i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 4.23: <u>The Local Aggregate Assessment and Authority Monitoring Report are available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</u></i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 4.25: <u>The timetable for the preparation of the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document is set out in the Local Development Scheme, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/lids.</u></i></p>
MM d6	Insert new policy (MLP 3: Strategic	<i>NEW HEADING ABOVE THE NEW POLICY: <u>Areas of search and windfall sites within the strategic corridors</u></i>

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	<p>Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors) to be inserted directly after new policy MLP 2's reasoned justification (i.e. after new paragraph 4.25)</p>	<p><i>NEW POLICY MLP 3:</i></p> <p><u>Policy MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6</u></p> <p><u>Areas of search are allocated within the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn, North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors, as shown on Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and defined on the Policies Map.*</u></p> <p><u>a) Planning permission will be granted for new mineral developments and extensions to extant sites within allocated areas of search where there is a shortfall in supply as demonstrated by part c.</u></p> <p><u>b) Planning permission will be granted for new mineral developments and extensions to extant sites on windfall sites within the strategic corridors where there is both a shortfall in supply as demonstrated by part c and either:</u></p> <p><u>i. the mineral resource was not allocated due to viability, environmental or amenity constraints, and it is clearly demonstrated by the applicant that those constraints can be satisfactorily managed or mitigated; or</u></p> <p><u>ii. the deposits were not known, or were not considered to be resources of local or national importance, and therefore did not inform the identification of mineral allocations, and sufficient geological and market data is provided by the applicant to demonstrate the presence of a nationally or locally important mineral resource.</u></p> <p><u>c) A shortfall in supply for a broad mineral type will be considered to exist where:</u></p> <p><u>i. there is a shortfall in extant sites and allocated specific sites and/or preferred areas to meet the scale of provision required over the life of the plan; or</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>ii. there are sufficient extant sites and allocated specific sites and/or preferred areas to meet the scale of provision required over the life of the plan but one of the following applies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>there is a demonstrated shortfall in the landbank or stock of permitted reserves demonstrated in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment (for aggregate development proposals) or Authority Monitoring Report (for non-aggregate development proposals); or</u> • <u>there is a demonstrated shortfall in productive capacity in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment (for aggregate development proposals) or Authority Monitoring Report (for non-aggregate development proposals); or</u> • <u>there is a demonstrated shortfall in supply of the relevant mineral for particular uses or specifications which would be addressed by the proposed development; or</u> • <u>there is a demonstrated shortfall for a particular geographic market area which would be addressed by the proposed development.</u> <p><u>* The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan’s land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</u></p>
MM d7	Reasoned justification follow new policy MLP 3	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> Reasoned justification</p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> Areas of search</p> <p>4.26 The allocated areas of search are shown on Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and are defined on the Policies Map. FOOTNOTE 4.26</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	(includes paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8 page 55)	<p><u>4.27</u> There is less certainty that mineral development will come forward in the areas of search ^{FOOTNOTE 4.27} than on specific sites and preferred areas, as they are based on an analysis of where mineral resources exist in the county which are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints ^{FOOTNOTE 4.27b}, but they are not sites which have been proposed by landowners or mineral operators. Areas of search have been allocated to provide a positive framework to ensure that a sufficient supply of minerals can be delivered over the life of the plan, to facilitate the minerals industry to find and put forward sites, and (combined with the strategic corridor priorities in policies MLP 8 to MLP 12) to provide as much certainty as possible to communities over where and how mineral development might take place if there is a shortfall in supply of a particular mineral.</p> <p><u>4.28</u> Areas of search have been allocated for the majority of the types of mineral resources found in Worcestershire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>100 areas of search are allocated for sand and gravel (70 for terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources, and 30 for solid sand resources);</u> • <u>41 areas of search are allocated for silica sand;</u> • <u>13 areas of search are allocated for brick clay; and</u> • <u>17 areas of search are allocated for building stone.</u> ^{FOOTNOTE 4.28} <p>4.7 <u>4.29</u> No areas of search have been designated for crushed rock resources due to the viability, environmental and amenity constraints affecting the majority of the land in Worcestershire which contains crushed rock deposits. ²⁴³ No areas of search have been designated for other types of mineral.</p> <p>4.8 — The policy preference for mineral development within allocated sites is subject to other parts of the Development Plan being properly addressed, and will not override the need to ensure that the development proposed is sustainable.</p>

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		<p><u>4.30</u> Whilst the allocation of areas of search indicates that the location of mineral development is likely to be acceptable, particularly where there is a shortfall in supply, the fact that a site has been allocated as an area of search will not override the need to ensure that the development proposed is sustainable. Planning applications for sites within areas of search and for windfall sites will be required and will be considered on their individual merits against the policies of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan). In determining whether the location of a particular development proposal is acceptable, whether for a new site or an extension to an existing site, weight will be given to the need for the specific mineral, economic considerations (such as making efficient use of resources, retaining local jobs, or the ability to utilise existing plant and other infrastructure), environmental impacts and benefits, and any cumulative impacts of proposals in the area.</p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Windfall sites within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>4.31</u> The areas of search encompass all of the mineral resources within the strategic corridors which are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints. FOOTNOTE 4.31 However, it is possible that the constraints on a particular resource could be satisfactorily addressed by a particular development proposal, or that mineral deposits exist within the corridors which were either not considered to be a mineral resource of local or national importance or not known about during the development of the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p><u>4.32</u> The analysis of mineral resources which led to the identification of areas of search considered the available information about the mineral resources which are present in the county in order to evaluate the likelihood of them being suitable and commercially attractive for exploitation during the lifetime of the Minerals Local Plan. This included consideration of high-level viability criteria, and addressed the National Planning Policy Framework’s requirement that plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value FOOTNOTE4.32 by screening out land with national or international designations which should be afforded the highest level of protection.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>4.33 <u>The information available about the quantity and quality of resources is variable, and a number of assumptions were made to enable the strategic assessment of the viability of resources.</u> ^{FOOTNOTE 4.33} <u>Site-specific information about the quantity and quality of material in a particular deposit, or significant changes in the economic viability of a particular type of mineral, may indicate that the viability constraints can be overcome.</u></p> <p>4.34 <u>Whilst resources in areas with national or international designations have not been allocated as areas of search, it may be possible for a mineral development to be designed, worked and restored in such a way as to avoid causing harm or unacceptable impacts to those designated areas, or to manage or mitigate any impacts to an acceptable level. Where applicants consider this to be the case, they will need to clearly demonstrate this, in accordance with the policies set out in Chapter 6 (Development Management).</u></p> <p>4.35 <u>It is possible that over the plan period, applications may come forward to work mineral deposits which were either not known to exist at the time the plan was developed, or for which there was not sufficient evidence that they should be considered to be a mineral resource of national or local importance and were therefore not analysed for potential allocation in the Minerals Local Plan. Applicants will be expected to provide evidence to demonstrate the type, quantity and quality of the material proposed to be worked, and appropriate information to demonstrate that it is a nationally or locally important resource.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Shortfall in supply</u></p> <p>4.36 <u>Where extant sites and specific site or preferred area allocations are not sufficient to meet the scale of provision required for a particular mineral type over the life of the plan, mineral development on areas of search will be necessary to enable the steady and adequate supply of resources and will be supported. The scale of provision required for each type of mineral over the life of the plan is set out in Chapter 5 and will be monitored through the Local Aggregate Assessment and</u></p>

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		<p>Authority Monitoring Report, FOOTNOTE 4.36 which will include consideration of whether specific site and preferred area allocations are coming forward as anticipated.</p> <p><u>4.37 It may also be appropriate to bring forward development on windfall sites elsewhere within the strategic corridors, subject to meeting the requirements of part b of policy MLP 3.</u></p> <p><u>4.38 A shortfall in extant sites and allocated specific sites and/or preferred areas will exist where:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Permitted reserves at existing sites do not contain a sufficient amount of a particular mineral resource to meet the scale of provision required and the Mineral Site Allocations DPD has not yet been adopted;</u> • <u>the specific sites and preferred area allocations, together with any permitted reserves at extant sites, do not collectively contain a sufficient amount of a particular mineral resource to meet the scale of provision required; or</u> • <u>permitted reserves at existing sites do not contain a sufficient amount of a particular mineral resource to meet the scale of provision required, and sites for the particular mineral type have not been allocated because none were put forward, or those which were put forward did not meet site-selection criteria for allocation.</u> <p><u>4.39 Even when the specific sites and preferred area allocations, together with any permitted reserves at extant sites, do collectively contain a sufficient amount of particular mineral resource to meet the scale of provision required, mineral development on areas of search and windfall sites may still be required where there is a shortfall in the required landbank or productive capacity for the relevant mineral identified or anticipated FOOTNOTE 4.39 in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment or Authority Monitoring Report, where there is a need for a material for particular uses or specifications, or where the location of existing permitted reserves and/or specific sites means they are unlikely to be able to provide a steady and adequate supply of mineral to a particular geographic market area. Where relevant, applicants will be expected</u></p>

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		<p><u>to provide details of the particular markets, end uses or product specifications for which there is considered to be a shortfall in supply.</u></p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES FOR THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.26: <u>The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan’s land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</u></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.27a: <u>Planning Practice Guidance defines “Areas of Search” as “areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply”. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, <i>Planning Practice Guidance, Minerals</i>, paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014.</u></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.27b: <u>See Worcestershire County Council (2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> and Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</u></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.28: <u>Some flexibility will be applied when considering whether a proposal for building stone is within an area of search for building stone as these are based on point data.</u></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.31: <u>See Worcestershire County Council (2021) <i>Analysis of Mineral Resources</i> and Worcestershire County Council’s background document <i>Location of development: screening and site selection methodology</i> (August 2018), available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</u></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.32: <u>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 175.</u></p>

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		<p>FOOTNOTE 4.33: See Worcestershire County Council (2021) Analysis of Mineral Resources.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.36: The Local Aggregate Assessment and Authority Monitoring Report are available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 4.39: The Local Aggregate Assessment and Authority Monitoring Report may highlight the potential for a shortfall in landbank or productive capacity if permitted reserves are close to minimum required levels and specific site and preferred area allocations are not coming forward as anticipated.</p>
MM d8	Insert new policy (MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors) to be inserted directly after new policy MLP 3’s reasoned justification (i.e.	<p>NEW HEADING ABOVE THE NEW POLICY: Windfall sites outside the strategic corridors</p> <p>NEW POLICY MLP 4:</p> <p>Policy MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission for new mineral developments and extensions to extant sites will be granted on windfall sites outside the strategic corridors where:</p> <p>a) the broad mineral type is not found within the strategic corridors; or</p> <p>b) the broad mineral type can be found within the strategic corridors, but it is demonstrated that the proposed development would enable the supply of mineral products with the properties necessary for specific uses or specifications which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity from within the strategic corridors.</p>

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	after new paragraph 4.39)	
MM d9	Reasoned justification to follow new policy MLP 4 (includes paragraphs 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11 page 55)	<p><i>NEW HEADING: Reasoned justification</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING: Mineral resources that cannot be delivered from extant or allocated sites</i></p> <p>4.9—Where a sustainable supply of minerals cannot be delivered from extant or allocated sites, mineral development elsewhere in a strategic corridor may be appropriate. These circumstances are expected to be limited and to primarily be for mineral types for which there are no site allocations, or for which there were no extant planning permissions in Worcestershire when the plan was adopted; particularly crushed rock, some types of building stone, brine, or types of clay other than Mercia Mudstone.</p> <p>4.10—Demonstration of the reasons for working minerals outside extant or allocated sites would need to be proportionate to the proposal, and may require technical information to be provided by an appropriate and competent expert. Where there are no sites with extant planning permissions and no allocated sites for a particular mineral in the county, this is likely to provide adequate justification. For building stone²⁴⁴ it might be appropriate to include reference to the specific appearance and characteristics of building stone required where variations in the appearance or characteristics of stone prevent those within allocated sites being suitable for use in a particular project.</p> <p>4.11—Any proposal for sand and gravel, silica sand or brick clay development within a strategic corridor but outside extant or allocated sites would need to demonstrate why sustainable supply cannot be delivered from those extant or allocated sites. This will be expected to include detailed geological information about the specific properties or qualities of the resource, data demonstrating the local or national need for the mineral, and the evidence justifying why this material cannot be worked at existing or allocated sites.</p>

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		<p><u>4.40 Crushed rock resources do not occur within the strategic corridors, and no areas of search have been designated for crushed rock due to the viability, environmental and amenity constraints affecting the majority of the land in Worcestershire which contains crushed rock resources. Specific sites and/or preferred area allocations are not anticipated for crushed rock as no sites have been put forward for consideration. Any sites for crushed rock will therefore necessarily be located on windfall sites outside the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.41 Sand and gravel, brick clay, silica sand, and building stone resources are all found within the strategic corridors, but where there is a need for a mineral with certain properties which are necessary for a particular use, but which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity from within the strategic corridors, development on windfall sites outside the strategic corridors may be necessary. Any development proposal for these types of mineral outside the strategic corridors would need to include a proportionate level of technical information provided by an appropriate and competent expert to demonstrate the specific properties of the resource, the reasons why those particular properties are necessary, and evidence to demonstrate why material with the necessary properties cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity from within the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.42 The strategic corridors contain extensive areas of search for sand and gravel, and therefore it is highly likely that products with the necessary properties for most uses and specifications will be able to be delivered from within the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.43 The strategic corridors contain extensive areas of search for silica sand. The type of silica sand they contain is suitable for foundry uses (naturally bonded moulding sands). It is highly likely that silica sand with the necessary properties for foundry uses will therefore be able to be delivered from within the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.44 Whilst the strategic corridors contain extensive areas of search for brick clay, information about the quality and properties of the resources within the Mercia Mudstone Group is limited, and it is possible that other geological groups or</u></p>

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		<p><u>formations in the county may also have the potential to provide brick clay resources. Applications for brick clay outside the strategic corridors will be supported where applicants demonstrate that clay with particular forming or firing properties, or for a particular blend of clays to achieve the colours or other aesthetic qualities required cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity from within the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.45 The strategic corridors only contain a limited number of areas of search for building stone, and these may not include all types of building stone. It is recognised that a project may call for a particular type of stone, and that there can be significant variations in the appearance and characteristics of building stone, even within the same broad stone type. Proposals for building stone development outside the strategic corridors should include reference to the specific appearance and characteristics of the building stone required where variations in the appearance or characteristics of stone prevent those within the strategic corridors being suitable for use in a particular project.</u></p> <p><u>4.46 It is possible that over the plan period, applications may come forward to work other types of mineral deposits which were either not known to exist at the time the plan was developed, or for which there was not sufficient evidence that they should be considered to be a mineral resource of national or local importance and were therefore not analysed for potential allocation in the Minerals Local Plan. Applicants will be expected to provide evidence to demonstrate the type, quantity and quality of the material proposed to be worked, and appropriate information to demonstrate that it is a nationally or locally important resource. To justify development outside the strategic corridors, a proportionate level of technical information will need to be provided by an appropriate and competent expert to demonstrate why the material cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity from within the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.47 The suitability of each proposed windfall development, whether a new site or an extension to an existing site, must be considered on its individual merits against the policies of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan). In determining whether the location of a particular development is acceptable, weight will be given to the need for the specific mineral, economic sustainability (such as making efficient use of resources, retaining local jobs, or</u></p>

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		<p>the ability to utilise existing plant and other infrastructure), environmental impacts and benefits, and any cumulative impacts of proposals in the area.</p>
MM d10	<p>Insert new policy (MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources) to be inserted directly after new policy MLP 4's reasoned justification (i.e. after new paragraph 4.47)</p>	<p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Proposals within or outside a strategic corridor</p> <p><i>NEW POLICY MLP 5:</i></p> <p><u>Policy MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5, MO6</u></p> <p><u>Planning permission will be granted for:</u></p> <p><u>a) alterations to the mineral development permitted within the boundary of a site with extant planning permission, either within or outside a strategic corridor, subject to other parts of the Development Plan being satisfactorily addressed;</u></p> <p><u>b) mineral development within a Mineral Safeguarding Area (either within or outside a strategic corridor) which would prevent all or some of the mineral resource from being sterilised by non-minerals development in accordance with policy MLP 41.</u></p>
MM d11	<p>Reasoned justification to follow new policy MLP 5</p>	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> Reasoned justification</p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Sites with extant mineral planning permission</p> <p>4.12 4.48 Over the life of the plan, proposals to alter the mineral development already permitted at sites with extant planning permission (including those which are permitted during the life of the plan) may arise, such as through periodic reviews of mineral planning permissions (ROMPs) or applications for the variation of planning conditions. Applications to</p>

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	(includes paragraphs 4.12-4.21 page 56 - 58)	<p><u>vary planning conditions are not unusual for mineral sites, as development usually takes place over a number of years. For example, they may be required to enable more efficient working or processing of minerals, to amend restoration schemes to reflect particular site conditions which could not be anticipated at the time of the original application, or to reflect the latest best practice.</u></p> <p><u>4.49 The principle of mineral development within the boundary of extant sites has already been established either in advance of the Minerals Local Plan being adopted, or after consideration against the tests of policies MLP 2 - MLP 4. Whilst there is a policy preference support is therefore provided in policy MLP 15 for to enable alterations to the mineral development permitted within extant sites both within and outside the strategic corridors ,this is subject to other parts of the Development Plan being properly addressed, and will not override the need to ensure that the development proposed is sustainable.</u></p> <p><u>4.50 Whilst the principle of mineral development is already established by the extant planning permission, the suitability of any proposed alterations to the permitted development must be considered on their individual merits against the policies of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan). Weight will be given to the need for the specific mineral, economic considerations (such as making efficient use of resources, retaining local jobs, or the ability to utilise existing plant and other infrastructure), environmental impacts and benefits, and any cumulative impacts of proposals in the area, and policy support to enable such alterations to existing permissions will not override the need to ensure that the development proposed is sustainable.</u></p> <p>4.13 <u>4.51</u> Any proposals to extend a site beyond the <u>red line</u> boundary of the existing permitted site will not be considered to be part of a site with extant mineral planning permission, <u>as the principle of mineral development has not been established on any additional land for the purposes of this policy.</u> The red line boundaries on extant planning permissions will be considered definitive when addressing this issue. Proposals for extensions to existing <u>mineral</u> sites will be considered on their own merits against the tests of Policy MLP 14, <u>as appropriate, and no greater policy preference is</u></p>

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		<p>given to extensions than to proposals for new sites. This may help to facilitate new entrants to the market in Worcestershire.</p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Borrow pits</p> <p>4.14 — Borrow pits directly serve a specific project nearby and proposals for borrow pits will therefore not necessarily reflect the location of site allocations or the strategic corridors. To be classified as a borrow pit, proposals must meet all of the requirements of policy MLP 2 (Borrow Pits). Proposals that do not demonstrate these associations will be considered as standalone mineral workings.</p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Winning and working of resources to prevent sterilisation</u></p> <p>4.15 <u>4.52</u> If not properly planned, non-mineral development such as housing or commercial development can result in the sterilisation of mineral resources. This can be avoided by extraction of some or all of the mineral resource in advance of the non-mineral development taking place (or in phases alongside it), or by undertaking incidental recovery to utilise a portion of the mineral resource as part of site groundworks (see Chapter 7).</p> <p>4.16 <u>4.53</u> The location of such proposals will depend largely on other policies in the Development Plan that relate to the non-mineral development and will not necessarily reflect or be limited to the location of the strategic corridors. Planning applications will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed development will prevent resources from being sterilised. Where this cannot be satisfactorily demonstrated, the proposal will be considered as a standalone mineral working <u>against the tests of Policy MLP 2 – MLP 4, as appropriate.</u></p>

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		<p>4.17 <u>4.54</u> Planning conditions and planning obligations may be required to manage the relationship between the minerals extraction and the subsequent non-mineral development (see Chapter 7). Both the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant Local Planning Authority will need to be involved in discussions from the outset.</p> <p><u>4.55</u> <u>The suitability of each proposed development must be considered on its individual merits against the policies of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan). Support to enable such development will not override the need to ensure that the development proposed is sustainable, and weight will be given to the need to prevent sterilisation of resources, economic considerations, environmental impacts and benefits, and any cumulative impacts of proposals in the area.</u></p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING: Proposals outside a strategic corridor</i></p> <p>4.18 There is policy preference in policy MLP 1 for mineral development within the strategic corridors. With the exception of changes to extant sites, borrow pits and the winning and working of resources to prevent sterilisation, planning permission will only be granted for mineral development outside the strategic corridors where it is demonstrated that a sustainable supply of the specific mineral cannot be delivered from within the strategic corridors.</p> <p>4.19 As the identification of the strategic corridors was informed by the distribution of mineral resources and other socio-economic and environmental factors,²⁴⁵ working outside the strategic corridors is expected to be wholly exceptional for sand and gravel, silica sand and brick clay. In order not to undermine the spatial strategy, and to ensure the plan’s vision is realised, applicants will need to demonstrate why sustainable supply cannot be delivered from either extant or allocated sites within the strategic corridors.</p> <p>4.20 The distribution of crushed rock, building stone²⁴⁶ and other mineral deposits has not been instrumental in defining the strategic corridors due to the viability, environmental and amenity constraints on the deposits or the lack of geological or</p>

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		<p>market information to indicate that the working of other minerals would be viable in the county (see Appendix 2). However part c of policy MLP 1 would enable the working of these types of mineral outside the strategic corridors.</p> <p>4.21 Demonstration of reasons for working these minerals outside existing or allocated sites would need to be proportionate to the proposal, but may require technical information to be provided by an appropriate and competent expert. The absence of the specific mineral within the strategic corridors may provide adequate justification. For crushed rock proposals, it might also be appropriate to include reference to the need for crushed rock identified in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment. For building stone proposals, it might include reference to the specific appearance and characteristics of building stone required where variations in the appearance or characteristics of stone prevent those resources within the strategic corridors being suitable for use in a particular project.</p> <p><i>Footnotes accompanying former paragraphs 4.19 and 4.20 to be deleted</i></p>
MM d12	Policy MLP 2: Borrow Pits Page 58	<p>Policy MLP 26: Borrow Pits</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO2, MO4, MO5, MO6</p> <p><u>Planning permission will be granted for borrow pits, either within or outside the strategic corridors, where it is Proposals for borrow pits must be operationally related to a specific project and demonstrated</u> that all of the following points apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the <u>borrow pit is operationally related to a specified project and the</u> mineral extracted will only be used in connection with the specified <u>that</u> project; b) the borrow pit is located on or in close proximity to the specified project, and material will be transported to its point of use with minimal use of public highways and without undue interference with the rights of way network;

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		<p>c) mineral extraction will be limited to the life of the specified project;</p> <p>d) the working and restoration of the borrow pit will deliver locally appropriate enhancements to existing green infrastructure networks; and</p> <p>e) the borrow pit will be restored to an appropriate final landform at the earliest opportunity, without the use of imported material, other than that generated by the specified project.</p>
MM d13	<p>Paragraphs 4.22 – 4.24</p> <p>Page 58-59</p>	<p>4.22 <u>4.56</u> Borrow pits can contribute towards the sustainable supply of minerals by enabling the working of mineral resources that might not otherwise be practicable or financially attractive to extract. They can also enable other forms of development by providing a local source of material. <u>Borrow pits directly serve a specific project nearby and proposals for borrow pits will therefore not necessarily reflect the location of mineral site allocations or the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p><u>4.57</u> Borrow pits directly serve a specific project nearby, and they tend to be small-scale, short-term operations. Borrow pits can be a positive way of working resources which might not be appropriate as standalone workings or which were discounted from consideration as allocated sites due to the estimated volume of mineral at the site. Reduced transport distances can also reduce impacts on amenity and climate change in comparison to obtaining material from quarries further from the project.</p> <p>4.23 <u>4.58</u> <u>To be classified as a borrow pit, proposals must meet all of the requirements of policy MLP 6 (Borrow Pits).</u> Proposals that do not meet all the criteria in policy MLP <u>26</u> will be considered to be standalone mineral workings, not borrow pits.</p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Association with the specified project</p>

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		<p>4.24 4.59 It is important to ensure that borrow pits are closely linked to the project with which they are associated, <u>and this will be an important factor in determining whether the location of a proposed development is acceptable</u>. The proposal for the borrow pit development should include sufficient details of the associated project to enable this to be considered in the decision-making process. The coordinated submission of proposals may be appropriate in some cases, even where the proposals are submitted to different planning authorities. Planning conditions and/or planning obligations may be required to manage the relationship between the mineral extraction and the specified non-mineral development. The Mineral Planning Authority and relevant Local Planning Authority will both need to be involved in discussions from the outset.</p>
MM d14	<p>Appendix 3: Glossary</p> <p>Definition of “Allocated site”</p> <p>Page 197</p>	<p>Allocated site <u>Mineral allocation</u>: For this Minerals Local Plan, allocated sites <u>mineral allocation</u> means the areas of search shown in Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and defined on the Policies Map accompanying the Minerals Local Plan, as well as any specific sites and preferred areas allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document.</p> <p><i>MODIFIED DEFINITION TO BE MOVED TO SIT IN THE CORRECT POSITION WITHIN THE ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED GLOSSARY</i></p>
MM d15	<p>Appendix 3: Glossary</p> <p>Definition of “Windfall site”</p> <p>Page 207</p>	<p><u>Windfall site: Those sites which become available for development unexpectedly and are therefore not included as a mineral allocation in a development plan document.</u></p>

e) Green Infrastructure: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 1 (Q31)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM e1	Policy MLP 3: Green Infrastructure	<p>Policy MLP 37: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect<u>conserve</u> and enhance networks of green infrastructure throughout the life of the development.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate how, throughout its lifetime, the delivery of multiple benefits will be optimised, taking account of:</p> <p>a) the green infrastructure priorities of the relevant strategic corridor; b)-a) the local economic, social and environmental context of the site; c)-b) the potential impacts of climate change; d)-c) site-specific opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. protect and enhance inherent landscape character; ii. conserve, restore and enhance ecological networks and deliver net gains for biodiversity; iii. conserve and enhance the condition, legibility and understanding of heritage assets and their setting; iv. reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; v. protect and enhance the surface water and groundwater resources at the local and catchment scale; vi. improve the condition, legibility and understanding of geodiversity; and vii.enhance the rights of way network and provision of publicly accessible green space; <p><u>d) the green infrastructure priorities of the relevant strategic corridor (where the proposed development is within a strategic corridor) or the strategic context of green infrastructure components within the wider green infrastructure network (where the proposed development is not within a strategic corridor); and</u></p> <p>e) how green infrastructure benefits will be secured for the long term.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>Where significant deviation from <u>the proposed development is within a strategic corridor and the proposal would make very limited or no contribution to the delivery of the priorities of the relevant strategic corridor as a whole is proposed,</u> this will only be considered appropriate where robust justification is provided to demonstrate that the proposal will deliver specific local economic, social and/or environmental benefits <u>of the proposed development,</u> either through or alongside appropriate multifunctional green infrastructure measures, which demonstrably outweigh the benefits which could be realised by delivering the priorities of the relevant strategic corridor.</p>

<p>MM e2</p> <p>Heading above paragraph 4.35 and paragraphs 4.35 and 4.36</p> <p>And</p> <p>Heading above paragraph 4.41 and paragraphs 4.41-4.44</p>		<p><i>EXISTING HEADING: Green infrastructure priorities of the relevant strategic corridor</i></p> <p>4.35—The technical assessment required by Policy MLP 3 should identify the location of the proposed development within the relevant strategic corridor. It should consider the interaction of the site with the local and surrounding network of green spaces and natural elements, and the potential for the site to contribute towards the priorities for the relevant corridor (as set out in policies MLP 4 to MLP 8). Consideration should be given to how the priorities are being delivered at other sites within the corridor, so that measures can be co-ordinated where appropriate, and to ensure that a balance of priorities is achieved over the life of the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>4.36—There may be circumstances where the greatest green infrastructure gains can be delivered, or any conflicts minimised, by focusing on only some of the priorities on an individual site. This will be supported where the proposed approach is strongly justified and evidenced through the technical assessment.</p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING ABOVE PARAGRAPH 4.41: Site-specific <u>and strategic</u> green infrastructure opportunities</i></p> <p>4.41 <u>4.74</u> The components of green infrastructure have been considered holistically at a strategic scale to identify multifunctional priorities for each strategic corridor in policies MLP 48 to MLP 812. However, when developing site-specific proposals, consideration of each of the components in part d<u>c</u> of policy MLP 37 may reveal opportunities which could not be identified at the strategic scale.</p> <p>4.42 <u>4.75</u> <u>For sites both within and outside the strategic corridors, t</u>The technical assessment required by policy MLP 37 should consider each of the green infrastructure components in part d<u>c</u> of policy MLP 37, drawing on the information in the technical assessments required by the development management policies in Chapter 6, and should set out any site-specific opportunities for protection <u>conservation</u> or enhancement of those components, or any site-specific opportunities to deliver multifunctional benefits which are identified. This should also include detailed consideration of how any site-specific opportunities could be integrated alongside the priorities of the relevant strategic corridor.</p> <p>4.43 <u>4.76</u> In some cases site-specific considerations may indicate that protecting and enhancing networks of green infrastructure can be maximised by focusing on specific components. This would benefit from pre-application discussions</p>
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with the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant stakeholders, and should also be evidenced through the technical assessment.

4.77 Where the site is within a strategic corridor, the technical assessment should identify the location of the proposed development within the relevant strategic corridor. It should consider the interaction of the site with the local and surrounding network of green spaces and natural elements, and the potential for the site to contribute towards the priorities for the relevant corridor (as set out in policies MLP 8 to MLP 12). Consideration should be given to how the priorities are being delivered at other sites within the corridor, so that measures can be co-ordinated where appropriate, and to ensure that a balance of priorities is achieved over the life of the Minerals Local Plan. There may be circumstances where the greatest green infrastructure gains can be delivered, or any conflicts minimised, by focusing on only some of the priorities on an individual site. This will be supported where the proposed approach is strongly justified and evidenced through the technical assessment.

~~4.44~~ 4.78 Where a site is not within a strategic corridor ~~but meets the exception criteria in policy MLP 1, the green infrastructure components set out in part d of policy MLP 3 will need to be considered at a local and strategic scale. Technical assessments should,~~ the technical assessment required by Policy MLP 7 should set out how holistic consideration of the site in the context of the wider network of green infrastructure has led to the proposed suite of multifunctional green infrastructure measures designed to deliver multiple benefits across the site.

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MM e3	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Green infrastructure” Page 201	Green infrastructure is a network of multifunctional green spaces and natural elements (including rivers, streams, canals, woodlands, street trees, parks, rock exposures and semi-natural greenspaces) that acts as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits (ecosystem services) for local communities. Green infrastructure components considered in the planning, designing and management of green infrastructure include biodiversity, the landscape, the historic environment, the water environment, <u>geodiversity</u> , and publicly accessible green spaces and informal recreation sites.

f) Strategic Corridors: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 1 (Q32 – Q40) and Action Points 13 - 17

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM f1	Paragraphs 4.48 – 4.50	4.48 4.82 Mineral working development presents significant opportunities to deliver <u>multifunctional gains through the integration of</u> green infrastructure at a landscape scale. Through the holistic consideration of the components of green infrastructure at a strategic level, <u>Green infrastructure</u> priorities have been identified for each strategic corridor <u>based on</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 65	<p><u>the consideration of a wide range of factors including the potential for working and restored sites to improve habitat networks; to support locally important economic sectors such as agriculture and the visitor economy; to provide social benefits through enhanced public access; and to deliver ecosystem services such as flood and climate change resilience.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor – Policy MLP 4 ● Lower Severn Strategic Corridor – Policy MLP 5 ● North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor – MLP 6 ● North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor – MLP 7 ● Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor – MLP 8. <p>These priorities have been established²⁵⁷ to guide developers on the appropriate balance between <u>different</u> green infrastructure components, and <u>to</u> highlight mechanisms to deliver multifunctional benefits which are most likely to be appropriate to the locality.</p> <p>4.49 <u>4.83</u> The strategic corridors each have an inherent coherence. The various components of green infrastructure combine to influence the key characteristics of the landscape types within the corridors. The multifunctional priorities which are set out for each corridor will contribute to addressing strategic issues across the various green infrastructure components at a landscape scale,²⁵⁸ in ways <u>These contributions will be</u> appropriate to the key characteristics of the landscape types within each corridor.²⁵⁹ <u>and will address climate change mitigation and adaptation, enable and support healthy lifestyles, improve air quality and conserve and enhance the natural, built and historic environment.</u></p> <p>4.50 <u>4.84</u> The priorities for each of the five corridors will be delivered through the working and restoration of multiple sites, both at new sites and through changes to planning permissions at existing sites as opportunities arise.²⁶⁰ Each development proposal will need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis, but the priorities set out in policies MLP 48 to MLP 812 <u>812</u> will guide how sites are designed, worked and restored so that mineral development across a corridor over the life of</p>

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		<p>the plan is coordinated to deliver the priorities. The local context will influence how the green infrastructure priorities can best be integrated to deliver multiple benefits at each stage of a site’s life.</p> <p><u>4.85 The green infrastructure priorities seek to reflect and deliver benefits for the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainability. Details of how the priorities contribute to each of these are set out in the reasoned justification supporting each strategic corridor policy. The policies also allow for specific economic, social and/or environmental benefits to justify a departure from delivering the priorities.</u></p> <p><u>4.86</u> The strategic corridors are shown on Figure 4.1 (Key Diagram) and on the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan’s land-use designations and allocations. The Policies Map is available on the interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals, and this mapping tool also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan.</p>
MM f2	Paragraph 4.53 Page 66	<p>4.53 <u>4.89</u> Agricultural land uses dominate much of this corridor <u>and are an important part of the local economy. This area makes a significant contribution to Worcestershire’s strong base of horticultural and food sector businesses</u>^{NEW FOOTNOTE}, with 48.4% of the corridor being best and most versatile agricultural land,²⁶² and land use in the Principal Village Farmlands being very strongly based on cropping and horticulture which is important to the local economy.²⁶³ Arable land uses and locally significant orchards also help to define the landscape character within the corridor. However, water shortages²⁶⁴ can present a challenge for businesses and key infrastructure in this corridor. There is also a high level of flood risk, with the corridor being affected by fluvial flooding from the River Avon as well as surface water and ground water flooding. As the corridor consists of flat valleys with wide floodplains away from the source of run-off generation, flood betterment opportunities are most likely to be measures associated with flood storage and floodplain connectivity.²⁶⁵ The majority of the watercourses in the corridor are not currently meeting Water Framework Directive targets for “good ecological status”.²⁶⁶</p>

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		<p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ON THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: Worcestershire Strategic Economic Plan (March 2014) https://www.wlep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/WLEP-Final-SEP-310314-V-1-1.pdf</i></p> <p><i>EXISTING FOOTNOTE 263: Worcestershire Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) World Class Worcestershire: Our ten year plan for jobs, growth and the economy.</i></p> <p><i>No modifications to other footnotes on this paragraph</i></p>
MM f3	Policy MLP 4: Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor Page 69.	<p>Policy MLP 48: Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for mineral development within the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor that contributes towards the quality, character and distinctiveness of the corridor through the <u>conservation</u>, delivery and enhancement of green infrastructure networks.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate how, throughout its lifetime, the development will, <u>where practicable</u>, optimise opportunities <u>the contribution the site will make to delivery of</u> the following green infrastructure priorities for the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) create wetland features such as wet pasture, water meadows, reedbed, fen, marsh, and ditches during both working phases and as part of restoration and after-use, including where characteristic arable, cropping or horticultural land uses or orchards are incorporated; b) conserve, enhance and restore characteristic hedgerow patterns, and linear tree belts along hedge and ditch lines and along the banks of watercourses;

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		<p>c) link, extend and enhance the network of public rights of way and other public access routes, incorporating information or routes which increase the legibility and understanding of the geodiversity, heritage and character of the area;</p> <p>d) in the Principal Village Farmlands and Village Farmlands with Orchards landscape types, conserve, enhance and restore lines of hedgerow fruit trees to define medium- to large-scale fields.</p> <p><u>Proposals should demonstrate how the development will deliver these priorities at each stage of the site’s life, and why the proposed scheme is considered to be the optimal practicable solution. Where site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan limit the ability to deliver one or more of the priorities, this should be clearly set out in the assessment.</u></p> <p>Where significant deviation from <u>the proposal would make very limited or no contribution to the delivery of these priorities</u> is proposed as a whole, this will only be considered appropriate where robust justification is provided to demonstrate that the proposal will deliver specific local economic, social and/or environmental benefits <u>of the proposed development, either through or alongside appropriate multifunctional green infrastructure measures, which demonstrably</u> outweigh the benefits of delivering the corridor priorities.</p>
MM f4	Paragraphs 4.61 and 4.62 Page 69	<p>4.61 4.97 Policy MLP 48 sets the priorities for the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure in the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor. Each of the <u>The balance of</u> priorities for the <u>in this strategic</u> corridor <u>is intended to integrate the delivery of priority habitats alongside agricultural land uses, where these land uses are important to the local economy or the character of the area. The priorities</u> will contribute to multiple green infrastructure components, <u>deliver economic benefits (particularly for horticulture and agriculture),</u> as well as <u>providing</u> climate change adaptation and mitigation <u>as a result of contributions to improving water quality, flood betterment and reducing water shortages.</u></p> <p>4.62 4.98 The corridor priorities can be integrated and delivered alongside each other, and in most cases it will be appropriate to incorporate some elements of each priority. However, <u>Proposals should, wherever possible, seek to</u></p>

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		<p><u>contribute to all of the priorities, although the ability to do so will depend on the site-specific circumstance and, in some cases, it may not be possible or desirable to deliver all priorities on within the boundaries of a single site when the size of the site or other local factors are taken into account, and. It may be that only some of the priorities are deliverable, due to the need to balance other considerations, including those set out in policy MLP 26 (Efficient Use of Natural Resources). The ability of an individual development to deliver only a single priority is likely to be exceptional, as the priorities have been carefully designed to be complementary to the local landscape, agricultural uses, geology and other green infrastructure components. Significant deviation from the priorities may be justified where there are site-specific opportunities to deliver significant economic, social and/or environmental benefits, however opportunities to deliver the priorities as part of, or alongside, any final after-use of the site should be fully considered.</u> Applicants are encouraged to explore the appropriate balance through pre-application discussion with the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant stakeholders.</p>
MM f5	Paragraph 4.79 Page 69	<p>4.79 <u>4.115</u> Agricultural land uses dominate much of this corridor <u>and are an important part of the local economy. This area makes a significant contribution to Worcestershire’s strong base of horticultural and food sector businesses</u> NEW FOOTNOTE, with 33.7% of the corridor being best and most versatile agricultural land.²⁸⁴ The free-draining, highly fertile sandy brown soils in the Settled Farmlands on River Terraces support an arable land use dominated by cash crops and market gardening, and the extensive areas of waterside meadows have been used for seasonal grazing in the Riverside Meadows.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE: <u>Worcestershire Strategic Economic Plan (March 2014) https://www.wlep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/WLEP-Final-SEP-310314-V-1-1.pdf</u></p>
MM f6	Policy MLP 5: Lower Severn Strategic Corridor	<p>Policy MLP 59: Lower Severn Strategic Corridor</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 75	<p>Planning permission will be granted for mineral development within the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor that contributes towards the quality, character and distinctiveness of the corridor through the conservation, delivery and enhancement of green infrastructure networks.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate how, throughout its lifetime, the development will, where practicable, optimise opportunities the contribution the site will make to delivery of the following green infrastructure priorities for the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) create wetland features such as fen and marsh, wet grassland, reedbed and lowland meadows during both working phases and as part of restoration and after-use, including where the following characteristic agricultural land uses are incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cropping and horticulture in the Settled Farmlands on River Terraces landscape type; • pastoral land use in the Riverside Meadows and Wet Pasture Meadows landscape types; b) conserve, enhance and restore characteristic hedgerow patterns and tree cover along watercourses and streamlines; c) create accessible semi-natural green space, incorporating information or routes which increase the legibility and understanding of the geodiversity, heritage and character of the area. <p>Proposals should demonstrate how the development will deliver these priorities at each stage of the site's life, and why the proposed scheme is considered to be the optimal practicable solution. Where site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan limit the ability to deliver one or more of the priorities, this should be clearly set out in the assessment.</p> <p>Where significant deviation from the proposal would make very limited or no contribution to the delivery of these priorities is proposed as a whole, this will only be considered appropriate where robust justification is provided to demonstrate that the proposal will deliver specific local economic, social and/or environmental benefits of the proposed development, either through or alongside appropriate multifunctional green infrastructure measures, which demonstrably outweigh the benefits of delivering the corridor priorities.</p>

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MM f7	Paragraphs 4.88 and 4.89 Page 75	<p>4.88 <u>4.124</u> Policy MLP 59 sets the priorities for the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure in the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor. Each of the <u>The balance of</u> priorities for the <u>in this strategic</u> corridor <u>is intended to integrate improvements to flood plain connectivity, either alongside agricultural land uses where these are important to the local economy or the character of the area, or alongside semi-natural green spaces where they enhance existing recreation networks or provide an alternative visitor destination. The priorities have the potential to</u> -will- contribute to multiple green infrastructure components, <u>including improving recreation provision for local communities and delivering social and economic benefits through flood betterment,</u> as well as <u>providing</u> climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>4.89 <u>4.125</u> The corridor priorities can be integrated and delivered alongside each other, and in most cases it will be appropriate to incorporate some elements of each priority. However, <u>Proposals should, wherever possible, seek to contribute to all of the priorities, although the ability to do so will depend on the site-specific circumstance and,</u> in some cases, <u>it may not be possible or desirable to deliver all priorities</u> within the boundaries of <u>on</u> a single site when the size of the site or other local factors are taken into account, and. <u>It may be that only some of the priorities are deliverable, due to the need to balance other considerations, including those set out in policy MLP 26 (Efficient Use of Natural Resources). The ability of an individual development to deliver only a single priority is likely to be exceptional, as the priorities have been carefully designed to be complementary to the local landscape, agricultural uses, geology and other green infrastructure components. Significant</u> deviation from the priorities may be justified where there are site-specific opportunities to deliver significant economic, social and/or environmental benefits, <u>however opportunities to deliver the priorities as part of, or alongside, any final after-use of the site should be fully considered.</u> Applicants are encouraged to explore the appropriate balance through pre-application discussion with the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant stakeholders.</p>
MM f8	Policy MLP 6: North East Worcestershire	Policy MLP 610: North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor Contributing to:

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Strategic Corridor Page 82	<p>Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for mineral development within the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor that contributes towards the quality, character and distinctiveness of the corridor through the <u>conservation</u>, delivery and enhancement of green infrastructure networks.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate how, throughout its lifetime, the development will, <u>where practicable</u>, optimise opportunities <u>the contribution the site will make</u> to delivery of the following green infrastructure priorities for the North-East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conserve and restore permanent pasture, incorporating lowland heathland, acid grassland and scrub habitats; b) conserve, enhance and restore characteristic hedgerow patterns and tree cover along watercourses and streamlines; c) slow the flow of water in upper reaches of the catchment; d) create accessible semi-natural green space, incorporating information or routes which increase the legibility and understanding of the geodiversity, heritage and character of the area. <p><u>Proposals should demonstrate how the development will deliver these priorities at each stage of the site's life, and why the proposed scheme is considered to be the optimal practicable solution. Where site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan limit the ability to deliver one or more of the priorities, this should be clearly set out in the assessment.</u></p> <p>Where significant deviation from <u>the proposal would make very limited or no contribution to the delivery of these priorities</u> is proposed as a whole, this will only be considered appropriate where robust justification is provided to demonstrate that the proposal will deliver specific local economic, social and/or environmental benefits <u>of the proposed development, either through or alongside appropriate multifunctional green infrastructure measures, which demonstrably</u> outweigh the benefits of delivering the corridor priorities.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM f9	4.118 and 4.119	<p>4.118 4.154 Policy MLP 610 sets the priorities for the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure in the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor. Each of the <u>The balance of</u> priorities for the <u>in this strategic</u> corridor <u>is intended to integrate the creation of scarce habitats of high conservation value with features that will slow the flow of water in the upper reaches of the catchment. These benefits will be delivered alongside the conservation and restoration of pasture, where this is important to the local economy or the character of the area, and alongside semi-natural green spaces where they enhance existing recreation networks or provide an alternative visitor destination. The priorities have the potential to</u> will contribute to multiple green infrastructure components, <u>including improving recreation provision for local communities and delivering social and economic benefits through flood betterment,</u> as well as <u>providing</u> climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>4.119 4.155 The corridor priorities can be integrated and delivered alongside each other, and in most cases it will be appropriate to incorporate some elements of each priority. However, <u>Proposals should, wherever possible, seek to contribute to all of the priorities, although the ability to do so will depend on the site-specific circumstance and,</u> in some cases, it may not be possible or desirable to deliver all priorities on <u>within the boundaries of</u> a single site when the size of the site or other local factors are taken into account, and. <u>It may be that only some of the priorities are deliverable, due to the need to balance other considerations, including those set out in policy MLP 26 (Efficient Use of Natural Resources). The ability of an individual development to deliver only a single priority is likely to be exceptional, as the priorities have been carefully designed to be complementary to the local landscape, agricultural uses, geology and other green infrastructure components. Significant</u> deviation from the priorities may be justified where there are site-specific opportunities to deliver significant economic, social and/or environmental benefits, <u>however opportunities to deliver the priorities as part of, or alongside, any final after-use of the site should be fully considered.</u> Applicants are encouraged to explore the appropriate balance through pre-application discussion with the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant stakeholders.</p>
MM f10	Policy MLP 7: North West	Policy MLP 711: North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor

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	<p>Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>Page 90</p>	<p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for mineral development within the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor that contributes towards the quality, character and distinctiveness of the corridor through the <u>conservation</u>, delivery and enhancement of green infrastructure networks.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate how, throughout its lifetime, the development will, <u>where practicable</u>, optimise opportunities <u>the contribution the site will make to delivery of</u> the following green infrastructure priorities for the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conserve, enhance and restore characteristic hedgerow patterns and tree cover along watercourses and streamlines; b) slow the flow of water in upper reaches and increase flood storage and floodplain connectivity in lower parts of the catchment; c) create accessible semi-natural green space, incorporating information or routes which increase the legibility and understanding of the geodiversity, heritage and character of the area; d) in the Riverside Meadows, conserve and restore permanent pasture, incorporating wetland habitats such as fen and marsh, wet grassland, reedbed and lowland meadows alongside pastoral land use; e) in the Sandstone Estatelands, conserve, enhance and create lowland heathland, acid grassland and scrub. <p><u>Proposals should demonstrate how the development will deliver these priorities at each stage of the site's life, and why the proposed scheme is considered to be the optimal practicable solution. Where site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan limit the ability to deliver one or more of the priorities, this should be clearly set out in the assessment.</u></p> <p>Where significant deviation from <u>the proposal would make very limited or no contribution to the delivery of these priorities</u> is proposed as a whole, this will only be considered appropriate where robust justification is provided to demonstrate that <u>the proposal will deliver specific local</u> economic, social and/or environmental benefits <u>of the proposed</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>development, either through or alongside appropriate multifunctional green infrastructure measures, which demonstrably outweigh the benefits of delivering the corridor priorities.</p>
MM f11	Paragraphs 4.147 and 4.148	<p>4.147 4.191 Policy MLP 7<u>11</u> sets the priorities for the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure in the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor. Each of the <u>The balance of</u> priorities for the <u>in this strategic</u> corridor <u>is intended to reduce habitat fragmentation and integrate features that will slow the flow of water in the upper reaches of the catchment or increase flood storage and floodplain connectivity in lower parts of the catchment, alongside conserving and enhancing pasture or lowland heathland where these are important to the local economy or the character of the area, or alongside semi-natural green spaces where they enhance existing recreation networks or provide an alternative visitor destination.</u> The priorities have the potential to will contribute to multiple green infrastructure components, <u>including improving recreation provision for local communities and delivering social and economic benefits through flood betterment,</u> as well as <u>providing</u> climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>4.148 4.192 The corridor priorities can be integrated and delivered alongside each other, and in most cases it will be appropriate to incorporate some elements of each priority. However, <u>Proposals should, wherever possible, seek to contribute to all of the priorities, although the ability to do so will depend on the site-specific circumstance and,</u> in some cases, it may not be possible or desirable to deliver all priorities on <u>within the boundaries of</u> a single site when the size of the site or other local factors are taken into account, and. <u>It may be that only some of the priorities are deliverable, due to the need to balance other considerations, including those set out in policy MLP 26 (Efficient Use of Natural Resources). The ability of an individual development to deliver only a single priority is likely to be exceptional, as the priorities have been carefully designed to be complementary to the local landscape, agricultural uses, geology and other green infrastructure components. Significant</u> deviation from the priorities may be justified where there are site-specific opportunities to deliver significant economic, social and/or environmental benefits, <u>however opportunities to deliver the priorities as part of, or alongside, any final after-use of the site should be fully considered.</u> Applicants are encouraged to explore the appropriate balance through pre-application discussion with the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant stakeholders.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM f12	MLP 8: Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor Page 99	<p>Policy MLP 812: Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for mineral development within the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor that contributes towards the quality, character and distinctiveness of the corridor through the <u>conservation</u>, delivery and enhancement of green infrastructure networks.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate how, throughout its lifetime, the development will, <u>where practicable</u>, optimise opportunities <u>the contribution the site will make to delivery of</u> the following green infrastructure priorities for the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conserve, enhance and restore characteristic hedgerow patterns and structure; b) protect, restore and link relic ancient woodlands and conserve and restore tree cover along watercourses and streamlines; c) slow the flow of water in upper reaches and increase flood storage and floodplain connectivity in lower parts of the catchment; d) create accessible semi-natural green space, incorporating information or routes which increase the legibility and understanding of the geodiversity, heritage and character of the area. <p><u>Proposals should demonstrate how the development will deliver these priorities at each stage of the site's life, and why the proposed scheme is considered to be the optimal practicable solution. Where site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan limit the ability to deliver one or more of the priorities, this should be clearly set out in the assessment.</u></p> <p>Where significant deviation from <u>the proposal would make very limited or no contribution to the delivery of these priorities</u> is proposed as a whole, this will only be considered appropriate where robust justification is provided to demonstrate that <u>the proposal will deliver specific local</u> economic, social and/or environmental benefits <u>of the proposed</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>development, either through or alongside appropriate multifunctional green infrastructure measures, which demonstrably outweigh the benefits of delivering the corridor priorities.</p>
MM f13	<p>Paragraphs 4.185 and 4.186</p> <p>Page 99</p>	<p>4.185 <u>4.229</u> Policy MLP 8<u>12</u> sets the priorities for the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure in the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor. Each of the <u>The balance of</u> priorities for the in this strategic corridor <u>is intended to improve floodplain connectivity, link relic ancient woodlands and integrate features that will slow the flow of water in the upper reaches of the catchment, alongside creating semi-natural green spaces where they enhance existing recreation networks or provide an alternative visitor destination. The priorities have the potential to</u> will contribute to multiple green infrastructure components, <u>including improving recreation provision for local communities and delivering social and economic benefits through flood betterment,</u> as well as <u>providing</u> climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>4.186 <u>4.230</u> The corridor priorities can be integrated and delivered alongside each other, and in most cases it will be appropriate to incorporate some elements of each priority. However, <u>Proposals should, wherever possible, seek to contribute to all of the priorities, although the ability to do so will depend on the site-specific circumstance and,</u> in some cases, it may not be possible or desirable to deliver all priorities on <u>within the boundaries of</u> a single site when the size of the site or other local factors are taken into account, and. <u>It may be that only some of the priorities are deliverable, due to the need to balance other considerations, including those set out in policy MLP 26 (Efficient Use of Natural Resources). The ability of an individual development to deliver only a single priority is likely to be exceptional, as the priorities have been carefully designed to be complementary to the local landscape, agricultural uses, geology and other green infrastructure components. Significant</u> deviation from the priorities may be justified where there are site-specific opportunities to deliver significant economic, social and/or environmental benefits, <u>however opportunities to deliver the priorities as part of, or alongside, any final after-use of the site should be fully considered.</u> Applicants are encouraged to explore the appropriate balance through pre-application discussion with the Mineral Planning Authority and relevant stakeholders.</p>

g) Contribution of Substitute, Secondary and Recycled Materials and Mineral Waste to Overall Minerals Supply: Main modifications proposed in response to Matter 2 (Q45)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM g1	<p>Policy MLP 9: Contribution of Substitute, Secondary and Recycled Materials and Mineral Waste to Overall Minerals Supply</p> <p>Page 104</p>	<p>Policy MLP 913: Contribution of Substitute, Secondary and Recycled Materials and Mineral Waste to Overall Minerals Supply</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO1, MO5, MO6</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for proposals that enable the supply of minerals from substitute, secondary or recycled materials or mineral waste where they accord with the policies of the Waste Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where the proposed development involves the management, processing and/or stockpiling of substitute, secondary or recycled materials or mineral waste on an existing or proposed site for working and/or processing primary minerals, it must be clearly demonstrated that this would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on working the site or on the ability to deliver high-quality restoration at the earliest opportunity.</p>

h) Supply of Sand and Gravel: Main modifications proposed in response to Matter 2 (Q41-44, Q46-Q52)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM h1	Heading before policy MLP 10 Page 105	Sand and gravel supply
MM h2	Insert new policy (MLP 14: Scale of Sand and Gravel Provision) before MLP 10 (now policy MLP 15) Page 105	<p><u>Policy MLP 14: Scale of Sand and Gravel Provision</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</u></p> <p><u>A landbank of at least 7 years will be maintained throughout the plan period, and sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel will be maintained to at least meet the production guideline in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment to supply a wide range of sand and gravel materials and products.</u></p> <p>a) <u>To indicate the scale of provision required for sand and gravel over the life of the plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>The baseline production guideline for sand and gravel (as calculated in the “Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data up to December 2017)”) is at least 0.572 million tonnes per year.</u> ii. <u>To achieve this level of production annually over the life of the plan (2018-2036) would require a total of 10.868 million tonnes of sand and gravel.</u> iii. <u>A landbank of permitted reserves of at least 7 years at this level would require a total of at least 4.004 million tonnes of sand and gravel.</u> iv. <u>The baseline permitted reserves of sand and gravel at the end of 2017 stood at 3.465 million tonnes, providing a landbank of 6.06 years.</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>v. <u>This means that the scale of provision required over the life of the plan is at least 14.872 million tonnes of sand and gravel.</u></p> <p><u>As the production guideline and levels of permitted reserves will vary over the life of the Minerals Local Plan, the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment must be referred to by applicants and decision-makers.</u></p> <p>b) <u>To achieve this scale of provision, supply of terrace and glacial sand and gravel and solid sands will be delivered from a combination of extant sites and new developments (including extensions to extant sites):</u></p> <p>i. <u>Permitted reserves at extant sites will provide 3.465 million tonnes of sand and gravel.</u></p> <p>ii. <u>New sites and alterations or extensions to extant sites will provide at least a further 11.407 million tonnes of sand and gravel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Proposals for supply from terrace and glacial sand and gravel mineral allocations will be supported in the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn, North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors (see policy MLP 2).</u> • <u>Proposals for supply from solid sand mineral allocations will be supported in the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors (see policy MLP 2).</u> • <u>As the identification of the strategic corridors was informed by the distribution of sand and gravel resources, and they contain extensive areas of search for sand and gravel, proposals for sand and gravel development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will only be supported where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 3 or policy MLP 4.</u>
MM h3	Reasoned justification to be inserted	<i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Reasoned justification</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	directly after new policy MLP 14 (i.e. before former policy MLP 10)	<p><u>5.9 The Minerals Local Plan seeks to ensure that there is a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel from resources within Worcestershire. In order to ensure that a landbank of at least 7 years can and will be maintained throughout the plan period, and that there will be sufficient productive capacity to supply the necessary range of sand and gravel materials and products to various markets, the scale of provision required must be understood.</u></p> <p><u>5.10 Worcestershire’s Local Aggregate Assessment sets an annual “production guideline” for the amount of sand and gravel which should be produced, based on consideration of the average level of sales of sand and gravel from Worcestershire ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 1} alongside other relevant local information and an assessment of supply options. This production guideline set in the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment has informed the calculation of the scale of sand and gravel provision required annually over the life of the plan (2018-2036), and how much is required in order to meet the requirement in national policy for a landbank of permitted reserves of at least 7 years.</u></p> <p><u>5.11 The method used to calculate the production guideline in the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 2} considered estimates of future demand, and an assessment of supply options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Forecasting future demand:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The average level of sales over the last 10 years (0.572 million tonnes) was used as a starting point for forecasting future demand. However, to avoid over-reliance on past trends, ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 3} other relevant information was also considered to determine whether deviation from this average was required.</u> - <u>The average level of sales over the last three years was considered, as this gives an indication of the most recent sales trend. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 4} The three year average sales figure was 19% lower than the 10 year average figure, but this may have been due to sites in the county coming to the end of their lives, rather than an indication of decreased demand.</u>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The sub-regional apportionment derived from the <i>National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England</i> ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 5} was considered as an additional guide. The sub-regional apportionment figure was higher than the 10 year average sales figure, but was based on production before the recession and before the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, and it was considered that the weight which this should be given was limited.</u> ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 6} - <u>Levels of planned housing development in Worcestershire were considered. Whilst Local Plan reviews are likely to confirm the continued need for housing growth in the county, the standard method for assessing housing need (autumn 2018) showed the number of houses required annually to be broadly similar to the average number of completions seen over the last 10 years.</u> ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 7} - <u>Levels of commercial and infrastructure development were considered. Significant levels of commercial and infrastructure development are proposed in Local Plans and Strategic Economic Plans, however it is difficult to quantify whether this is a likely to represent a significant increase in demand over the significant levels of commercial and infrastructure development in the county in previous years.</u> ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 8, NEW FOOTNOTE 9} - <u>None of these factors was considered sufficient or reliable enough to warrant deviation from the 10 year average in the baseline aggregate assessment, but this may change in future Local Aggregate Assessments.</u> • <u>Supply options and constraints were assessed:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The available estimates of the sand and gravel resource within Worcestershire which is not affected by significant constraints was considered,</u> ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 10} <u>which indicated that a total of 3,222-3,871 million tonnes of unsterilised resource may be available in Worcestershire.</u>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The number and status of extant sites was considered, including the levels of permitted reserves they contain. Three out of the four extant sites at the end of 2017 were active (in production for some time during the year), and none of the sites had planning conditions which would restrict their productive capacity.</u> - <u>Consideration was also given to any planning applications pending decision, the number of remaining site allocations and whether or not they are likely to be brought forward, and any pre-application discussions. Whilst there were few applications pending and few remaining site allocations, pre-application discussions indicated that there is interest in developing further sand and gravel workings in Worcestershire in the near future.</u> - <u>The limited data available on imports and exports of sand and gravel indicates that Worcestershire is a net exporter of sand and gravel, rather than reliant on being reliant on imports.</u> - <u>Consideration was given to the potential to increase supply from secondary and recycled materials, concluding that the availability of such materials tends to remain broadly consistent at around 28-29% of total consumption and that it is unlikely that they will make a significantly greater contribution to aggregate supply.</u> <p><u>5.12 The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment concluded that whilst there was no evidence that demand for sand and gravel was likely to decrease, there was also not sufficient evidence to suggest that the production guideline should be increased above the 10 year average at that time. The production guideline for sand and gravel identified by the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment was therefore 0.572 million tonnes per annum.</u></p> <p><u>5.13 The Local Aggregate Assessment is produced annually and the methods used and the conclusions reached may alter in future iterations of the Local Aggregate Assessment to reflect the latest policy and guidance, and the latest available</u></p>

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		<p><u>information about the levels of sales, demand factors, and the balance between supply and demand. The production guideline is therefore very likely to vary through the life of the plan, and applicants and decision-makers should refer to the production guideline and scale of provision figures in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Provision over the life of the plan</u></p> <p><u>5.14 The Minerals Local Plan has been developed to be sufficiently flexible to adapt to changes in the production guideline, but the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment provides a good indication of the likely minimum scale of provision required for sand and gravel over the life of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>5.15 Supplying 0.572 million tonnes of sand and gravel each year over the life of the plan (2018-2036) will require a total of 10.868 million tonnes of sand and gravel. In addition to this, national policy requires a landbank of permitted reserves of at least 7 years to be maintained for sand and gravel, which will require a total of 4.004 million tonnes of sand and gravel. Together, this means the scale of provision required for sand and gravel over the life of the plan is at least 14.872 million tonnes.</u></p> <p><u>5.16 The baseline figures set out the minimum amount of provision which is likely to be required, and they do not impose a cap on the amount of mineral development which can take place in Worcestershire. The direction of travel nationally and locally is towards greater levels of housing and infrastructure growth, and it is noted that the government confirmed in February 2020 that the HS2 high-speed rail project should go ahead which is likely to lead to greater demand for sand and gravel from throughout the West Midlands to supply both the HS2 project and maintain supply to other developments. This indicates a likelihood that demand for sand and gravel will increase from the baseline. This will be considered in future iterations of the Local Aggregate Assessment.</u></p>

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		<p><u>5.17 At the end of 2017, there were four sand and gravel sites in Worcestershire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>three sites were “active” (in production for some time during the year); and</u> • <u>one was “inactive” (worked in the past and contains permitted reserves)</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 11. <p><u>Two of these sites contain terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources and are located within the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor, and two of the sites contain solid sand resources and are located within the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor.</u></p> <p><u>5.18 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel at these sites at the end of 2017 amounted to 3.465 million tonnes. Based on the production guideline of 0.572 million tonnes per annum, the landbank for sand and gravel in Worcestershire at the end of 2017 stood at 6.06 years, less than the minimum of 7 years required in national policy.</u></p> <p><u>5.19 Supply from these existing permitted reserves will be a key part in maintaining a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel. However, the Minerals Local Plan also needs to enable the provision of at least a further 11.407 million tonnes</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 12 <u>of sand and gravel over the life of the plan to maintain both annual supply and a landbank of at least 7 years to 2036 and beyond.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Provision from new sites and alterations and extensions to extant sites</u></p> <p><u>5.20 New sites, and alterations and extensions to existing sites will be crucial to delivering a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel over the life of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>5.21 Policy MLP 5 provides support to enable any necessary alterations to the development permitted at extant sites, subject to other parts of the Development Plan being satisfactorily addressed. Whilst some alterations to planning permissions for extant sites will not result in significant changes, some alterations may enable more efficient working or</u></p>

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		<p><u>processing of minerals to support productive capacity, or may increase the amount of sand and gravel reserve permitted for extraction at a particular site.</u></p> <p><u>5.22 Mineral development on new sites, and extensions to existing sites (i.e. development beyond a site’s existing red line boundary) within the strategic corridors will be facilitated by the identification of mineral allocations and supported by policies MLP 2 and MLP 3.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Specific sites and preferred areas for sand and gravel are likely to be allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document, as multiple sites (for both terrace and glacial sand and gravel, and solid sand resources) have been put forward for consideration.</u> • <u>Areas of search ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 13} have been allocated for sand and gravel as shown on Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and defined on the Policies Map ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 14}.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Areas of search for terrace and glacial sand and gravel are concentrated within the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn, North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors, with a small number in the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor.</u> - <u>Areas of search for solid sand are located in the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors.</u> <p><u>5.23 Given the extent of these allocations across both types of sand and gravel resources, development proposals for sand and gravel over the life of the plan are expected to be on mineral allocations. Proposals for sand and gravel development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will only be supported where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 3 or policy MLP 4.</u></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p>

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		<p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: <u>The average level of sales of sand and gravel from Worcestershire over the 10 year period from 2008-2017 was 0.572 million tonnes per year. Data from 2012-2013 includes sales for both Herefordshire and Worcestershire as the data for those years was combined due to confidentiality requirements. See Worcestershire County Council (June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2017)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 2: <u>Worcestershire County Council (June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2017)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 3: <u>Weaknesses of the 10 year sales average are set out in paragraph 5.8 of the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment, including following historic supply patterns and economic trends rather than future demands, and that the number of sites may have been depressed due to limited site allocations and policies in the previous Minerals Local Plan.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 4: <u>The three year average sales figure (2015-2017) was 19% lower than the 10 year average figure. It was acknowledged that during 2016 and in to 2017 production was slowed at a number of sites which were coming towards the end of their life to ensure continuity as new planning permissions were being sought and implemented, and the sites which were granted planning permission during 2016 did not commence extraction until some way in to 2017, so would not have been able to operate at full capacity to meet demand throughout the year. The three year average was therefore not considered to be a reliable basis on which to deviate from the 10 year average in setting the production guideline.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 5: <u>Department for Communities and Local Government https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-and-regional-guidelines-for-aggregatesprovision-in-england-2005-to-2020. The sub-regional apportionment for the period 2001-2016 was 92% higher than the 2017 sales figure and this level of production had not been achieved in Worcestershire since 2003. The 2005-2020 figure was not broken down to a sub-regional level, and the national guidelines have not since been updated. The national guidelines were based on production before the recession and before the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, and it was therefore considered</u></p>

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		<p><u>that it would not be appropriate to increase the production guideline above the 10 year average on the basis of those guidelines or the sub-regional apportionment.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 6: <u>The Planning Inspectorate (August 2014) Report on the Examination into the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Northamptonshire Minerals & Waste Development Framework Partial Review) http://www3.northamptonshire.gov.uk/councilservices/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/documents/PDF%20Documents/ReportToNorthamptonshireCountyCouncilV3.pdf.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 7: <u>There is not a direct correlation between housing completions and the level of sales of sand and gravel. It was acknowledged in the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment that that the anticipated level of housing provision over the next 10 years in adopted Local Plans would represent a 34% increase in comparison to the average number of completions over the previous 10 years, and that further plan reviews are likely to confirm the continued need for housing growth in the county, along with associated infrastructure. However, the standard method for assessing housing need (autumn 2018) showed the number of houses required annually to be broadly similar to the average number of completions seen over the last 10 years. With significant uncertainty over the level of housing development, it was not considered appropriate for the production guideline to be adjusted on the basis of projected housing numbers.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 8: <u>Significant levels of commercial and infrastructure development are proposed in Local Plans and Strategic Economic Plans. However, there is a lack of data to be able to estimate the level of demand for aggregates which such developments might create.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 9: <u>There were no Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects planned or underway within Worcestershire, but it was acknowledged that the HS2 project could result in significant demand for aggregates. Whilst demand from that project is most likely to be met from mineral planning authorities closest to the line's route, the level of demand for this and other types of development is likely to require additional aggregate extraction in Worcestershire, although it was not possible to quantify the extent of any such additional requirements.</u></p>

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		<p>NEW FOOTNOTE 10: The "Sub-Regional Apportionment of Aggregates Provision in the West Midlands Region 2005 – 2020 Consultation paper 17-02-2010" document prepared for the West Midlands Regional Assembly by Land Use Consultants in February 2010, and Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 11: This site classed its permitted reserves as being for “non-aggregate uses”.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 12: Figure based on the baseline production guideline of 0.607 million tonnes, but the plan includes sufficient flexibility to adapt to changes in the production guideline.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 13: 100 areas of search are allocated for sand and gravel within the strategic corridors, representing 56.6% (by area) of the key and significant terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources and 82.75% (by area) of the key and significant solid sand resources in Worcestershire.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 14: The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan’s land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</p>
MM h4	<p>Policy MLP 10: Steady and Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel</p> <p>Page 105</p>	<p>Policy MLP 1015: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals development that will contribute to maintaining a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate the contribution the proposed development will make towards:</p> <p>a) maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves in Worcestershire of at least 7 years;</p> <p>and/or</p>

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		b) enabling Worcestershire’s productive capacity for <u>a wide range of sand and gravel supply materials and products</u> to be maintained or enhanced.
MM h5	Paragraphs 5.9 – 5.12 Page 105	<p>5.9 — At the end of 2016, there were six sand and gravel sites³⁸⁶ in Worcestershire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three sites were “active” (in production for some time during the year); • two were “inactive” (worked in the past and contain permitted reserves)³⁸⁷; and • one new site was “permitted — not commenced” (planning permission granted but development not yet commenced). <p>EXISTING HEADING: Maintaining permitted reserves of sand and gravel</p> <p>5.10 Worcestershire’s Local Aggregate Assessment considers the average level of sales of sand and gravel from Worcestershire³⁸⁸ alongside other relevant local information to set a “production guideline”. The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment³⁸⁹ identifies an annual production guideline of 0.607 million tonnes.³⁹⁰ As the Local Aggregate Assessment is produced annually, the annual production guideline will vary through the life of the plan and the plan has been developed to be sufficiently flexible to adapt to such changes.</p> <p>5.11 The landbank for sand and gravel in Worcestershire at the end of 2016 stood at approximately 7 years,³⁹¹ meeting the requirement for a minimum of 7 years set out in national policy.³⁹² The Minerals Local Plan enables the provision of at least a further 11.53 million tonnes³⁹³ of sand and gravel over the life of the plan to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years to 2035 and beyond.</p> <p>5.12 In order to enable the steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel, Policy MLP 10 supports minerals development which will contribute to maintaining a landbank for sand and gravel of at least 7 years, whilst being flexible enough to accommodate changes to the balance of demand and supply identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment annually. This is</p>

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		<p>supported by the identification of areas of search in Chapter 4, and specific sites and preferred areas will be allocated in a separate Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS TO BE DELETED.</i></p>
MM h6	<p>Paragraphs 5.13 – 5.17</p> <p>Page 106</p>	<p>5.13 <u>5.24</u> Policy MLP 10<u>15</u> requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application <u>for sand and gravel development</u>. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should include sufficiently detailed site investigations and analysis to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the site, such as through details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource, and differentiating between different phases of the development, in order to clearly demonstrate the contribution the proposed development would <u>will</u> make towards <u>maintaining or enhancing</u> Worcestershire’s landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves, <u>and/or productive capacity</u>.</p> <p><i>NEW HEADING: <u>Contributing to landbank</u></i></p> <p><u>5.25 The amount of resource which is permitted to be worked at an individual site will determine the contribution the site makes to the landbank as a whole. Site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan (including other policies in the Minerals Local Plan) may limit the total amount which can be extracted without causing unacceptable harm, whilst ensuring delivery of high-quality restoration and after-use is possible.</u></p> <p><u>5.26 The technical assessment should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked. If the site contains both solid sand resources and terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources, it should give an indication of the total amount of each type of deposit which would be worked.</u></p>

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		<p><u>5.27</u> A low landbank may be an indicator that suitable applications should be permitted as a matter of importance to ensure the steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel. However, there is no maximum landbank level, and each application will be considered on its own merits. It may also be necessary to have a landbank of more than 7 years to allow for the fact that mineral developments can take a significant amount of time to progress from identifying a site to that site contributing to supply, to ensure that sufficient supply can be maintained for a wide range of materials, or to ensure that a large landbank at very few sites does not stifle competition.</p> <p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Enabling <u>Contributing to</u> productive capacity to be maintained or enhanced</p> <p>5.14 <u>5.28</u> In addition to maintaining a landbank of permitted reserves, the Mineral Planning Authority needs to ensure sufficient productive capacity is maintained in the county <u>for a wide range of materials and products</u>.</p> <p><u>5.29</u> Worcestershire’s overall productive capacity results from the number of active sites and their combined capacity to extract, process and sell minerals. <u>Whilst there is some overlap in the uses and markets which can be supplied from sites working terrace and glacial deposits and sites working solid sand deposits (see paragraphs 2.13-2.18), each site is likely to contain resources with different properties, and sufficient productive capacity needs to be maintained for a range of materials to supply a variety of markets and uses. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 15 should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked, and indicate the range of materials and products which it is anticipated will be produced.</u></p> <p>5.15 <u>5.30</u> Productive capacity at an individual site is not directly related to the size of its permitted reserves. The contribution a site can make to the annual supply of materials (its productive capacity) can be directly limited by the maximum possible throughput of a site’s processing plant, or indirectly through measures which seek to minimise or mitigate environmental or amenity impacts, such as limiting opening hours or the number of vehicle movements. With relatively few</p>

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		<p>active sites and limited permitted reserves, the overall security of Worcestershire’s productive capacity could be put at risk by commercial decisions or natural events at any individual site.</p> <p>5.16 <u>5.31</u> Worcestershire’s productive capacity for sand and gravel is therefore likely to be maintained or <u>and</u> enhanced through a combination of additional sites <u>on mineral allocations</u> and more efficient plant, machinery and working practices at existing sites. <u>Maintaining sufficient productive capacity to supply a variety of markets and end uses is likely to require sites within both the solid sands and the terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources across the five strategic corridors. This is supported by the allocation of 100 areas of search</u> FOOTNOTE 1 <u>for sand and gravel within the strategic corridors, and specific sites and preferred areas for sand and gravel are likely to be allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document as multiple sites have been put forward for consideration.</u></p> <p>5.17 <u>5.32</u> The technical assessment required by pPolicy MLP 105 requires proposals will be expected to demonstrate the contribution which the proposed development would <u>they will</u> make to maintaining or enhancing <u>Worcestershire’s</u> productive capacity both at the site level and in the wider context. This may <u>The assessment should</u> include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site or extended working, or <u>the anticipated impact of new plant or amending planning conditions at existing sites,</u> <u>or the market or end use for which the mineral is needed.</u></p> <p><u>5.33</u> <u>Even where there is considered to be sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply overall, new sites and amendments or extensions to existing sites which contribute to maintaining or enhancing productive capacity will be supported, as they will help to ensure the resilience of the minerals supply chain in Worcestershire. Where a site would contribute to productive capacity for particular uses or specifications, this should be set out in the technical assessment and will be given weight in decision-making.</u></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: <u>100 areas of search are allocated for sand and gravel within the strategic corridors, representing 56.6% (by area) of the key and significant terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources and 82.75% (by area) of the key and significant solid sand resources in Worcestershire.</u></p>

i) Supply of Crushed Rock: Main modifications proposed in response to Matter 2 (Q41-Q44, Q53-Q55)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM i1	Heading before MLP 11 Page 107	Crushed rock supply
MM i2	Insert new policy (MLP 16: Scale of Crushed Rock Provision) before former policy MLP 11 (now MLP 17) Page 107	<p><u>Policy MLP 16: Scale of Crushed Rock Provision</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</u></p> <p><u>The Minerals Local Plan seeks to secure the steady and adequate supply of crushed rock. Due to the range of constraints on Worcestershire’s crushed rock resources, it seeks to achieve this through:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>continued importation of crushed rock under the Managed Aggregate Supply System and on-going consideration of this under the Duty to Cooperate; and</u> • <u>enabling a contribution to supply from indigenous resources with a view to achieving and maintaining a landbank of at least 10 years, and providing sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock to supply a wide range of crushed rock materials and products.</u> <p><u>a) To indicate the scale of provision required for crushed rock from indigenous resources during the life of the plan:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i. The sub-regional apportionment for Worcestershire derived from the “National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2001-2016” provides an indicative provision figure (based on the scale of need and Worcestershire’s ability to produce crushed rock) of 0.163 million tonnes per year.</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>ii. To achieve this level of production annually over the lifetime of the plan (2018-2036) would require a total of 3.097 million tonnes of crushed rock.</u></p> <p><u>iii. A landbank of permitted reserves of at least 10 years at this level would require a total of at least 1.630 million tonnes of crushed rock.</u></p> <p><u>iv. The baseline permitted reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2017 stood at 0 (zero) tonnes, resulting in a landbank of 0 years.</u></p> <p><u>v. This means that the scale of provision required over the life of the plan is at least 4.727 million tonnes of crushed rock.</u></p> <p><u>When considering the scale of provision required for crushed rock, applicants and decision-makers should refer to the production guideline in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment as well as the sub-regional apportionment.*</u></p> <p><u>b) To achieve this scale of provision, or as great a contribution towards it as possible, supply of crushed rock will be delivered from new developments on windfall sites outside the strategic corridors (see policy MLP 4).</u></p> <p><u>* The sub-regional apportionment gives an indication of the scale of development required, although the apportionment has not been updated for the period beyond 2020. The Local Aggregate Assessment considers the rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information to set a production guideline. As such, the production guideline and levels of permitted reserves may vary over the life of the Minerals Local Plan.</u></p>
MM i3	Reasoned justification to be inserted directly after new policy	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Reasoned justification</u></p> <p><u>5.34 The Minerals Local Plan seeks to ensure that there is a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock in Worcestershire. However, there has been no crushed rock working in Worcestershire since 2010 and, at the end of 2017, there were no active crushed rock sites and no landbank of permitted reserves for crushed rock in Worcestershire, NEW FOOTNOTE 1 and there are very</u></p>

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	MLP 16 (i.e. before former policy MLP 11)	<p><u>few crushed rock resources in Worcestershire which are not affected by significant viability, environmental or amenity constraints.</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 2</p> <p><u>5.35 A steady and adequate supply of crushed rock is therefore unlikely to be provided wholly by indigenous production in Worcestershire. Ongoing discussions under the Duty to Cooperate will be required with surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities and Aggregate Working Parties to ensure there is ongoing ability for other mineral planning authorities to provide crushed rock under the Managed Aggregate Supply System.</u></p> <p><u>5.36 However, whilst the Minerals Local Plan recognises that production from within Worcestershire may be challenging, that the allocation of specific sites and/or preferred areas for crushed rock is unlikely as no sites have been put forward for consideration, and that the range of constraints on Worcestershire’s crushed rock resources means that no areas of search for crushed rock have been allocated, policy MLP 16 seeks to support and enable crushed rock development within Worcestershire. In order to support delivery of a landbank of at least 10 years, and to enable sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock to meet need and to supply the necessary range of materials and products to various markets, the scale of provision required must be understood.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Production guideline</u></p> <p><u>5.37 Worcestershire’s Local Aggregate Assessment sets an annual “production guideline” for the amount of crushed rock which should be produced, based on consideration of the average level of sales of crushed rock from Worcestershire</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 3 <u>alongside other relevant local information and an assessment of supply options.</u></p> <p><u>5.x The method used to calculate the production guideline in the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 4 <u>considered estimates of future demand, and an assessment of supply options:</u></p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Forecasting future demand:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The average level of sales over the last 10 years (0.014 million tonnes) was used as a starting point for forecasting future demand. However, to avoid over-reliance on past trends, ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 5} other relevant information was also considered to determine whether deviation from this average was required.</u> - <u>The average level of sales over the last three years was considered, as this gives an indication of the most recent sales trend. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 6} The three year average was 0 tonnes, as there were no operational crushed rock sites in Worcestershire during this period.</u> - <u>The sub-regional apportionment derived from the <i>National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England</i> ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 7} was considered as an additional guide. The sub-regional apportionment was more than 10 times higher than the 10 year average sales figure, but was based on production before the recession and before the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, and it was considered that the weight which this should be given in determining the production guideline was limited. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 8}</u> - <u>Levels of planned housing development in Worcestershire were considered as an indicator of future demand. Whilst Local Plan reviews are likely to confirm the continued need for housing growth in the county, the standard method for assessing housing need (autumn 2018) showed the number of houses required annually to be broadly similar to the average number of completions seen over the last 10 years. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 9}</u> - <u>Significant levels of commercial and infrastructure development are proposed in Local Plans and Strategic Economic Plans, however it is difficult to quantify whether this is a likely to represent a significant increase in demand over the significant levels of commercial and infrastructure development in the county in previous years. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 10, NEW FOOTNOTE 11}</u> • <u>Supply options and constraints were assessed:</u>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The available estimates of the crushed rock resources within Worcestershire which are not affected by significant constraints were considered, NEW FOOTNOTE 12 which indicated that a total of between 1.47 and 427.58 million tonnes of unsterilized resource may be available in Worcestershire.</u> - <u>The number and status of extant sites was considered, including levels of permitted reserves they contain. There were no sites with permitted reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2017.</u> - <u>Consideration was also given to the fact that there were no planning applications pending decision, and that there were no remaining site allocations for crushed rock in the 1997 Minerals Local Plan. No sites for crushed rock had been put forward in response to calls for sites, and no pre-application discussions had been held. This was considered to be a strong indication that there was limited interest in developing crushed rock workings in Worcestershire in the immediate future.</u> - <u>The limited data available on imports and exports of crushed rock indicates that Worcestershire is a net importer of crushed rock. With no extant sites, permitted reserves or applications pending at the end of 2017, Worcestershire is likely to be reliant on crushed rock imports for at least the near future.</u> - <u>Further consideration was given to the constraints NEW FOOTNOTE 13 on the crushed rock resources in Worcestershire and the reliance on imports from other mineral planning authorities. Discussions were held under the Duty to Cooperate about Worcestershire’s likely difficulty in providing crushed rock.</u> <p>5.39 <u>The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment concluded that whilst there was no evidence that demand for crushed rock was likely to decrease, delivery constraints and lack of sites and proposals indicated that the 10 year average did not provide a suitable production guideline for crushed rock. Discussions under the Duty to Cooperate concluded that Worcestershire’s production guideline for crushed rock should be reduced to 0 (zero) tonnes, but that the Minerals Local Plan should provide a policy framework to enable crushed rock development to take place, recognising the national policy requirement for the maintenance of a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock. NEW FOOTNOTE 14</u></p>

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		<p><u>5.40 The Local Aggregate Assessment is produced annually, and the methods used and the conclusions reached may alter in future iterations of the Local Aggregate Assessment to reflect the latest policy and guidance, and the latest available information about the levels of sales, demand factors, and the balance between supply and demand. The production guideline may therefore vary through the life of the plan. The Minerals Local Plan has been developed to be sufficiently flexible to adapt to such changes, but applicants and decision makers should refer to the production guideline and scale of provision figures in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Provision over the life of the plan</u></p> <p><u>5.41 The Minerals Local Plan has been developed to be sufficiently flexible to adapt to changes in the production guideline, but whilst the baseline production guideline of zero provides a good indication of the level of production likely to be achieved in the near future, it does not provide an indication of the level of provision which may be required in order to contribute towards meeting market demands. Alternatives were therefore considered to give an indication of the scale of provision which may be required during the life of the plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Imports: As crushed rock has not been produced in the county for a number of years, the level of imports into the county would provide a clear picture of the level of demand. However, there is very little information available about imports of crushed rock, and the data which is available (set out in paragraph 2.36 and table 2.2) does not represent a complete dataset and caution must be applied in relying on that data. In addition, simply considering demand factors alone would not take account of the constraints on Worcestershire’s ability to supply that demand.</u> <li>• <u>Sub-regional apportionment: Whilst the sub-regional apportionment for Worcestershire derived from the “National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2001-2016” is somewhat dated, and the guidelines are not currently being updated, they take account of both demand factors and supply constraints, and therefore provide the</u>

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		<p><u>best indication at the time of developing the Minerals Local Plan of the scale of provision which may be required from within Worcestershire, at 0.163 million tonnes per year.</u></p> <p><u>5.42 Supplying 0.163 million tonnes of crushed rock each year over the life of the plan (2018-2036) will require a total of 3.097 million tonnes of crushed rock. In addition to this, national policy requires a landbank of permitted reserves of at least 10 years to be maintained for crushed rock, which will require a total of at least 1.630 million tonnes of crushed rock. Together, this means the scale of provision required for crushed rock over the life of the plan is at least 4.727 million tonnes.</u></p> <p><u>5.43 Whilst the constraints surrounding Worcestershire’s crushed rock resources NEW FOOTNOTE 15 mean that crushed rock working at a significant scale is considered unlikely during the life of the plan, the figure for the scale of provision required does not impose a cap on the amount of crushed rock development which can take place in Worcestershire. The direction of travel nationally and locally is towards greater levels of housing and infrastructure growth, and it is noted that the government confirmed in February 2020 that the HS2 high-speed rail project should go ahead which is likely to lead to greater demand for sand and gravel from throughout the West Midlands to supply both the HS2 project and maintain supply to other developments. This indicates a likelihood that demand for sand and gravel will increase from the baseline. This will be considered in future iterations of the Local Aggregate Assessment. When considering the scale of provision required for crushed rock, applicants and decision-makers should refer to the sub-regional apportionment figure alongside the production guideline and scale of provision figures in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING: <u>Importation of crushed rock</u></i></p> <p><u>5.44 The Managed Aggregate Supply System NEW FOOTNOTE 16 seeks to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources and the areas where they are most needed. It requires mineral planning authorities which have adequate resources of aggregates to make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to control any</u></p>

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		<p><u>environmental damage to an acceptable level. It also ensures that areas with smaller amounts of aggregate make some contribution towards meeting local and national need, where that can be done sustainably.</u></p> <p><u>5.45 Policy MLP 16 acknowledges that the continued importation of crushed rock under the Managed Aggregate Supply System will be an important part of maintaining a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock resources in Worcestershire, but that there is an on-going need to consider this under the Duty to Cooperate.</u></p> <p><u>5.46 The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment highlights that the majority of demand for crushed rock in Worcestershire over recent years has been met by increased imports of crushed rock from outside the county, and relevant Mineral Planning Authorities and Aggregate Working Parties have indicated that supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock can continue to be accommodated. However, it is possible that this could change during the life of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>5.47 Any significant changes in the ability of surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock will influence the balance of supply and demand calculated in the annual Local Aggregate Assessment, and may result in the need for a partial or full review of the Minerals Local Plan (see monitoring indicators for objective MO 1 in Chapter 8).</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Provision from new sites</u></p> <p><u>5.48 At the end of 2017, there were no sites with permitted reserves for crushed rock in Worcestershire, and therefore no landbank of permitted reserves. New sites for crushed rock will therefore be crucial if Worcestershire is to contribute towards the steady and adequate supply of crushed rock from indigenous resources over the life of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>5.49 However, the allocation of specific sites and/or preferred areas for crushed rock is unlikely as no sites have been put forward for consideration, no crushed rock resources occur within the strategic corridors, and the range of constraints on</u></p>

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		<p><u>Worcestershire’s crushed rock resources means that no areas of search for crushed rock have been allocated. Proposals for crushed rock development over the life of the plan will therefore be supported on windfall sites outside the strategic corridors where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 4.</u></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: <u>No sites for crushed rock working have been put forward in response to five calls for sites between 2014 and 2020 during the development of the Minerals Local Plan and Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 2: <u>For further information about future crushed rock supply and the constraints on the rock resources in Worcestershire, see Figure 2.4 and paragraphs 2.37-2.39.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 3: <u>The average level of sales of crushed rock from Worcestershire over the 10 year period from 2008-2017 was 0.014 million tonnes per year. Worcestershire's data was combined with Herefordshire up to 2009 due to issues of commercial confidentiality, and in order to calculate the 10 year average of sales, an assumption was made that a third of the sales was attributable to Worcestershire. See Worcestershire County Council (June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2017)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 4: <u>Worcestershire County Council (June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2017)</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 5: <u>Weaknesses of the 10 year sales average are set out in paragraph 6.7 of the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment, including following historic supply patterns and economic trends rather than future demands, and that the number of sites may have been depressed due to limited site allocations and policies in the previous Minerals Local Plan.</u></p>

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		<p>NEW FOOTNOTE 6: <u>The three year average sales figure (2015-2017) was 0 tonnes. The three year average was considered to indicate that it may be appropriate to decrease the production guideline to less than the 10 year average.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 7: <u>Department for Communities and Local Government https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-and-regional-guidelines-for-aggregatesprovision-in-england-2005-to-2020. The sub-regional apportionment figure of 0.163 million tonnes for crushed rock had not been achieved in Worcestershire since 2002. The 2005-2020 figure was not broken down to a sub-regional level, and the national guidelines have not since been updated. The national guidelines were based on production before the recession and before the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, and it was therefore considered that it would not be appropriate to increase the production guideline above the 10 year average on the basis of those guidelines or the sub-regional apportionment.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 8: <u>The Planning Inspectorate (August 2014) <i>Report on the Examination into the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Northamptonshire Minerals & Waste Development Framework Partial Review)</i>.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 9: <u>There is not a direct correlation between housing completions and the level of sales of crushed rock. However, it was acknowledged that the anticipated level of housing provision over the next 10 years in adopted Local Plans would represent a 34% increase in comparison to the average number of completions over the previous 10 years, and that further plan reviews are likely to confirm the continued need for housing growth in the county, along with associated infrastructure. However, the standard method for assessing housing need (autumn 2018) showed the number of houses required annually to be broadly similar to the average number of completions seen over the last 10 years. With significant uncertainty over the level of housing development, it was not considered appropriate for the production guideline to be adjusted on the basis of projected housing numbers.</u></p>

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		<p>NEW FOOTNOTE 10: Significant levels of commercial and infrastructure development are proposed in Local Plans and Strategic Economic Plans. However, there is a lack of data to be able to estimate the level of demand for aggregates which such developments might create.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 11: There were no Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects planned or underway within Worcestershire, but it was acknowledged that the HS2 project could result in significant demand for aggregates. Whilst demand from that project is most likely to be met from mineral planning authorities closest to the line's route, the level of demand for this and other types of development is likely to require additional aggregate extraction in Worcestershire, although it was not possible to quantify the extent of any such additional requirements.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 12: The "Sub-Regional Apportionment of Aggregates Provision in the West Midlands Region 2005 – 2020 Consultation paper 17-02-2010" document prepared for the West Midlands Regional Assembly by Land Use Consultants in February 2010, and Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 13: The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment noted that although the constraints on the crushed rock resources in Worcestershire are not in themselves an absolute bar on crushed rock development, the combination of the significant level of environmental protection imposed through legislation and policy tests together meant that crushed rock is unlikely to be commercially attractive for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 14: See Worcestershire County Council (June 2020) <i>Worcestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (using data covering the period up to 31/12/2017)</i> and Worcestershire County Council (2016) <i>Minerals Local Plan Background Document - Strategic cross boundary issue: Crushed rock supply in Worcestershire. Summary of action undertaken under the duty to cooperate</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 15: See Chapter 2: Portrait of Worcestershire.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>NEW FOOTNOTE 16: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, <i>Planning Practice Guidance, Minerals</i>, paragraph: 060 Reference ID: 27-060-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014.</p>
MM i4	<p>Policy MLP 11: Steady and Adequate Supply of Crushed Rock</p> <p>Page 107</p>	<p>Policy MLP 1117: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Crushed Rock</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals development that will contribute to achieving a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate the contribution the proposed development will make towards:</p> <p>a) increasing or maintaining the landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in Worcestershire to achieve or maintain a landbank of at least 10 years;</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>b) enabling Worcestershire’s productive capacity for <u>a wide range of</u> crushed rock supply <u>materials and products</u> to be maintained or enhanced.</p>
MM i5	<p>Paragraphs 5.18 – 5.19</p> <p>Page 107</p>	<p>5.18 — There has been no crushed rock working in Worcestershire since 2010 and, at the end of 2016, there were no active crushed rock sites and no landbank of permitted reserves for crushed rock in Worcestershire.³⁹⁴</p> <p>5.19 — Worcestershire’s Local Aggregate Assessment considers the average level of sales of crushed rock from Worcestershire³⁹⁵ alongside other relevant local information to set a “production guideline”. In the case of crushed rock, the baseline Local Aggregate Assessment³⁹⁶ identifies local information that indicates that this “production guideline” should be 0 tonnes per annum.³⁹⁷ The Local Aggregate Assessment is produced annually and therefore the annual production guideline could vary throughout the life of the plan, but the constraints surrounding Worcestershire’s crushed rock resources³⁹⁸ mean that crushed rock working at a significant scale is unlikely during the life of the plan and the production guideline is likely to</p>

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		<p>remain as 0 tonnes per annum. However, the plan has been developed to be sufficiently flexible to adapt to any changes in the production guideline.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS TO BE DELETED.</i></p>
MM i6	<p>Paragraph 5.20 and new paragraphs to support policy MLP 11 (now policy MLP 17)</p> <p>Page 107</p>	<p>5.20 5.50 Policy MLP 1117 requires any planning applications which do come forward to contain an appropriate level of technical assessment <u>to be submitted with each application for crushed rock development. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert. This and</u> should include sufficiently detailed site investigations and to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the site, such as through details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource. <u>The assessment should differentiate</u>ing between different phases of the development, in order to clearly demonstrate the contribution the proposed development would make towards <u>increasing or maintaining</u> Worcestershire’s landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves and <u>/or and the contribution which the proposed development would make to maintaining or enhancing</u> productive capacity both at the site level and in the wider context. This may include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site or extended working, or the anticipated impact of new plant or amending planning conditions at existing sites.</p> <p><i>NEW HEADING: <u>Contributing to landbank</u></i></p> <p><u>5.51 The amount of resource which is permitted to be worked at an individual site will determine the contribution the site makes to the landbank as a whole. Site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan (including other policies in the Minerals Local Plan) may limit the total amount which can be extracted without causing unacceptable harm, whilst ensuring delivery of high-quality restoration and after-use is possible.</u></p> <p><u>5.52 The technical assessment should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked. If the site contains more than one type of rock, it should give an indication of the total amount of each type of deposit which would be worked.</u></p>

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		<p><u>5.53 A low landbank may be an indicator that suitable applications should be permitted as a matter of importance to ensure the steady and adequate supply of crushed rock. However, there is no maximum landbank level, and each application will be considered on its own merits. It may also be necessary to have a landbank of more than 10 years to allow for the fact that mineral developments can take a significant amount of time to progress from identifying a site to that site contributing to supply, to ensure that sufficient supply can be maintained for a wide range of materials, or to ensure that a large landbank at very few sites does not stifle competition.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Contributing to productive capacity</u></p> <p><u>5.54 In addition to maintaining a landbank of permitted reserves, productive capacity for a wide range of materials and products is required.</u></p> <p><u>5.55 Worcestershire’s overall productive capacity for crushed rock will result from the number of active sites and their combined capacity to extract, process and sell minerals. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 17 should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked, and indicate the range of materials and products which it is anticipated will be produced.</u></p> <p><u>5.56 Productive capacity at an individual site is not directly related to the size of its permitted reserves. The contribution a site can make to the annual supply of materials (its productive capacity) can be directly limited by the maximum possible throughput of a site’s processing plant, or indirectly through measures which seek to minimise or mitigate environmental or amenity impacts, such as limiting opening hours or the number of vehicle movements. If there are relatively few active sites and limited permitted reserves, the overall security of Worcestershire’s productive capacity could be put at risk by commercial decisions or natural events at any individual site.</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>5.57</u> Worcestershire’s productive capacity for crushed rock will be maintained and enhanced through new development on windfall sites outside the strategic corridors, and could also be enhanced by more efficient plant, machinery and working practices at any existing sites over the life of the plan.</p> <p><u>5.58</u> Policy MLP 17 requires proposals to demonstrate the contribution they will make to maintaining or enhancing Worcestershire’s productive capacity. The assessment should include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site or extended working, the anticipated impact of new plant or amending planning conditions at existing sites, and/or the market or end use for which the mineral is needed.</p> <p><u>5.59</u> Even where there is considered to be sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply overall, proposals which contribute to maintaining or enhancing productive capacity will be supported, as they will help to ensure the resilience of the minerals supply chain in Worcestershire.</p> <p><u>5.60</u> Where a site would contribute to productive capacity for particular uses or specifications, this should be set out in the technical assessment and will be given weight in decision-making.</p>

j) Supply of Industrial Minerals: Main modifications proposed in response to Matter 2 (Q41-Q44, Q56 and Action Points 18-19)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM j1	Heading above MLP 12 Page 108	Supply of b Brick clay and clay products
MM j2	Insert new policy (MLP 18: Scale of Brick Clay Provision) before former policy MLP 12 (now MLP 19) Page 108	<p><u>Policy MLP 18: Scale of Brick Clay Provision</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</u></p> <p><u>A stock of permitted reserves will be maintained to support new or existing plant, and sufficient productive capacity will be maintained to supply a range of brick clay and clay products, taking account of the need for provision of brick clay from a number of different sources to enable appropriate blends to be made.</u></p> <p><u>a) To indicate the scale of provision required for brick clay over the life of the plan:</u></p> <p><u>i. The baseline 10 year average of sales of brick clay from Worcestershire was 0.126 million tonnes per year.</u></p> <p><u>ii. To achieve this level of production over the life of the plan (2018-2036) would require a total of 2.394 million tonnes of brick clay.</u></p> <p><u>b) Steady and adequate supply of brick clay and clay products will be delivered from a combination of extant sites and new developments (including extensions to extant sites):</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>i. The baseline stock of permitted reserves at extant sites is likely to be adequate to maintain provision of at least 0.126 million tonnes per year throughout the plan period.</u></p> <p><u>ii. New sites and alterations or extensions to extant sites may contribute to the security of productive capacity and/or support investment in or maintenance of new or existing plant and equipment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Proposals for supply from brick clay allocations (Mercia Mudstone Group resources) will be supported in the Avon and Carrant Brook, Lower Severn and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors (see policy MLP 3).</u> • <u>As the identification of the strategic corridors was informed by the distribution of brick clay resources, and they contain extensive areas of search for brick clay, proposals for brick clay development (whether Mercia Mudstone Group or other geological deposits) on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will only be supported where they meet the tests set out in policies MLP 3 or 4.</u>
MM j3	Reasoned justification to be inserted directly after new policy MLP 18 (i.e. before former policy MLP 12)	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Reasoned justification</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Scale of provision</u></p> <p><u>5.62 Worcestershire plays a significant role in the supply of brick clay and clay products both locally and nationally, and the Minerals Local Plan seeks to ensure that there continues to be a steady and adequate supply of brick clay and clay products from resources within Worcestershire. In order to ensure that a stock of permitted reserves will be maintained to support new or existing plant, and sufficient productive capacity will be maintained to supply a range of brick clay and clay products, taking account of the need for provision of brick clay from a number of different sources to enable appropriate blends to be made, the scale of provision required must be understood.</u></p> <p><u>5.63 Sales of brick clay from Worcestershire are approximately 0.126 million tonnes per annum. ^{FOOTNOTE 1} At the end of 2017 there were two clay sites in Worcestershire, each with associated brickworks. These clay workings have a stock of</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>permitted reserves sufficient to maintain provision of at least 0.126 million tonnes per year throughout the life of the plan.</u>^{FOOTNOTE 2} <u>However, the direction of travel nationally and locally is towards greater levels of housing and infrastructure growth, and therefore this is likely to be the minimum level of provision which will need to be made for brick clay and the baseline figures do not impose a cap on the amount of mineral development which can take place in Worcestershire.</u></p> <p><u>5.64 Both of the existing sites and brickworks in Worcestershire are run by the same operator and are in close proximity in the west of the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor. The overall security of Worcestershire’s productive capacity could therefore be particularly vulnerable to commercial decisions or natural events at any individual site. In addition, producing a variety of types of brick and clay products with different colours, finishes and technical specifications required by the market can require the blending of clays from a number of sources to obtain the durability or colours and textures demanded. The proximity of the two existing sites in Worcestershire means they are likely to provide very similar clay resources.</u></p> <p><u>5.65 Additional sites may therefore be required to ensure the security of productive capacity in the county, and further permitted reserves may be required to support investment in or maintenance of new or existing plant and equipment, or to enable appropriate blends to be made.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Provision from new sites and alterations and extensions to extant sites</u></p> <p><u>5.66 Existing sites will be crucial to delivering a steady and adequate supply of brick clay and clay products over the life of the plan. Policy MLP 5 provides support to enable any necessary alterations to the development permitted at extant sites, subject to other parts of the Development Plan being satisfactorily addressed. Whilst some alterations to planning permissions for extant sites will not result in significant changes, some alterations may enable more efficient working or processing of minerals to support productive capacity, or may increase the amount of clay reserves permitted for extraction at a particular site. Such alterations to existing permissions may support investment in associated plant and equipment.</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>5.67</u> The allocation of specific sites and/or preferred areas for brick clay is unlikely, as no sites have been put forward for consideration. The majority of development proposals for new sites, and extensions to existing sites (i.e. development beyond a site’s existing red line boundary) for brick clay over the life of the plan are expected to be on areas of search. 13 areas of search have been allocated for brick clay (Mercia Mudstone Group), as shown on Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and defined on the Policies Map FOOTNOTE 3 and development proposals in areas of search are supported by policy MLP 3. The areas of search for brick clay are concentrated within the Salwarpe Tributaries, Lower Severn, and Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridors, with less extensive areas of search for brick clay in the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor.</p> <p><u>5.68</u> It is possible that other geological groups or formations in the county may have the potential to provide brick clay resources with particular forming or firing properties, or for a particular blend of clays to achieve the colours or other aesthetic qualities required. Whilst it is recognised that information about the quality and properties of the resources within the Mercia Mudstone Group is limited, the areas of search are extensive and have the potential to provide the necessary resources for the supply of a range of products. Proposals for brick clay development on windfall sites either within or outside the corridors will therefore only be supported where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 3 or policy MLP 4.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 1: 10 year average based on <i>Mineral extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007</i> reports for 2005 to 2014. This is the most recent data available. Data for Worcestershire was only published for 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2006. The data for other years was withheld to avoid disclosure of information relating to an individual undertaking without the consent of the person carrying on that undertaking.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 2: Based on the figure for the remaining stock of permitted reserves in December 2016 (as provided in confidential discussions with the operator of the clay sites in Worcestershire, Weinerberger, April 2017), the permitted</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>reserves would last approximately 63 years based on the 10 year average of known annual sales, but based on the sites' maximum potential output this could be less than 25 years.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 3: 13 areas of search are allocated for brick clay within the strategic corridors, representing 20.7% (by area) of the screened Mercia Mudstone Group resources in Worcestershire. The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</p>
MM j4	Policy MLP 12: Steady and Adequate Supply of Brick Clay and Clay Products Page 108	<p><i>POLICY TITLE: Policy MLP 1219: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Brick Clay and Clay Products</i></p> <p><i>NO MODIFICATIONS TO POLICY TEXT</i></p>
MM j5	Paragraphs 5.22-5.25 Page 108 – 109	<p>5.22 — Worcestershire plays a significant role in the supply of brick clay and clay products both locally and nationally. Sales of brick clay from Worcestershire are approximately 126,000 tonnes per annum.²⁹⁹ At the end of 2016 there were two clay sites in Worcestershire, each with associated brickworks. Each of these clay workings has a stock of permitted reserves sufficient for the life of the plan.⁴⁰⁰ However, further reserves may be required to support investment in developing, maintaining or improving new or existing plant and equipment to ensure that Worcestershire continues to contribute to local and national supplies of brick clay and clay products, to enable appropriate blends of clays with different properties, or to maintain or enhance Worcestershire's productive capacity for brick clay or clay products. Policy MLP 12 therefore enables further brick clay development to come forward.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>5.23 — There are hundreds of different types of brick and clay products on the market with different colours, finishes and technical specifications. Producing these can require the blending of clays from a number of sources to obtain the durability or colours and textures demanded. Both of the sites in Worcestershire work clay from the Mercia Mudstone Group. Whilst there are a number of different geological formations within the Mercia Mudstone Group, the proximity of the two existing sites in Worcestershire means they are likely to provide very similar clay resources. Proposals may be put forward to provide different types of clay to support existing or new sites within or beyond the county.</p> <p>5.24 — In addition to maintaining stocks of permitted reserves, it is important to maintain sufficient productive capacity in the county. Worcestershire’s overall productive capacity results from the number of active sites and their combined capacity to produce, process and sell minerals. Productive capacity at an individual site is not directly related to the size of its permitted reserves. The contribution a site can make to the annual supply of materials (its productive capacity) can be directly limited by the maximum throughput of the site’s processing plant, or indirectly through measures which seek to minimise or mitigate environmental or amenity impacts, such as limiting opening hours or the number of vehicle movements.</p> <p>5.25 — Clay sites are often worked by extracting resources periodically rather than continuously throughout the year (known as campaign working) which allows operators to excavate during periods of good weather and stockpile the mineral for use as required, providing greater control over the brickwork’s production schedule and plant efficiency. Both of the existing sites and brickworks in Worcestershire are run by the same operator and are in close proximity. The overall security of Worcestershire’s productive capacity could therefore be particularly vulnerable to commercial decisions or natural events at any individual site. Worcestershire’s productive capacity for brick clay or clay products is likely to be maintained or enhanced through a combination of additional sites and more efficient plant, machinery and working practices at existing sites.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS TO BE DELETED.</i></p>
MM j6	Paragraph 5.26 and new paragraphs to	<p>5.26 5.69 Policy MLP 1219 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application for brick clay development. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert, and should include sufficiently detailed site investigations and analysis to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	<p>support policy MLP 12 (now policy MLP 19)</p> <p>Page 109</p>	<p>site, such as through details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource, differentiating between different phases of the development. This should demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the proposed development would support actual or proposed investment in developing, maintaining or improving new or existing plant and equipment; • how the proposed development would enable appropriate blends at works within or beyond Worcestershire; and/or • the scale of the contribution the proposed development would make towards Worcestershire’s productive capacity for brick clay or clay products. This may include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site, extended working, or new plant, or the anticipated impact of amending planning conditions at existing sites. <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> Stocks of permitted reserves</p> <p>5.70 <u>A stock of permitted reserves of at least 25 years may be required at an individual site in order to support investment in developing, maintaining or improving new or existing plant and equipment. Site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan (including other policies in the Minerals Local Plan) may limit the total amount which can be extracted without causing unacceptable harm, whilst ensuring delivery of high-quality restoration and after-use is possible.</u></p> <p>5.71 <u>The technical assessment should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked and how the proposed development is linked to the capital investment required. A low stock of permitted reserves may be an indicator of urgent need, although each application will be considered on its own merits.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> Enabling appropriate blends to be made</p>

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		<p><u>5.72 There are hundreds of different types of brick and clay products on the market with different colours, finishes and technical specifications. Producing these can require the blending of clays from a number of sources to obtain the durability or colours and textures demanded.</u></p> <p><u>5.73 The technical assessment should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked and whether the proposed development will enable the provision of different types of clay with the necessary properties and qualities to allow appropriate blends to be made to meet such specifications. This may include working clay resources in Worcestershire to supply brick works either within or outside the county.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Contributing to productive capacity</u></p> <p><u>5.74 In addition to maintaining stocks of permitted reserves, the Mineral Planning Authority needs to ensure sufficient productive capacity is maintained in the county.</u></p> <p><u>5.75 Worcestershire’s overall productive capacity results from the number of active sites and their combined capacity to extract, process and sell minerals. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 19 should clearly set out the types of resources proposed to be worked, and indicate the range of materials and products which it is anticipated will be produced.</u></p> <p><u>5.76 Productive capacity at an individual site is not directly related to the size of its permitted reserves. The contribution a site can make to the annual supply of materials (its productive capacity) can be directly limited by the maximum throughput of the site’s processing plant, or indirectly through measures which seek to minimise or mitigate environmental or amenity impacts, such as limiting opening hours or the number of vehicle movements.</u></p> <p><u>5.77 Worcestershire’s productive capacity for brick clay and clay products, is therefore likely to be maintained or enhanced through a combination of additional sites on mineral allocations and more efficient plant, machinery and working practices at</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>existing sites. This is facilitated by the allocation of 13 areas of search for brick clay (Mercia Mudstone Group)</u>^{FOOTNOTE 1} <u>concentrated within the Salwarpe Tributaries, Lower Severn and Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridors, with less extensive areas of search for brick clay in the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor.</u></p> <p><u>5.78 Policy MLP 19 requires proposals to demonstrate the contribution they will make to maintaining or enhancing Worcestershire’s productive capacity. The assessment should include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site or extended working, the anticipated impact of new plant or amending planning conditions at existing sites, or the market or end use for which the mineral is needed.</u></p> <p><u>5.79 Even where there is considered to be sufficient productive capacity for brick clay supply overall, proposals which contribute to maintaining or enhancing productive capacity will be supported, as they will help to ensure the resilience of the minerals supply chain in Worcestershire.</u></p> <p><u>5.80 Where a site would contribute to productive capacity for particular colours, finishes or technical specifications, this should be set out in the technical assessment and will be given weight in decision-making.</u></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 1: <u>13 areas of search are allocated for brick clay within the strategic corridors, representing 19.5% (by area) of the screened Mercia Mudstone Group resources in Worcestershire.</u></p>
MM j7	Heading before MLP 13 Page 110	Supply of s Silica Sand

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM j8	Insert new policy (MLP 20: Scale of Silica Sand Provision) before former policy MLP 13 (now MLP 21) Page 110	<p><u>Policy MLP 20: Scale of Silica Sand Provision</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</u></p> <p><u>A stock of permitted reserves will be maintained to support new or existing plant, and productive capacity will be maintained to enable the supply of silica sand.</u></p> <p><u>a) To indicate the scale of provision required for silica sand over the life of the plan:</u></p> <p><u>i. The known baseline of sales of silica sand from Worcestershire in 2013 was 0.002 million tonnes.</u></p> <p><u>ii. To achieve this level of production over the life of the plan (2018-2036) would require a total of 0.038 million tonnes of silica sand.</u></p> <p><u>iii. The baseline stock of permitted reserves is unknown.</u></p> <p><u>b) To achieve this scale of provision, silica sand is likely to be delivered from a combination of extant sites and new developments (including extensions to extant sites) either as stand-alone operations or alongside solid sands for aggregate use:</u></p> <p><u>i. Permitted reserves at extant sites will contribute towards supply.</u></p> <p><u>ii. New sites and alterations or extensions to extant sites will contribute to the security of productive capacity and/or support investment in or maintenance of new or existing plant and equipment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Proposals for supply from silica sand allocations will be supported in the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors (see policies MLP 2 and MLP 3).</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>As the identification of the strategic corridors was informed by the distribution of silica sand resources, and they contain extensive areas of search for silica sand, proposals for silica sand development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will only be supported where they meet the tests set out in policies MLP 3 or MLP 4.</u>
MM j9	<p>Reasoned justification to be inserted directly after new policy MLP 20 (i.e. before former policy MLP 13)</p> <p>Page 110</p>	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Reasoned justification</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Scale of provision</u></p> <p><u>5.81 Worcestershire does not play a significant role in the supply of silica sand for industrial uses due to low levels of demand for the type of silica sand found in the county (naturally bonded moulding sand, or foundry sand). However, the Minerals Local Plan seeks to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of silica sand can continue to be supplied from resources within Worcestershire. In order to ensure that a stock of permitted reserves will be maintained to support new or existing plant, and sufficient productive capacity will be maintained for the supply of silica sand, the scale of provision required must be understood.</u></p> <p><u>5.82 Sales of silica sand from Worcestershire were 2,000 tonnes in 2013. NEW FOOTNOTE 1 Sales of silica sand from the county account for less than 1% of national supply of foundry sand, NEW FOOTNOTE 1A and silica sand from Worcestershire is not used in glass manufacture or other industrial uses as different grades of silica sand are not usually interchangeable.</u></p> <p><u>5.83 Demand for silica sand for foundry uses has significantly decreased from historic levels due to the increased use of high-silica, clay-free (washed) and synthetic sands as foundry sands which can more easily be controlled to meet precise specifications. However, the small amount of silica sand produced in Worcestershire supplies multiple small foundries around the UK. NEW FOOTNOTE 2 There is no indication that these levels of demand are likely to either increase or decrease significantly,</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>however the baseline figures do not impose a cap on the amount of mineral development which can take place in Worcestershire.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Provision from extant sites</u></p> <p><u>5.84 At the end of 2017 there was only one "active" site ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 3} in the county which works silica sand as an ancillary activity to the working of aggregate sand, and there is no publicly available information about the scale of the permitted silica sand reserves at this site. This site does not have industrial plant directly associated with it and instead supplies small individual foundries and other users and there is no indication that the operator of the current site wishes to invest in industrial plant to use silica sand. ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 4}</u></p> <p><u>5.85 With only one active site, Worcestershire’s productive capacity for silica sand could be put at risk by commercial decisions or natural events at that single site. This means that there may be a need for additional sites to ensure the security of productive capacity in the county, and further permitted reserves may be required to support any proposed investment in or maintenance of new or existing plant and equipment.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Provision from new sites and alterations and extensions to extant sites</u></p> <p><u>5.86 New sites, and alterations and extensions to existing sites may be necessary to ensure a steady and adequate supply of silica sand over the life of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>5.87 Policy MLP 5 provides support to enable any necessary alterations to the development permitted at extant sites, subject to other parts of the Development Plan being satisfactorily addressed. Whilst some alterations to planning permissions for extant sites will not result in significant changes, some alterations may enable more efficient working or</u></p>

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		<p><u>processing of minerals to support productive capacity, or may increase the amount of silica sand reserve permitted for extraction at a particular site.</u></p> <p><u>5.88 Specific sites and/or preferred areas that contain silica sand may be allocated, as a small number of sites have been put forward for consideration which have the potential to contain silica sand alongside solid sand resources. Silica sand development on new sites, and extensions to existing sites (i.e. development beyond a site’s existing red line boundary) within the strategic corridors is also facilitated by the allocation of 41 areas of search as shown on Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and defined on the Policies Map.</u>^{NEW FOOTNOTE 5} <u>The areas of search for silica sand are located within the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors.</u></p> <p><u>5.89 Development proposals for silica sand over the life of the plan are therefore expected to be on mineral allocations, and proposals for silica sand development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will only be supported where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 3 or policy MLP 4.</u></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 1: <u>This is the most recent data available in <i>Mineral extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007</i> reports. Data for Worcestershire alone was only published for 2013. Data for Herefordshire and Worcestershire combined showed sales of 3,000 tonnes in both 2010 and 2011. Data for other years was withheld to avoid disclosure of information relating to an individual undertaking without the consent of the person carrying on that undertaking.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1A: <u>Department for Communities and Local Government (February 2013) <i>Mineral extraction in Great Britain 2011, Business Monitor PA1007</i> (Table 1 – Industrial sand)</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>Footnote 2: Worcestershire County Council (September 2018) Silica Sand in Worcestershire, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p>Footnote 3: Wildmoor Quarry (formerly John Williams Cinetic Sand). "Active" sites are permitted minerals sites in production for some time during the year.</p> <p>Footnote 4: Worcestershire County Council (September 2018) Silica Sand in Worcestershire, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</p> <p>FOOTNOTE 5: 41 areas of search are allocated for silica sand within the strategic corridors, representing 86.6% (by area) of the screened Wildmoor Sandstone Formation resources in Worcestershire. The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</p>
MM j10	Policy MLP 13: Steady and Adequate Supply of Silica Sand Page 110	<p>Policy MLP 1321: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Silica Sand</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals development proposals that will contribute to achieving a the steady and adequate supply of silica sand for industrial uses.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate the contribution the proposed development will make towards:</p> <p>a) maintaining a stock of permitted reserves at the individual silica sand site of at least 10 years, or at least 15 years at sites where significant new capital is required, to support investment in developing, maintaining or improving new or existing plant and equipment; and/or</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		b) enabling Worcestershire’s productive capacity for silica sand for industrial uses to be maintained or enhanced.
MM j11	Paragraphs 5.27-5.29 Page 110	<p>5.27 — Worcestershire does not play a significant role in the supply of silica sand for industrial uses due to low levels of demand for the type of silica sand found in the county (naturally bonded moulding sand). Sales of silica sand from the county account for less than 1% of national supply of foundry sand,⁴⁰¹ and silica sand from Worcestershire is not used in glass manufacture or other industrial uses as different grades of silica sand are not usually interchangeable.</p> <p>5.28 — In 2016, silica sand was worked at one “active” site⁴⁰², with further permitted reserves in one “inactive” site⁴⁰³ as an ancillary activity to the working of aggregate sand. The sites do not have industrial plant directly associated with them and instead supply small individual foundries and other users and there is no indication that the operators of the current sites wish to invest in industrial plant to use silica sand.⁴⁰⁴</p> <p>5.29 — With few active sites, the overall security of Worcestershire’s productive capacity could be put at risk by commercial decisions or natural events at any individual site. Worcestershire’s productive capacity for silica sand for industrial uses is likely to be maintained or enhanced through a combination of additional sites, more efficient plant, machinery and working practices at existing sites, and stockpiling of silica sand as it is encountered when worked alongside aggregate sand and gravel to enable the mineral to be available for sale for industrial purposes.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS TO BE DELETED.</i></p>
MM j12	Paragraph 5.30 and new paragraphs to support policy	<p>5.30 <u>5.90</u> Policy MLP 13<u>21</u> requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application <u>for silica sand development</u>. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert, and should include sufficiently detailed site investigations and analysis to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	MLP 13 (now policy MLP 21) Page 110	<p>site, such as through details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource, differentiating between different phases of the development. This should demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the proposed development would support actual or proposed investment in developing, maintaining or improving new or existing plant and equipment; and/or • the scale of the contribution the proposed development would make towards Worcestershire’s productive capacity for silica sand. This may include details of proposed stockpiles <u>where silica sand working is ancillary to aggregate extraction</u>, the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site, extended working, or new plant, <u>and/or</u> the anticipated impact of amending planning conditions at existing sites. <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Stocks of permitted reserves</u></p> <p><u>5.91 A stock of permitted reserves of at least 10 years may be required at an individual site in order to support investment in developing, maintaining or improving new or existing plant and equipment. Site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan (including other policies in the Minerals Local Plan) may limit the total amount which can be extracted without causing unacceptable harm, whilst ensuring delivery of high-quality restoration and after-use is possible.</u></p> <p><u>5.92 The technical assessment should clearly set out how the proposed development is linked to the capital investment required. A low stock of permitted reserves may be an indicator of urgent need, although each application will be considered on its own merits.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Contributing to productive capacity</u></p> <p><u>5.93 In addition to maintaining stocks of permitted reserves, the Mineral Planning Authority needs to ensure sufficient productive capacity is maintained.</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>5.94</u> Worcestershire’s overall productive capacity results from the number of active sites and their combined capacity to extract, process and sell minerals. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 21 should clearly set out the quality of the sand and the uses for which the material is suitable. It should set out the relationship between the silica sand resources and any solid sand resources and, where silica sand working will be ancillary to working of solid sands, outline how this will be managed so that any silica sand encountered alongside aggregate sand and gravel will be available for industrial purposes.</p> <p><u>5.95</u> Productive capacity at an individual site is not directly related to the size of its permitted reserves. The contribution a site can make to the annual supply of materials (its productive capacity) can be directly limited by the maximum throughput of the site’s processing plant, or indirectly through measures which seek to minimise or mitigate environmental or amenity impacts, such as limiting opening hours or the number of vehicle movements.</p> <p><u>5.96</u> Worcestershire’s productive capacity for silica sand is therefore likely to be maintained or enhanced through a combination of additional sites on mineral allocations and more efficient plant, machinery and working practices at existing sites. This is facilitated by the allocation of 41 areas of search for silica sand ^{FOOTNOTE 1} located within the North East Worcestershire and North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridors.</p> <p><u>5.97</u> Policy MLP 21 requires proposals to demonstrate the contribution they will make to maintaining or enhancing Worcestershire’s productive capacity. The assessment should include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site or extended working, the anticipated impact of new plant or amending planning conditions at existing sites, and/or the market or end use for which the mineral is needed.</p> <p><u>5.98</u> Even where there is considered to be sufficient productive capacity for silica sand supply overall, proposals which contribute to maintaining or enhancing that productive capacity will be supported, as they will help to ensure the resilience of the minerals supply chain in Worcestershire.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 1: <u>41 areas of search are allocated for silica sand within the strategic corridors, representing 86.6% (by area) of the screened Wildmoor Sandstone Formation resources in Worcestershire.</u></p>
MM j13	<p>Heading above MLP 14</p> <p>Page 108</p>	<p>Supply of b <u>Building stone</u></p>
MM j14	<p>Insert new policy (MLP 22: Scale of Building Stone Provision) before former policy MLP 14 (now policy MLP 23)</p> <p>Page 111</p>	<p><u>Policy MLP 22: Scale of Building Stone Provision</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO3, MO5</u></p> <p><u>The Minerals Local Plan seeks to secure an adequate and diverse supply of building stone from indigenous resources.</u></p> <p><u>a) There is no information available to indicate the scale of provision required for building stone over the life of the plan, but demand for building stone resources may arise from conservation projects and/or new development.</u></p> <p><u>b) An adequate and diverse supply of building stone will be delivered from new developments:</u></p> <p><u>i. Proposals for building stone development will be supported on areas of search within the North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors (see policy MLP 3).</u></p> <p><u>ii. As the presence and distribution of building stone has not been instrumental to the definition of the strategic corridors, and the areas of search they contain for building stone are not extensive, proposals for building stone</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will be supported where they meet the tests set out in policies MLP 3 or MLP 4.</u></p>
MM j15	Reasoned justification to be inserted directly after MLP 14.1	<p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Reasoned justification</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Scale of provision</u></p> <p><u>5.99</u> <u>Worcestershire does not play a significant role in the supply of building stone and, at the end of 2017, there were no active building stone sites in Worcestershire. It is anticipated that demand may arise for building stone resources during the life of the plan for the repair and maintenance of historic buildings and structures, maintaining vernacular styles in new construction and for contemporary design requirements for new buildings.</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 1 <u>This means that there is likely to be a need for building stone development over the life of the plan, but it is not possible to quantify this.</u></p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Provision from new sites</u></p> <p><u>5.100</u> <u>New sites will be crucial to delivering an adequate and diverse supply of building stone from indigenous resources over the life of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>5.101</u> <u>The allocation of specific sites and/or preferred areas for building stone is unlikely as no sites have been put forward for consideration. However, mineral development on new sites within the strategic corridors is facilitated by the allocation of 17 areas of search</u> NEW FOOTNOTE 2 <u>as shown on Figure 4.1 (Key diagram) and defined on the Policies Map and supported by policy MLP 3. These areas of search for building stone are located within the North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors. It is also acknowledged that variations in the specific appearance and characteristics of building stones may prevent those stones within mineral allocations being suitable for a particular project. Proposals for building stone development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors will therefore be</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>supported where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 3 or policy MLP 4. This might also include proposals to produce building stone alongside other types of mineral such as crushed rock aggregate.</u></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: <u>Worcestershire County Council (September 2018) <i>Building Stone in Worcestershire</i>, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground.</u></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 2: <u>17 areas of search are allocated for building stone within the strategic corridors, representing the screened former building stone quarries identified through the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust's project <i>A Thousand Years of Building with Stone</i>, http://www.buildingstones.org.uk/.</u></p>
MM j16	Policy MLP 14: Adequate and Diverse Supply of Building Stone Page 111	<p><i>POLICY HEADING: Policy MLP 1423: <u>Delivering an Adequate and Diverse Supply of Building Stone</u></i></p> <p><i>NO MODIFICATIONS TO POLICY TEXT</i></p>
MM j17	5.31 and 5.32 Page 111	<p>5.31 — Worcestershire does not play a significant role in the supply of building stone but it is anticipated that demand may arise for building stone resources during the life of the plan for the repair and maintenance of historic buildings and structures, maintaining vernacular styles in new construction and for contemporary design requirements for new buildings.⁴⁶⁶</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>5.32 — There are no active building stone sites in Worcestershire. Although demand may arise for building stone resources during the life of the plan, it is not possible to quantify this potential demand. As such, Policy MLP 14 does not set supply targets or delivery milestones but enables development which would increase or maintain the diversity and quantity of Worcestershire’s stock of permitted reserves for different types of building stones. This might include proposals to produce building stone alongside other types of mineral such as crushed rock aggregate, or proposals to supply a specific type of building stone to meet an identified local or national need for a specific material.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS TO BE DELETED.</i></p>
MM j18	<p>Paragraphs 5.33 – 5.35 and new paragraphs to support policy MLP 14 (now policy MLP 23)</p> <p>Page 111-112</p>	<p><u>5.102</u> Policy MLP 23 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application for building stone development. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should include sufficiently detailed site investigations and analysis to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the site. This may include details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource, and/or differentiating between different phases of the development, in order to clearly demonstrate the contribution the proposed development would make towards Worcestershire’s stock of permitted reserves of the particular type of building stone and the contribution which the proposed development would make to maintaining and/or enhancing productive capacity.</p> <p><i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Stocks of permitted reserves</u></p> <p>5.33 <u>5.103</u> A stock of permitted reserves of building stone would help to meet any demand for both the repair of heritage assets and for new development projects. There can be significant variations in the appearance and characteristics of building stone, even within the same broad stone type. Having a diverse stock of permitted reserves would enable industry to be responsive to the intermittent nature of demand for specific building stones. A relatively small stock of permitted reserves may be all that is required for the adequate supply of each type of material. It should be noted that this intermittent demand</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>may lead to stocks of permitted reserves remaining dormant for some time. This will need to be managed in accordance with the policies in Chapter 6 (Development Management).</p> <p><u>5.104 The technical assessment should clearly set out the types and amount of stone proposed to be worked. A low stock of permitted reserves for a particular type of building stone may be an indicator of urgent need, although each application will be considered on its own merits.</u></p> <p><u>NEW HEADING: Contributing to productive capacity</u></p> <p><u>5.105 In addition to maintaining stocks of permitted reserves, the Mineral Planning Authority needs to ensure sufficient productive capacity can be maintained.</u></p> <p><u>5.106 Worcestershire’s overall productive capacity results from the number of active sites and their combined capacity to extract, process and sell minerals. However, for building stone, the productive capacity for each type of stone is likely to be a more important factor than the overall productive capacity for building stone as a whole due to the significant variations in the type and use of materials from individual sites.</u></p> <p><u>5.107 Productive capacity at an individual site is not directly related to the size of its permitted reserves. The contribution a site can make to the annual supply of materials (its productive capacity) can be directly limited by the maximum throughput of the site’s processing plant, or indirectly through measures which seek to minimise or mitigate environmental or amenity impacts, such as limiting opening hours or the number of vehicle movements. Building stone quarries can be relatively small-scale and have a lower rate of extraction compared to other types of mineral working, and often continue in operation for a long period. They may be worked intermittently but intensively (campaign working), involving stockpiling of stone ready for</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>sale. It should be noted that this intermittent demand may lead to stocks of permitted reserves remaining dormant for some time.</u></p> <p><u>5.108 The technical assessment required by policy MLP 23 should clearly set out the types of stone proposed to be worked and should include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of the site.</u></p> <p><u>5.109 Worcestershire’s productive capacity for building stone will be maintained or enhanced through new development on mineral allocations and/or development on windfall sites within or outside the strategic corridors. This is facilitated by the allocation of 17 areas of search^{FOOTNOTE 1} within the North East Worcestershire, North West Worcestershire and Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridors and support for building stone development on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors where they meet the tests set out in policy MLP 3 or policy MLP 4.</u></p> <p><u>5.110 Even where there is considered to be sufficient productive capacity for building stone supply overall, proposals which contribute to maintaining or enhancing productive capacity for different types of building stone will be supported, as they will help to ensure the resilience of the minerals supply chain in Worcestershire.</u></p> <p>5.34 5.111 For building stone, the productive capacity for each type of stone is likely to be a more important factor than the overall productive capacity for building stone as a whole due to the significant variations in the type and use of materials from individual sites. Worcestershire’s productive capacity for building stone is likely to be maintained or enhanced through a combination of new sites and more efficient plant, machinery and working practices over the life of any sites which are developed. Stockpiling of building stone as it arises from ground works or the demolition of existing structures may also help to ensure the availability of building stone, but this may need to be considered against Policy MLP 913 or the Waste Core Strategy.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>5.35 — Policy MLP 14 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should include sufficiently detailed site investigations and analysis to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the site, such as through details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource, differentiating between different phases of the development, in order to clearly demonstrate the contribution the proposed development would make towards Worcestershire’s stock of permitted reserves of the particular type of building stone and the contribution which the proposed development would make to maintaining or enhancing productive capacity both at the site level and in the wider context. This may include the anticipated throughput and lifespan of a new site or extended working, or the anticipated impact of new plant or amending planning conditions at existing sites.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE 1: 17 areas of search are allocated for building stone within the strategic corridors, representing the screened former building stone quarries identified through the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project <i>A Thousand Years of Building with Stone</i>, http://www.buildingstones.org.uk/.</p>
MM j19	Heading above policy MLP 15 Page 112	Supply of o Other locally and nationally important industrial minerals
MM j20	Policy MLP 15: Supply of Other Locally and Nationally	Policy MLP 1524: Supply of Other Locally and Nationally Important Industrial Minerals Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Important Industrial Minerals Page 112	<p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals development that will contribute to the sustainable supply of other locally and nationally important industrial mineral resources.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that the development would meet a local or national need.</p>
MM j21	Paragraphs 5.36 – 5.37 and new paragraphs to support policy MLP 15 (now policy MLP 24) Page 112	<p>5.36 5.112 Other mineral deposits exist within Worcestershire, such as Halite (salt) and brine and clays which are not currently used for brickmaking in the county, and it is possible that over the plan period, applications may come forward to work other types of industrial mineral deposits which were either not known to exist at the time the plan was developed, or for which there was not sufficient evidence that they should be considered to be a mineral resource of national or local importance. The Minerals Local Plan does not set supply targets or delivery milestones for them, but Policy MLP 1524 enables the sustainable supply of these or other types of industrial minerals to take place.</p> <p>5.113 At the end of 2017, there was one extant site for the small-scale extraction of brine in Worcestershire, located in the centre of Droitwich, and no sites with permitted reserves for any other locally or nationally important industrial minerals.</p> <p>5.114 The allocation of specific sites and/or preferred areas for other industrial minerals is not anticipated as no sites have been put forward for consideration, and no areas of search have been allocated. Other than the potential for proposals to amend the existing brine working, any development proposals for other locally and nationally important industrial minerals over the life of the plan will therefore be supported on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors where they meet the tests set out in policies MLP 3 and MLP 4.</p> <p>5.37 5.115 Policy MLP 1524 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments will be expected to contain a level of detail proportionate to the proposal submitted, with sufficiently detailed market information to demonstrate that the need for the mineral resource is sufficient for it to be considered of</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>local or national importance, and sufficiently detailed site investigations and analysis, undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert, to demonstrate the quantity and quality of the resource at the site, such as through details of boreholes and trial pits, highlighting the depth, type and distribution of the resource, differentiating between different phases of the development, in order to demonstrate that the resource would be capable of meeting the identified need.</p>

k) Supply of Energy Minerals: Main modifications proposed in response to Matter 2 (Q23, Q56 and Q57)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM k1	MLP 16: Energy Minerals Page 113	<p>Policy MLP 1625: Supply of Energy Minerals</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO1, MO5</p> <p>a) Planning permission will not be granted for the extraction of coal or related development unless it is demonstrated that the proposed development will contribute to the sustainable supply of energy minerals. A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that:</p> <p>i. the proposed development will contribute to the sustainable supply of energy minerals; and</p> <p>ii. the proposed development is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ i. environmentally acceptable; or ▲ ii. will provide national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts. <p>b) Planning permission will be granted for on-shore oil and gas development using either conventional or unconventional methods within areas licensed for oil and gas exploration or production where it will contribute to the sustainable supply of energy minerals. A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to:</p> <p>i. demonstrate that the proposed development will contribute to the sustainable supply of energy minerals; and</p> <p>ii. clearly distinguish between exploration, appraisal and production phases.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM k2	Paragraphs 5.38-5.43 Page 113-114	<p>5.38 <u>5.116</u> There are no known locally or nationally important energy mineral resources within Worcestershire. As such, the Minerals Local Plan does not set supply targets or delivery milestones for them, <u>and there are no areas of search allocated for energy minerals within the strategic corridors.</u></p> <p>5.39 <u>5.117</u> Although cCoal deposits exist in Worcestershire, <u>there has been no working of coal in Worcestershire since the 1970s and, at the end of 2017, there were no sites with permitted reserves of coal in Worcestershire. The coal deposits in the county but these</u> are not considered by the Coal Authority to be a commercially viable resource.⁴⁰⁷ <u>Any development proposals for coal over the life of the plan will therefore be on windfall sites either within or outside the strategic corridors, subject to the tests set out in policies MLP 3 and MLP 4.</u> National policy is also clear that planning permission should not be given for the extraction of coal unless the proposal is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or if not, it provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.⁴⁰⁸</p> <p>5.40 <u>5.118</u> There are no known oil or gas deposits<u>resources</u> in Worcestershire and no blocks were licensed in or near to Worcestershire under the government’s 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round.⁴⁰⁹ <u>Should onshore oil and gas resources be discovered in the county, they would need to be licensed by government under future Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Rounds before they could be proposed for development and may be acceptable either within or outside the strategic corridors, subject to the tests set out in policies MLP 3 and MLP 4.</u></p> <p>5.41 <u>5.119</u> Policy MLP 16<u>25</u> does not seek to enable coal extraction, and would only enable onshore oil and gas development should resources be discovered in the county and licensed under future Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Rounds is considered unlikely due to the absence of licensed resources in the county. However, should any planning applications be put forward, Policy MLP 16 requires a technical assessment to be submitted with the application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and they will be expected to contain a <u>sufficient</u> level of detail</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>proportionate to the proposal submitted, with sufficiently detailed information, <u>prepared by an appropriate and competent expert</u>, to justify how the proposed development would contribute to the sustainable supply of energy minerals when considered against the tests of national policy and the Development Plan as a whole.</p> <p>5.42 <u>5.120</u> For p<u>P</u>roposals for coal, the technical assessment should clearly set out the reasons the proposed development is considered to be environmentally acceptable, or provide details of the national, local or community benefits which are considered to outweigh the impacts of the development and how these benefits will be secured as part of the development.</p> <p>5.43 <u>5.121</u> For p<u>P</u>roposals for oil and gas, the technical assessment should distinguish between exploration, appraisal and production phases when setting out the processes proposed and their likely effects.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 408:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019<u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 211<u>217</u>.</p>

I) Prudent Use of Resources: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q62 and Action Point 31)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM I1	Final paragraph of “A vision for the winning, working and lasting legacy of minerals development in Worcestershire to 2035 and beyond” Page 50	Mineral sites will make prudent <u>efficient</u> use of mineral resources, balancing the need to maximise the quantities of resource extracted with the need to achieve final landforms and restoration that deliver multifunctional benefits and is appropriate in the landscape.
MM I2	Footnote 275 to paragraph 4.59 (now paragraph 4.95) Page 67	275 See policy MLP 1726 (Prudent-Efficient Use of Resources).

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM I3	Footnote 296 to paragraph 4.87 (now paragraph 4.123) Page 73	296 See policy MLP 1726 (Prudent Efficient Use of Resources).
MM I4	Footnote 323 to paragraph 4.117 (now paragraph 4.153) Page 80	323 See policy MLP 1726 (Prudent Efficient Use of Resources).
MM I5	Footnote 374 to paragraph 4.183 (now paragraph 4.227)	374 See policy MLP 1726 (Prudent Efficient Use of Resources).

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 97	
MM I6	Heading above Policy MLP 17 Page 116	Prudent <u>Efficient</u> use of resources
MM I7	Policy MLP 17: Prudent Use of Resources Page 116	<p>Policy MLP 17<u>26</u>: Prudent <u>Efficient</u> Use of Resources</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO3, MO5, MO6</p> <p>Mineral development will be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposed development will make prudent <u>efficient</u> use of natural resources.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, the proposed development will:</p> <p>a) minimise use of water and energy in buildings, plant and transport;</p> <p>b) optimise on-site energy generation from renewable and low-carbon sources; and</p> <p>c) balance the benefits of maximising extraction with any benefits of allowing sterilisation of some of the resource, taking account of:</p> <p>i. the need for the mineral resource;</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. the ability to deliver the relevant strategic corridor priorities; iii. the ability to provide an <u>a stable and</u> appropriate landform for beneficial after-use; iv. the ability to deliver high-quality restoration at the earliest opportunity; v. the appropriateness of importing fill materials on to site, and the likely availability of suitable fill materials; vi. the need to protect and enhance inherent landscape character; and vii. the need to manage or mitigate impacts on the built, historic, natural and water environment and amenity.

m) Green belt: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q63-Q65 and Action Points 32-34)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM m1	Policy MLP 18: Green Belt Page 120	<p>Policy MLP 1827: Green Belt</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO3</p> <p><u>a) Where the proposed development is Mineral extraction and/or engineering operations within the Green Belt, will be supported where</u> a level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, the <u>mineral extraction and/or engineering operations proposed development</u> will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a)</u> preserve the openness of the Green Belt; and <u>b)</u> not conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt. <p><u>b) Where any aspect of the proposed development will not preserve openness or will conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, planning permission will not be granted unless very special circumstances are demonstrated to exist whereby is inappropriate* in the Green Belt - including mineral extraction and/or engineering operations that cannot satisfy the tests in part (a) above - it will only be supported where a level of technical assessment demonstrates that very special circumstances exist that mean the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</u></p> <p><u>* Green Belt policy on inappropriate development, and development that may not be inappropriate, is set out in Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (July 2021) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 147-151.</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM m2	Paragraph 6.18 Page 120	<p>6.18 <u>6.21</u> A range of mineral resources exist within the Green Belt, and there is overlap between areas of Green Belt and three of the strategic corridors.⁴¹⁸ It is therefore likely that minerals development proposals within the Green Belt will come forward during the life of the Minerals Local Plan. <u>Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances.</u> Mineral extraction is one form and engineering operations are two forms of development that <u>is are</u> not inappropriate in the Green Belt, provided that it preserves they preserve the Green Belt's openness and does do not conflict with the purposes⁴¹⁹ of including land within the Green Belt. However, some aspects of where minerals development may have an impact on extraction and engineering operations do not preserve the openness of the Green Belt or may conflict with its purposes, and could therefore they will be inappropriate. <u>Other aspects of mineral development may also be inappropriate. As such</u> Where this is the case, very special circumstances may will need to be demonstrated for <u>such</u> mineral developments, or elements of them, if they are to be considered acceptable.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 419:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 134 <u>138</u> states that Green Belt serves five purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;</u> <u>b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;</u> <u>c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;</u> <u>d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and</u> <u>e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.</u>
MM m3	Paragraph 6.20 and new	<p>6.20 <u>6.23</u> Very special circumstances will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis and will depend on the circumstances of any proposed development. The presence of minerals—which can only be developed where they exist—and</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	<p>paragraph between paragraphs 6.20 and 6.21 (now paragraphs 6.23 and 6.25)</p> <p>Page 120-121</p>	<p>the contribution they can make to maintaining a steady and adequate supply, may be capable of being relevant considerations, depending on the circumstances at the time of any application.</p> <p><u>6.24 Where the proposed development requires the impact of Green Belt openness to be assessed, the judgement will be based on the circumstances of the case. A range of matters may need to be taken into account by the Mineral Planning Authority when assessing the impact on openness, including spatial and visual aspects, the duration of the development and its remediability, and the degree of activity likely to be generated.</u> NEW FOOTNOTE <u>As minerals development is a temporary use of land, this may be relevant to the impact on openness.</u></p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> <u>Planning Practice Guidance states that “Assessing the impact of a proposal on the openness of the Green Belt, where it is relevant to do so, requires a judgment based on the circumstances of the case. By way of example, the courts have identified a number of matters which may need to be taken into account in making this assessment. These include, but are not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>• openness is capable of having both spatial and visual aspects – in other words, the visual impact of the proposal may be relevant, as could its volume;</u> <u>• the duration of the development, and its remediability – taking into account any provisions to return land to its original state or to an equivalent (or improved) state of openness; and</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the degree of activity likely to be generated, such as traffic generation.” Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Practice Guidance, Green Belt, paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 64-001-20190722 Revision date: 22 07 2019.

n) Scope of MLP 19 Amenity: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q66, Q67 and Q68, and Action Points 36)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM n1	<p>Policy MLP 19: Amenity</p> <p>Page 122</p>	<p>Policy MLP 1928: Amenity</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development, including associated transport, will not give rise to unacceptable adverse effects on amenity, <u>or</u> health and well-being, the environment, or areas of tranquillity.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality</u>, the proposed development will not cause unacceptable harm to sensitive receptors from:</p> <p>a) air quality;</p> <p>b) a) dust;</p> <p>c) b) odour;</p> <p>d) c) noise and vibration;</p> <p>e) d) light;</p> <p>f) e) visual amenity and visual intrusion impacts; and/or</p> <p>g) land instability; and/or</p> <p>h) f) contamination.</p>
MM n2	Paragraph 6.22-6.23	<p>6.22 <u>6.26</u> Mineral sites can cause concern to local communities because of possible disturbance or harmful effects on people’s amenity, health and well-being, and living and working environments. Securing a high standard of amenity is fundamental to creating well-designed development⁴²¹ and policy MLP 1928 seeks to ensure that minerals developments are</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 122-123	<p>planned, managed and restored in a way that protects people and other sensitive receptors from unacceptable effects on <u>amenity or</u> health and well-being, amenity, and tranquillity. The method, phasing and lifespan of mineral workings, their distance to sensitive receptors and land uses, and their relationship to their locality will influence the nature and likelihood of such impacts.</p> <p>6.23 <u>6.27</u> Policy MLP 1928 addresses a broad range of issues which should be considered to ensure there are no unacceptable adverse effects on the amenity or health of communities or the wider environment. The policy requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should be proportionate to the nature, location and size of the proposed development and the significance of its effects. The assessments will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works, such as access routes, in addition to the main working area, and will need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. For each of the issues identified in policy MLP 1928, the assessment(s) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the sensitive receptor(s) <u>new footnote</u> which may be affected by the proposed development, including any existing residents (with particular attention being paid to disadvantaged sections of communities), businesses, land users and sensitive environmental assets, as well as any potential future occupants of sites allocated in Local Plans or Neighbourhood Plans; • quantify the extent of potential impacts at each stage of the proposed development in relation to the baseline conditions, taking account of how the local context (such as topography, watercourses and water features, and man-made structures and infrastructure including roads, railways and waterways) will influence any potential impacts or pathways for effects; • consider the potential for cumulative impacts with <u>from the development itself and/or from</u> other existing or approved development;

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate the measures which would be implemented to ensure adverse impacts would be avoided at source or, where this is not possible, outline the proposed management and mitigation measures to reduce effects to an acceptable level; and • identify the significance of any residual effects. <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 421:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 127130(f).</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> Sensitive receptors are defined in the glossary.</p>
MM n3	Paragraph 6.30 Page 124	<p>6.30 6.31 Dust can arise from extraction activities, the operation of processing plant, haulage vehicles and conveyors, and the storage of minerals and soils, where dust can be windblown from stockpiles. There may be temporary impacts from some phases of development, such as site preparation works, soil stripping, or restoration works. If not properly controlled at source, dust can cause nuisance to people and businesses, and harm through deposition on property, farmland, and natural and historic features.</p>
MM n4	Paragraph 6.33 Page 125	<p>6.33 6.34 The introduction of sources of noise or vibration can impact on the use, enjoyment and tranquillity of a locality, and can cause an intrusion that can adversely impact on quality of life, health and well-being.⁴²⁸ NEW FOOTNOTE As well as causing annoyance to other land users, noise can also impact on wildlife, particularly where introduced to previously quiet areas.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<u>NEW FOOTNOTE: Tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise, and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason, may be identified and protected. At the time the Minerals Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State, there were no designated tranquil areas within Worcestershire but it is possible that such areas may be identified for protection during the life of the plan.</u>
MM n5	Paragraph 6.36 Page 125	6.36 6.37 An assessment will be required where there are likely to be impacts from noise or vibration. This should identify potential sources of noise and vibration, their general character and the location of noise-sensitive or vibration-sensitive receptors, including properties and environmental assets . Reference should be made to the types and levels of noise or vibration, the time of day noise or vibration will occur, whether they will be continuous or intermittent and the pattern and duration of their occurrence, as well as the prevailing acoustic environment and local factors such as topology and topography. ⁴²⁹
MM n6	Paragraph 6.39 Page 125	6.39 6.40 Insensitive use of lighting that causes glare, unnecessary light spillage beyond site boundaries and sky glow can annoy people, harm wildlife , undermine enjoyment of the countryside, and detract from appreciation of the night sky. ⁴³²
MM n7	Paragraph 6.41 Page 126	6.41 6.42 A lighting assessment will need to identify whether proposals for lighting materially alter light levels outside the development. This should consider the type, brightness, position, height, alignment, intensity and periods of use of luminaires. Consideration should be given to impacts on the use and enjoyment of other land uses, impacts on environmental assets and protected species and impacts on intrinsically dark landscapes. Proposals should demonstrate how light pollution will be avoided or managed to an acceptable level. Mitigation measures might include directional lighting, limiting working hours, or screening areas of the site with appropriate planting.

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM n8	Paragraph 6.50 Page 127	6.50 <u>6.47</u> Applications should identify any proposals for the use or storage of hazardous substances and any other potential sources of pollution, the pathways through which contamination could travel, and <u>sensitive</u> receptors that could be affected, including people and environmental assets . This should inform any mitigation proposals. Mitigation measures commonly include areas of hardstanding or containment bunds around storage areas. The potential impact of flooding or severe weather events should be taken into account.
MM n9	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Sensitive receptors” Page 206	Sensitive receptors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>people in their homes, schools, places of work and recreation, including any potential future occupants of sites allocated in Local Plans or Neighbourhood Plans; and</u> • <u>businesses, including agriculture and tourism;</u> environmental receptors such as wildlife, habitats, geological features and heritage assets; and other users of land, including farm animals. <u>Particular attention may need to be paid to how any impacts would affect disadvantaged sections of communities.</u>

Modifications to reasoned justification relating to air quality (paragraphs 6.27-6.29, page 123-124) are set out in section o below.

Modifications to reasoned justification relating to visual impacts (paragraphs 6.42-6.43, page 126) are set out in section q below.

Modifications to reasoned justification relating to land stability (paragraphs 6.45-6.48, page 126-127) are set out in section p below.

o) Air Quality: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q60 and Action Point 35)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM o1	<p>Paragraphs 6.27 – 6.29</p> <p>Pages 123-124</p>	<p><i>EXISTING HEADING: Air quality</i></p> <p>6.27 — Increases in air pollutants can have harmful effects on human health and the natural and historic environment.⁴²⁴ Air quality impacts from mineral development are most likely to arise as a result of emissions from plant and processing equipment or from the impact of associated transport movements. There may also be temporary impacts from some phases of development, such as site preparation or restoration and plant construction.</p> <p>6.28 — Assessments of air quality impacts should take account of the baseline local air quality and the likely changes to air quality throughout the life of the development. Where impacts are likely to result from transport movements this should consider traffic impacts in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site and further afield. Any assessment should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the development proposed and the likely impacts.⁴²⁵ Particular consideration will need to be given to air quality impacts in or impacting upon areas where air quality is known to be poor, such as designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or areas that are at risk of designation, or where impacts on sensitive or protected species or habitats⁴²⁶ could arise. Where relevant, reference should be made to the Worcestershire Air Quality Action Plan⁴²⁷ and corresponding action plans of surrounding areas.</p> <p>6.29 Where impacts are likely, the assessment should identify the mitigation measures to be put in place. Mitigation might include routing agreements, controlling emissions from plant or vehicles, alternative site design, layout, working methods or phasing of operations to increase the distances between sources of pollution and potential receptors, or planting and screening to help contain particulates.</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS TO BE DELETED.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM o2	Insert new heading and policy after paragraph 6.51 (now 6.48) Page 127	<p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> <u>Air Quality</u></p> <p><u>Policy MLP 29: Air Quality</u></p> <p><u>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</u></p> <p><u>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development, including associated transport, will not give rise to unacceptable adverse effects on air quality, and will help secure net improvements in overall air quality where possible.</u></p> <p><u>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality, the proposed development will:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a) not cause unacceptable harm to sensitive receptors, sensitive habitats, or designated sites of importance for biodiversity from air quality. Particular consideration will need to be given to air quality impacts in or impacting upon areas where air quality is known to be poor, such as designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or areas that are at risk of designation; and</u> <u>b) deliver improved air quality even when legally binding limits for concentrations of major air pollutants are not being breached, unless it is clearly demonstrated that this is not possible.</u>
MM o3	Insert after new policy	<i>NEW HEADING:</i> <u>Reasoned Justification</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>6.49</u> Increases in air pollutants can have harmful effects on human health and the environment. Mineral sites can cause concern to local communities because of possible impacts on air quality. Air quality impacts from mineral development are most likely to arise as a result of emissions from plant and processing equipment or from the impact of associated transport movements. There may also be temporary impacts from some phases of development, such as site preparation or restoration and plant construction.</p> <p><u>6.50</u> Policy MLP 29 seeks to ensure that minerals developments are planned, managed and restored in a way that protects people and other sensitive receptors ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 1}, sensitive habitats, ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 1a} and designated sites of importance for biodiversity ^{NEW FOOTNOTE 1b} from unacceptable effects on air quality. The method, phasing and lifespan of mineral workings, their distance to sensitive receptors and land uses, and their relationship to their locality will influence the nature and likelihood of such impacts.</p> <p><u>6.51</u> Policy MLP 29 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should be proportionate to the nature, location and size of the proposed development and the significance of its effects. Assessments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Establish the baseline local air quality, including the identification of any locations where air quality is or is likely to be a concern.</u> • <u>Identify likely changes to air quality throughout the life of the development, including any changes in vehicle-related emissions resulting from the development, and any new point sources of air pollution during all phases of development. Where impacts are likely to result from transport movements this should consider traffic impacts in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site and further afield.</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Identify the sensitive receptors, sensitive habitats, and designated sites of importance for biodiversity^{NEW FOOTNOTE 2} that may be affected by the proposed development. Particular consideration will need to be given to air quality impacts in or impacting upon areas where air quality is known to be poor, such as designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or areas that are at risk of designation. Where relevant, reference should be made to the Worcestershire Air Quality Action Plan^{NEW FOOTNOTE 3} and corresponding action plans of surrounding areas.</u> • <u>Assess the likely air quality impacts and their significance, including the potential for cumulative impacts from the development itself and/or from other existing or approved development, and clearly state the methods adopted to reach these conclusions.</u> • <u>Where negative effects are identified, set out acceptable mitigation measures to remove these effects or reduce them to acceptable levels.</u> • <u>Set out measures to deliver improved air quality where possible, and quantify the contribution these measures will make to securing net improvements in overall air quality. This must be considered even when legally binding limits for concentrations of major air pollutants are not being breached. Measures to deliver improved air quality may include multifunctional green infrastructure measures. Where applicants consider that air quality improvements cannot be delivered as part of the proposed development, the reasons for this should be clearly demonstrated.</u> <p>6.52 <u>The assessment will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works, such as access routes, in addition to the main working area, and will need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. In some cases, air quality impacts may be addressed through an Environmental Impact Assessment. Where there are expected to be significant health impacts,^{NEW FOOTNOTE 4} a Health Impact Assessment (HIA)^{NEW FOOTNOTE 5} can be a useful tool to enhance the positive aspects</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>of a proposal through assessment, while avoiding or minimising any negative impacts, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged sections of communities that might be affected.</u></p> <p><u>6.53 Some potential air quality impacts may be able to be mitigated through appropriate site design and layout and the use of the surrounding topography. Air quality mitigation measures should be influenced by the local context, and should be incorporated in a way which responds to the relevant strategic corridor priorities (see MLP 8 to MLP 12). Other mitigation measures could be realised through considerate site design and working practices including, but not limited to, locating working areas, plant, machinery or haulage routes away from sensitive receptors, or limiting working hours.</u></p> <p><u>6.54 Opportunities to secure overall improvements in air quality may be realised through measures such as traffic and travel management and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. Green infrastructure measures that complement the existing features of the natural environment can also deliver wider multifunctional benefits.</u></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 1:</i> <u>Sensitive receptors are defined in the glossary.</u></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE 1a:</i> <u>Sensitive habitats are those habitats that are sensitive to changes in air quality. There is no definitive list or map of such habitats, as they must be identified on a case-by-case basis at the time of the planning application, taking account of non-designated habitats as well as those on any designated sites. Evidence used in the assessment required under policy MLP 31 (Biodiversity) should also help to identify such habitats for the purposes of policy MLP 29, and relevant guidance should be followed such as Institute of Air Quality Management (2019) <i>A guide to the assessment of air quality</i></u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>impacts on designated nature conservation sites and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2021) Advice on Ecological Assessment of Air Quality Impacts.</u></p> <p><u>NEW FOOTNOTE 1b: Designated sites of importance for biodiversity are those sites of international, national, or local importance, as defined in the glossary under the headings of Natura 2000 sites, Special Areas of Conservation, Ancient Woodland, Aged or veteran trees, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and Local Wildlife Sites.</u></p> <p><u>NEW FOOTNOTE 2: The requirements of Policy MLP 31 (Biodiversity) will be relevant to considering particular impacts on sensitive habitats and designated biodiversity sites.</u></p> <p><u>NEW FOOTNOTE 3: Worcestershire’s Air Quality Action Plan, together with information about Air Quality Management Areas in Worcestershire, can be found at www.worcsregservices.gov.uk/pollution/air-quality.aspx.</u></p> <p><u>NEW FOOTNOTE 4: Worcestershire County Council (March 2016) Health Impact Assessments in Planning Toolkit advocates undertaking health impact screening to determine whether significant health impacts are likely to arise, prior to scoping the extent of any assessment which may be required. The toolkit is available at http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20122/joint_strategic_needs_assessment.</u></p> <p><u>NEW FOOTNOTE 5: Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a process to predict the health implications on a population of implementing a plan, policy, programme or project, aiding the decision-making process.</u></p>

Modifications to policy MLP 19 (now MLP 28) relating to air quality are set out in section n above.

p) Land Stability: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q69 and Action Point 39)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM p1	Paragraph 6.4 Page 116	6.4 Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. They are a finite natural resource and it is important to make best use of them to ensure resources remain available for future use. However, m Mineral development needs to be designed, worked and restored in a way that ensures minerals are extracted efficiently whilst ensuring that <u>safe</u> , high-quality restoration and after-use is achieved. <u>The working, processing and transportation of minerals can also be energy- and water- intensive. Reducing resource use and optimising on-site energy generation can play an important role in mitigating climate change impacts.</u>
MM p2	Paragraph 6.11 Page 117	6.11 The primary purpose of the Minerals Local Plan and minerals development is to enable the supply of mineral resources, but there is a balance to be struck between enabling supply and delivering the wider objectives of the plan. Whilst there is a need to avoid undue sterilisation of mineral resources, in some cases it may be necessary to limit the amount of mineral resource extracted in order to avoid other unacceptable harm or to ensure delivery of <u>safe</u> , high-quality <u>working</u> , restoration and after-use.
MM p3	New paragraphs to be inserted after paragraph 6.15 Page 118	<p><u>6.16 The backfilling of quarries should not create unacceptable instability risks. Backfilling with overburden, mineral waste materials and any other material or waste used in restoration should be planned and delivered to minimise the risk of unacceptable differential settlement.</u></p> <p><u>6.17 Subsidence occurs through the loss of support beneath the surface of the ground, and the level of risk is likely to depend on the nature of the underlying geology. Fine particles in sand and gravel are susceptible to being washed away by water, and loosely packed sand under the water table acts in a similar way, moving into any voids surrounding it. Limestone can be dissolved over time by running water, creating voids that can collapse and cause swallow holes. Clays can expand and contract with wetting and drying, causing heave and subsidence, and rock can become compressed and collapse in on itself. Coal mining legacy features and hazards have been identified in Worcestershire by the Coal Authority, focused in the north-west of the county, and may present a constraint on</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>development or provide an opportunity for prior extraction of any remnant surface coal as part of remedial measures to address unstable land. Rock salt can dissolve to form brine, and subsidence associated with historic brine extraction was experienced in and around Droitwich Spa.</u></p>
MM p4	<p>Paragraph 6.16</p> <p>Page 118/119</p>	<p>6.16 6.18 Policy MLP 1726 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should:</p> <p><i>No modifications to text of existing bullet points, but new bullet points to be inserted, and final bullet point to become a separate paragraph, as shown below.</i></p> <p><i>New bullet points to be inserted between fourth and fifth bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Demonstrate the measures to be used to ensure that quarry sides and slopes remain stable and will not result in landslip, either within the site or in the surrounding area, both during and after the lifetime of the development. Quarry slopes and tip slopes should be constructed and accessed to minimise any risk of danger through instability. Where there is any likelihood of instability, a stability report should be provided setting out appropriate measures to ensure the continued stability and integrity of any slopes within the site, including appropriate gradients and management of run-off. Planting slopes with suitable vegetation can assist with stability and can provide environmental benefits. Where risks of instability cannot be adequately mitigated, there may be a need to leave some parts of the site unworked, or to allow for margins within or around the site.</u> • <u>Carry out an investigative assessment where minerals that are prone to the movement outlined in paragraph 6.17 are proposed to be extracted. This should demonstrate that the proposed methods for working the site would not result in risk of subsidence within the site or in the surrounding area, both during and after the lifetime of the development.</u>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>Final bullet point to become a separate paragraph:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.19 Where the proposal is for changes to working and/or restoring an existing permitted site, the assessment should demonstrate that any previously agreed restoration and aftercare requirements will not be compromised. Proposals that seek to vary previously permitted restoration and aftercare schemes should demonstrate why the proposed changes are necessary and how the revised scheme will achieve the same or increased environmental, social and economic betterment as the permitted scheme.
MM p5	6.45 – 6.48 Page 126 - 127	<p><i>EXISTING HEADING: Land instability</i></p> <p>6.45 — Proposals should demonstrate the measures to be used to ensure that quarry sides and slopes remain stable and will not result in landslip, either within the site or on adjoining land, both during and after the lifetime of the development. Quarry slopes and tip slopes should be constructed and accessed to minimise any risk of danger through instability. Where there is any likelihood of instability, a stability report should be provided setting out appropriate measures to ensure the continued stability and integrity of any slopes within the site, including appropriate gradients and management of run-off. Planting slopes with suitable vegetation can assist with stability and can provide environmental benefits. Where risks of instability cannot be adequately mitigated, there may be a need to leave some parts of the site unworked, or to allow for margins within or around the site.</p> <p>6.46 — The backfilling of quarries should not create unacceptable instability risks. Backfilling with overburden, mineral waste materials and any other material or waste used in restoration should be planned and delivered to minimise the risk of unacceptable differential settlement.</p> <p>6.47 — Subsidence occurs through the loss of support beneath the surface of the ground, and the level of risk is likely to depend on the nature of the underlying geology. Fine particles in sand and gravel are susceptible to being washed away by water, and loosely packed sand under the water table acts in a similar way, moving into any voids surrounding it. Limestone</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>can be dissolved over time by running water, creating voids that can collapse and cause swallow holes. Clays can expand and contract with wetting and drying, causing heave and subsidence, and rock can become compressed and collapse in on itself. Coal mining legacy features and hazards have been identified in Worcestershire by the Coal Authority, focused in the north-west of the county, and may present a constraint on development or provide an opportunity for prior extraction of any remnant surface coal as part of remedial measures to address unstable land. Rock salt can dissolve to form brine, and subsidence associated with historic brine extraction was experienced in and around Droitwich Spa.</p> <p>6.48 — Where minerals that are prone to such movement are proposed to be extracted, an investigative assessment should be carried out to ensure the proposed methods for working the site would not result in risk of subsidence within the site or on adjoining land, both during and after the lifetime of the development.</p>

Modifications to policy MLP 17 (now MLP 26) relating to land stability are set out in section l above.

Modifications to policy MLP 19 (now MLP 28) relating to land stability are set out in section n above.

q) Visual Impacts: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 discussions at November 2020 Hearings (Action point 37)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM q1	Paragraphs 6.42-6.43 Page 127	<p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Visual <u>impacts amenity and visual intrusion</u></p> <p>6.42 <u>6.43</u> In planning law, no individual has the right to a particular view. However, in some cases, a change in outlook has to the local or wider landscape may have the potential to materially harm visual amenity and impact on tranquillity. The <u>visual</u> impact of mineral development on visual amenity and visual intrusion will depend on the nature of the working, the location of the site, its context within the topography and form of the landscape and the visual exposure of degree to which any working faces, plant and haul routes or conveyors <u>are visible or intrusive in the landscape</u>.</p> <p>6.43 <u>6.44</u> Where visual impacts are likely, an assessment will be required to assess the significance and effects of changes to views and visual amenity as a result of the proposed development. <u>The assessment should consider working proposals, the degree of visual exposure, screening, and proposed after uses</u>. This assessment may form part of a holistic Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. It should identify sensitive landscape receptors, and sensitive visual receptors, such as residential properties or public rights of way, and consider how they might be affected by visual impacts from the development throughout its phases. Changes in specific views and people’s experience of general visual amenity should be considered.⁴³³</p>

Modifications to policy MLP 19 (now MLP 28) relating to visual impacts are set out in section n above.

r) Users of navigable waterways: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q71 and Action Point 40)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM r1	Policy MLP 20: Access and Recreation Page 128	<p>Policy MLP 2030: Access and Recreation</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect and enhance rights of way and public access provision.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality</u>, the proposed development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) optimise opportunities to enhance the rights of way network and provision of publicly accessible green space, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate; b) not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the integrity and quality of publicly accessible green space; c) not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the integrity and quality of the existing rights of way network <u>or navigable waterways</u>; and d) retain rights of way in situ unless it is demonstrated that this is not practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. where it is demonstrated that retaining rights of way in situ is not practicable, temporary or permanent diversions will be expected to achieve an enhanced route and level of access provision over that which was previously available and must be for as short a distance and duration as practicable; and ii. closure of any rights of way must only occur where it is demonstrated that it is not practicable to retain rights of way in situ and no suitable temporary or permanent diversion is possible. Compensatory provision must be made.
MM r2	Paragraph 6.52	<p>6.52 <u>6.55</u> Access and recreation plays a key role in the continued social, environmental and economic well-being of the county.⁴³⁶ Rights of way, <u>navigable waterways</u> and open spaces provide opportunities for public access to green space and form an important component of sustainable transport links, both of which contribute towards health and well-being. They</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 128	are also an important part of Worcestershire’s high-quality environment and green infrastructure network, providing green corridors and contributing significantly to the county’s heritage and local character.
MM r3	Paragraphs 6.57-6.58 Page 129	<p>6.57 <u>6.60</u> Policy MLP 2030 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works, such as access routes, in addition to the main working area, and will need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site’s life. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify any publicly accessible green spaces <u>or navigable waterways</u> on or in proximity to the application site, and outline their role in local, county, and regional scale provision. The <i>Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework</i> documents⁴³⁸ may provide a useful starting point. • Identify the impact of the proposal on these green spaces <u>or waterways</u> and the integrity of the wider network, considering current levels of use and the capacity of other relevant assets within the network. This should take account of the whole life of the minerals development and should identify any mitigation measures required to ensure that impacts will be adequately managed. <p>6.58 <u>6.61</u> Where, after mitigation measures have been put in place, a development proposal would result in residual negative effects on the integrity and quality of publicly accessible green space <u>or recreational use of navigable waterways</u>, compensatory provision may be necessary. Clear justification should be included to demonstrate why the benefits of the proposed development outweigh the impacts.</p>

s) Biodiversity: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q72-Q75 and Action Points 41-43)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM s1	Policy MLP 21: Biodiversity Page 131	<p>Policy MLP 2131: Biodiversity</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect, conserve, enhance and deliver net gains for biodiversity.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impacts on biodiversity will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality,</u> the proposed development will:</p> <p>a) conserve, restore and enhance <u>priority habitats and</u> ecological networks, <u>provide for the protection and recovery of priority species,</u> and deliver <u>measurable</u> net gains for biodiversity, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate;</p> <p>b) minimise adverse effects <u>impacts</u> on <u>biodiversity</u> and avoid, <u>adequately mitigate, or (as a last resort) compensate for</u> significant harm to biodiversity;</p> <p>c) <u>protect and enhance sites of biodiversity value in accordance with the hierarchy of designations:</u></p> <p><u>i. not adversely affect the integrity of a European site, or clearly demonstrate that there are no alternative solutions and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest which justify the likely effects (where adverse effects are justified, appropriate compensatory measures will be required to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected);</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>d) not be likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest and its notified features, unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and appropriate mitigation and/or compensation measures are proposed;</p> <p>e) <u>ii.</u> not result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and</p> <p><u>iii. not be likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments), unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; and</u></p> <p>f) iv. not result in significant harm to either a Local Wildlife Site*, or to a priority habitat**, unless the significant harm can be adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for locally important ecological networks identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan need for, and benefits of, development in that location would clearly outweigh the harm and appropriate mitigation and/or compensation measures are proposed.</p> <p><u>* Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory, locally designated sites notable for their value in representing the most important and most distinctive species and habitat features of substantive nature conservation value in the county. They can be viewed as ‘point data’ on the interactive minerals mapping tool available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>Developers will need to liaise with the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre to access more detailed data, and there may be a charge for this data (http://www.wbrc.org.uk/WBRC/searches.html).</u></p> <p><u>** Priority habitats are those recognised as being of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, as well as those identified locally by the Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership. Known priority habitats in the county can be viewed on the Worcestershire Habitat Inventory available at https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20302/worcestershire_habitat_inventory.</u></p>
MM s2	<p>Appendix 3: Glossary</p> <p>Insert definition of “Ancient woodland”</p> <p>Page 197</p>	<p><u>Ancient woodland: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration; and plantations on ancient woodland sites - replanted with conifer or broadleaved trees that retain ancient woodland features, such as undisturbed soil, ground flora and fungi wood pastures identified as ancient; and historic parkland, which is protected as a heritage asset in the NPPF. ‘Wooded continuously’ does not mean there’s been a continuous tree cover across the whole site. Not all trees in the woodland have to be old. Open space, both temporary and permanent, is an important component of ancient woodlands.</u></p>
MM s3	<p>Appendix 3: Glossary</p> <p>Definition of “Locally</p>	<p><u>Locally designated sites: In Worcestershire, locally designated sites for biodiversity are known as “Local Wildlife Sites”, and sites containing habitats and species of principal importance are those recognised as being of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, as well as those identified locally by the Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership. Sites designated locally for their geological interest are known as “Local Geological Sites”.</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	designated sites” Page 202	
MM s4	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Local Wildlife Site” Page 202	<p><u>Local Wildlife Site: Non-statutory, locally designated sites notable for their value in representing the most important and most distinctive species and habitat features of substantive nature conservation value in the county.</u></p> <p><u>They can be viewed as ‘point data’ on the interactive minerals mapping tool available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. Developers will need to liaise with the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre to access more detailed data, and there may be a charge for this data (http://www.wbrc.org.uk/WBRC/searches.html).</u></p>

t) Historic Environment: Main Modifications Proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q76-Q81 and Action Points 44-47)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM t1	Policy MLP 22: Historic Environment Page 135	<p>Policy MLP 2232: Historic Environment</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect, conserve and, <u>where possible,</u> enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impact on the historic environment <u>and proportionate to the significance of any affected heritage asset(s) and their setting</u> will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality,</u> the proposed development will:</p> <p>a) optimise opportunities to enhance the historic environment, including enhancing the condition, legibility and understanding of heritage assets and their setting, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate;</p> <p>b) not cause any harm to, or loss of significance of, any designated* heritage assets or their setting, or where the proposed development would lead to:</p> <p>i. avoid causing <u>substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of, any designated heritage assets or their setting. Where there will be such harm or loss,</u> the development will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that <u>it the substantial harm or loss</u> is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, <u>or if a specific set of circumstances are all satisfied¹.</u> <u>Substantial harm to or loss of grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of assets of the highest significance,</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional;</u></p> <p>ii.c) <u>avoid causing</u> less than substantial harm to the significance of any designated heritage assets or their setting. <u>Where there will be such harm, it will be weighed against</u> the development will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the harm would be outweighed by the public benefits of the development <u>including, where appropriate, securing the optimum viable use of the heritage asset(s);</u></p> <p>e)d) not cause <u>avoid causing</u> unacceptable harm to, or <u>unacceptable</u> loss of significance of any non-designated^{*2} heritage assets or their setting. The benefits of the proposal will be balanced against the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the non-designated heritage assets; and</p> <p>d)e) record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage asset(s) to be lost (wholly or in part), including assets of archaeological interest, in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact of the loss, and make this evidence and any archive generated publicly accessible.^{**3}</p> <p>¹ <u>These specific circumstances are set out in Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (July 2021) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 201.</u></p> <p>^{*2} Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments will be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p> <p>^{**3} The ability to record evidence of our past will not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted under part b, or <u>c or d</u> of this policy.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM t2	Paragraph 6.78 page 136	<p>6.78 <u>6.82</u> Policy MLP 2232 requires proposals to protect, conserve and, <u>where possible</u>, enhance the historic environment and for the technical assessment to demonstrate how opportunities to enhance the historic environment, including enhancing the condition, legibility and understanding of heritage assets and their setting, will be optimised. This assessment should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert, and will be expected to identify opportunities to contribute towards the relevant strategic corridor priorities (see Policies MLP 48 to MLP 812) and to outline how these and any site-specific opportunities have influenced working and restoration proposals to optimise enhancement of the historic environment. The scale of minerals development and the opportunities to take a landscape-scale approach to the working and restoration of sites means that there may be potential to enhance the historic environment through strengthening the visual, historic or aesthetic connections between individual heritage assets, their surroundings and the wider historic environment. Where the site has potential to impact Palaeolithic archaeology or deposits containing significant geological or environmental remains that could advance understanding of the Palaeolithic, the technical assessment should make reference to the <i>Research Framework for the Palaeolithic in Worcestershire</i> and supporting documents.⁴⁵⁵</p>
MM t3	Paragraph 6.81, first paragraph and first bullet point Page 137	<p>6.81 <u>6.85</u> Policy MLP 2232 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application.⁴⁵⁶ Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works, such as access routes, in addition to the main working area. They will also need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the presence and describe the significance of any designated and non-designated heritage assets likely to be affected at any stage of the proposed development, <u>including any contribution made by their setting</u>. This should give equal consideration to any contribution made by their setting.⁴⁵⁷ As a minimum, the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record⁴⁵⁸ and Worcestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation⁴⁵⁹ should be referred to. Consideration should be given to any visual, historic or aesthetic connections that amplify the experience of the significance of the heritage asset.⁴⁶⁰ <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 456: See Additional Modification AM 58</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 457: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019July 2021) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 189194.</i></p>
MM t4	Paragraph 6.82 Page 137	<p>6.82 <u>6.86</u> Where the proposed development would lead to harm to or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset or its setting, assessments will be expected to include clear and convincing justification to demonstrate the public benefits which the development would realise and the reasons that the harm is necessary, or the reasons that the benefits are considered to outweigh the harm to or loss of significance of the heritage asset. Substantial harm to or loss of assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional.</p>
MM t5	Paragraph 6.84 Page 138	<p>6.84 <u>6.88</u> Where whole or partial loss of heritage assets is justified against part <u>b_c</u> or <u>ed</u> of policy MLP <u>2232</u>,⁴⁶⁴ the technical assessment accompanying the application will be expected to set out how the heritage assets will be recorded, how understanding of the significance of the heritage asset will be advanced, and how the evidence and any archive generated will be made publicly accessible. Proposals for how and when this will take place should be agreed in consultation with Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology service.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTE ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 464: In accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019July 2021) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 199205, the ability to record evidence of our past will not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM t6	Appendix 3: Glossary Insert definition of “Designated heritage asset” Page 198	<u>Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.</u>
MM t7	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Heritage asset” Page 201	Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated assets, and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
MM t8	Appendix 3: Glossary	Historic environment: The historic environment encompasses all designated and non-designated features of historic, architectural, archaeological or artistic interest. This includes World Heritage Sites, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments and assets listed in the Historic Environment Record. It also includes

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Definition of "Historic environment" Page 201	<p>their settings, the wider urban and rural landscape and the potential for unrecorded archaeology. It is important to consider historic landscapes and townscapes as a whole to understand what gives an area its sense of place and identity.</p> <p><u>All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.</u></p>

u) Landscape: Main Modifications Proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q83)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM u1	Policy MLP 23: Landscape Page 139	<p>Policy MLP 2333: Landscape</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect, conserve and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the landscape.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impact on the landscape will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality,</u> the proposed development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) optimise opportunities to enhance inherent landscape character, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate; b) not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the inherent landscape character. The benefits of the proposal will be balanced against the significance of any impacts where the proposed development is likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. result in significant change to the key characteristics of the landscape identified in the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment and Worcestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation; or ii. introduce landscape features that conflict with, or dilute, the inherent landscape character of the area; and c) not have an unacceptable adverse effect on an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, taking into account its special qualities and the provisions of the relevant Management Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. great weight will be given to conserving <u>and enhancing</u> the landscape and scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and proposals within them will be refused except in exceptional circumstances and where it is demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest; and

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		ii. where the proposed development would affect the setting of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, regard will be given to conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

v) Geodiversity: Main Modifications Proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q85 and Action Points 49-50)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM v1	Policy MLP 26: Geodiversity Page 146	<p>Policy MLP 2636: Geodiversity</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect, conserve and enhance geodiversity. A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impacts on geological conservation interests will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality</u>, the proposed development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) optimise opportunities to improve the condition, legibility and understanding of geodiversity, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate; b) not cause unacceptable adverse effects on geological or geomorphological sites or features. Protection will be <u>in accordance with the hierarchy of designations</u> commensurate with the status of the features and will give appropriate weight to their importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. development proposals likely to have an adverse effect on any Sites of Special Scientific Interest <u>(either individually or in combination with other developments)</u>, should not normally (SSSI) or their notified special interest features will not be permitted unless the benefits of the proposed development clearly outweigh both its likely impacts on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; ii. development proposals <u>should not result in significant harm to a likely to give rise to the loss or deterioration of Local Geological Sites*</u> unless the significant harm can be adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the benefits of the development outweigh the loss or harm; and iii. where the proposed development is likely to expose features of geological conservation interest, the benefits of exposing such features will be balanced against the scale and significance of any harm to or loss of such features; and

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>c) where loss is unavoidable, record and advance understanding of the significance of any geodiversity feature(s) to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact of the loss, and make evidence and any archive generated publicly accessible.</p> <p>* <u>Local Geological Sites are locally designated sites that have been identified by local geoconservation groups as being of local importance and then notified to local authority planning departments as sites in need of protection from future development. They can be viewed as ‘point data’ on the interactive minerals mapping tool available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. Developers will need to liaise with the Herefordshire & Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust to access more detailed data, and there may be a charge for this data (https://www.earthheritagetrust.org/).</u></p>
MM v2	Paragraph 6.112 Page 147	<p>6.112 <u>6.116</u> Policy MLP 26<u>36</u> requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert, will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works, such as access routes, in addition to the main working area, and will need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site’s life. They should:</p> <p><i>Modifications proposed to the text of only the third and fourth bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess if the proposal, either individually or cumulatively with other existing or proposed development, is likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cause adverse effects on any Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest, including reference to the particular SSSI as well as any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; - give rise to the loss or deterioration of any Local Geological Site(s); or - result in loss of a feature of geological conservation interest exposed during the working of the site. <p>This should include details of measures that will be taken to avoid or otherwise reduce harm through appropriate mitigation, changes to on-site working, or any enhancement proposals, <u>or, as a last resort in the case of significant harm</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>to a Local Geological Site, any compensation measures. Mitigation or compensation measures might include stand-off zones to protect vulnerable features or the replacement of destroyed exposures with features of equal or better quality and interest at another part of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the proposed development is likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, its notified features, or the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or where it is likely to result in the loss or deterioration of a Local Geological Site, clear justification should be included to demonstrate why the benefits of the proposed development clearly outweigh the impacts.
MM v3	<p>Appendix 3: Glossary</p> <p>Definition of “Local Geological Site”</p> <p>Page 202</p>	<p>Local Geological Site: Locally designated sites that have been identified by local geoconservation groups as being of local importance and then notified to local authority planning departments as sites in need of protection from future development. They can be viewed as ‘point data’ on the interactive minerals mapping tool available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. Developers will need to liaise with the Herefordshire & Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust to access more detailed data, and there may be a charge for this data (https://www.earthheritagetrust.org/).</p>

Modifications to insert a glossary definition of “Locally designated sites” are set out in section s above.

w) Water Quality and Quantity: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q86)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM w1	Policy MLP 27: Water Quality and Quantity Page 148	<p>Policy MLP 2737: Water Quality and Quantity</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect and, <u>where possible</u>, enhance the quality, quantity and flow of surface water and groundwater resources.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impacts on the water environment will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality</u>, the proposed development:</p> <p>a) optimises opportunities to enhance surface water and groundwater resources, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate; and</p> <p>b) will not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the quality, quantity or flow of ground or surface water.</p>

x) Flooding: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q88)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM x1	Policy MLP 28: Flooding Page 150	<p>Policy MLP 2838: Flooding</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will avoid increasing flood risk to people and property on site or or elsewhere and contribute, <u>where possible</u>, to a reduction in overall flood risk.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impacts on flood risk, taking account of climate change, will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality</u>, the proposed development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) optimise opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, integrating other green infrastructure components where appropriate; b) incorporate appropriate sustainable drainage systems; c) be resilient to flooding; d) be safe for its users; and e) not increase flood risk elsewhere.

y) Transport: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q89-Q90 and Action Point 52)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM y1	MLP 29: Transport Page 152	<p>Policy MLP 2939: Transport</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for mineral development that uses the most sustainable transport options and which will not have an unacceptable adverse effect on transport safety or congestion. A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impacts on the local and strategic transport network* will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, <u>and taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from the site and/or a number of sites in the locality</u>, the proposed development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) prioritise the use of alternatives to road transport for the movement of minerals and materials (including water, rail, conveyors and pipelines). Road transport of minerals and materials will only be acceptable where it is demonstrated that alternative modes are not practicable or are not environmentally preferable; b) provide safe and convenient access for employees and visitors which, <u>where appropriate</u>, optimises the use of public transport, walking and cycling; c) connect to the strategic transport network without having an unacceptable adverse effect on safety or congestion of the local or strategic transport network; d) not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the environment or amenity along transport routes; and e) where new or modified routes are required, optimise opportunities to create and integrate green infrastructure.

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		* <u>The strategic transport network comprises navigable waterways, strategic rail routes and the strategic highway network.</u>
MM y2	Paragraph 6.135 Page 153	<p>6.135 <u>6.139</u> Policy MLP 2939 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment of the site’s transport connectivity to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works in addition to the main working area. They will also need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site’s life. They should:</p> <p><i>Modifications proposed to the text of only the fourth and fifth bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the likely environmental and amenity impacts⁴⁹⁷ of the proposed routes, <u>both on and off site</u>, taking account of any cumulative effects from <u>the development itself and/or from</u> other existing or proposed development, and set out any mitigation required to avoid or reduce harm. The assessment should determine whether any residual effects are likely to be significant. Set out how the proposal, <u>where appropriate</u>, optimises access to and from the site by public transport, walking and cycling. <u>This may involve different solutions during working phases compared to restoration and after-use of the site, and a</u> Travel Plan <u>which differentiates between stages of the development</u> may be required to identify and manage the daily employee and visitor movements to and from the site at different stages of the development. <u>Where it is not practical to incorporate safe access for employees and visitors through the use of public transport, walking and cycling, this should be fully justified.</u>

z) General Policy Changes: Main Modifications proposed in response to discussion of Matter 2 and Matter 3

The use of protect and conserve in policies: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q61 and Action Point 29) and Cumulative effects: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 3 (Q58 and Action Point 30)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM z1	6.12 Page 118	<p>Designing an achievable site restoration scheme is a crucial aspect of sustainable mineral development and, without such a scheme, planning permission will not be granted for mineral working.⁴¹³ High-quality restoration should take place at the earliest opportunity, and appropriate aftercare should be put in place⁴¹⁴. In most cases, this will mean phased working and restoration across the site, thereby minimising the area of land occupied by mineral working at any one time. This can help to give communities confidence that high-quality restoration is taking place, can help to minimise any cumulative impacts with <u>that may arise from the development itself and/or from</u> other existing or proposed development, and can enable green infrastructure benefits to be realised or commercial use of the land to be resumed during the life of the wider site.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>FOOTNOTE 414:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>, paragraph 204 <u>210</u>(h).</p>
MM z2	Heading before paragraph 6.88 and	<p><i>EXISTING HEADING:</i> Protecting <u>Conserving</u> and enhancing inherent landscape character</p> <p>6.88 <u>6.92</u> The scale of minerals development means that there are likely to be significant opportunities to take a landscape-scale approach to protecting <u>conserving</u> and enhancing inherent landscape character through the working and restoration of sites.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	paragraph 6.88 Page 140	
MM z3	Paragraph 6.89 Page 140	<p>6.89 <u>6.93</u> Policy MLP 2333 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessment should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and will need to take account of enabling and ancillary works, such as access routes, in addition to the main working area, and will need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. They should:</p> <p><i>Modifications proposed to the text of only the second bullet point:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the role of the site in contributing to the inherent landscape character, taking account of the site's key features, the condition of the landscape and sensitivity to change, and any cumulative landscape and visual impacts with <u>from the development itself and/or from</u> other existing or proposed development.
MM z4	Policy MLP 24: Soils Page 142	<p>Policy MLP 2434: Soils</p> <p>Contributing to:</p> <p>Objectives MO2, MO3, MO5, MO6</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposed mineral development will protect and conserve soil resources and their quality.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impacts on soil resources will be required to demonstrate that, throughout its lifetime, the proposed development will:</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>a) retain all soils within the site; and</p> <p>b) make appropriate provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. soil stripping; ii. soil handling; iii. soil storage; and iv. re-use of soils.
MM z5	Heading above paragraph 6.112	Protection <u>Conservation</u> of important geological or geomorphological features

Modifications relating to the use of protect and conserve and cumulative effects are also included within modifications set out under other matters/issues:

- *See modifications to paragraph 4.38 (now paragraph 4.70) in section a above*
- *See modifications to paragraph 4.42 (now paragraph 4.75) in section e above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 3 (now MLP 7) in section e above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 19 (now MLP 28) in section n above*
- *See modifications to paragraph 6.23 (now 6.27) in section n above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 20 (now MLP 30) in section r above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 21 (now MLP 31) in section s above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 22 (now MLP 32) in section t above*

- *See modification to 6.78 (now 6.82) in section t above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 23 (now MLP 33) in section u above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 26 (now MLP 36) in section v above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 27 (now MLP 37) in section w above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 28 (now MLP 38) in section x above*
- *See modification to policy MLP 29 (now MLP 39) in section y above*
- *See modifications to paragraph 6.135 (now 6.139) in section y above*

Climate change: Main Modifications Proposed in response to Q10, Q11 and Matter 3 Q59

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM z6	Paragraph 6.68 Page 132	<p>6.68 <u>6.71</u> Mineral working and restoration will be expected to contribute measurable net gains in habitats and ecological networks within and beyond the site and at a wider landscape scale, taking account of the attributes of the site and of the relevant strategic corridor. Policy MLP 2431 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and will be expected to set out a clear strategy for delivering measurable net gains for biodiversity as an integrated part of multifunctional green infrastructure, and should demonstrate how the proposed development will support coherent and resilient networks of habitats that link the site to the wider landscape, enhance river corridors, and/or provide stepping stones between existing sites or habitats to help reduce habitat fragmentation.⁴⁴² <u>This is especially important in adapting to climate change, as species need the ability to move to the climate most suitable to them. Isolated green spaces will limit this movement, making it more difficult for species to adapt to change.</u> NEW FOOTNOTE</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE: Worcestershire County Council (September 2014) Green Infrastructure Framework 4: Socioeconomic Benefits of Green Infrastructure, www.worcestershire.gov.uk/GI.</i></p>
MM z7	Paragraph 6.133 Page 152	<p>6.133 <u>6.137</u> Policy MLP 2939 is applicable to all transport movements to, from, and within all types of mineral sites, whether active or restored quarries, or processing locations. Transport includes employees' and visitors' vehicle movements and movements of minerals or other materials to, <u>within</u>, or from the site. Transport of minerals, materials and people <u>can contribute to climate change through greenhouse gas emissions, and</u> has the potential to affect the environment and public safety and to cause inconvenience, noise, vibration and air pollution. In some cases, use of rail, waterways, conveyors or pipelines may reduce these impacts in comparison to</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		road transport and, as such, it may be preferable to transport minerals a longer distance by rail or water than a shorter distance by road. Incorporating sustainable transport for employees and visitors can also help to reduce these impacts and can help to support healthy lifestyles.

Modifications relating to climate change are also included within modifications set out under other matters/issues:

- *See modification to paragraph 4.49 (now 4.83) in section f above*
- *See modification to paragraph 6.4 in section p above*

aa) Application of safeguarding requirements: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 4 (Q91-Q93 and Action Points 53-54)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM aa1	Paragraph 7.5 Page 157	<p>7.5 Certain types of development are unlikely to cause needless sterilisation. To avoid creating an unnecessary barrier to those developments, the types of development listed in Table 7.1. Types of development exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements are exempt from policies MLP 3141 and MLP 3242 and will not need to consider safeguarding requirements. Local Planning Authorities will be expected to consult the Mineral Planning Authority on all other types of development. There may be some cases where the impact of a development is considered by the Mineral Planning Authority to be de minimis. The Mineral Planning Authority will advise the Local Planning Authority where this is the case.</p> <p><u>7.6 There are other cases where development may also be exempt from safeguarding requirements because impacts on safeguarded mineral resources are likely to be de minimis. However, this can only be determined on a case by case basis, based on the advice of the Minerals Planning Authority. These possible exemptions are set out in Table 7.2.</u></p> <p><u>7.7 Local Planning Authorities will be expected to consult the Mineral Planning Authority on all other types of development.</u></p>
MM aa2	Table 7.1: types of development Exemption from mineral safeguarding requirements	<p><i>See Table 7.1 set out in Appendix A.</i></p> <p><i>Changes made to add the following types of development and associated amendments to reasons for exemption:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Householder applications</i> • <i>Applications for non-material amendments</i> • <i>Applications for development below the threshold of “major development” located within adopted settlement boundaries, where not within 250m of an existing minerals infrastructure site</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 158	
MM aa3	Addition of Table 7.2 directly after Table 7.1 Page 158	<p><i>See Table 7.2 set out in Appendix B.</i></p> <p><i>Table added to set out types of development that are likely to be exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements where impacts are considered to be de minimis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Applications for development below the threshold to be considered as “major development” located outside of adopted settlement boundaries where not within 250m of an existing minerals infrastructure site</i> • <i>Applications for a change of use</i> • <i>Applications for reserved matters</i> • <i>Applications for temporary developments of up to 5 years</i> • <i>Applications for material amendments</i>
MM aa4	Policy MLP 31: Safeguarding Locally and Nationally Important Mineral Resources Page 159	<p>Policy MLP 3141: Safeguarding Locally and Nationally Important Mineral Resources</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO5, MO6</p> <p>The locally and nationally important mineral resources identified in <u>within the</u> Mineral Safeguarding Areas <u>defined on the Policies Map</u>* will be safeguarded against sterilisation by non-mineral development.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impact on sterilising mineral resources, both within and beyond the boundary of the proposed development, will be required for all non-exempt development** proposed within or partially within the identified Mineral Consultation Areas <u>defined on the Policies Map</u>*** in order to demonstrate:</p> <p>a) how much of the mineral resource the proposed development would sterilise;</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>b) the potential economic value of the mineral resource in terms of its type, depth, quality and extent and its potential for use in relation to standard specifications; and</p> <p>c) how opportunities for extraction of the mineral resource would be optimised either in advance of development taking place or in phases alongside the development, <u>sterilisation would be avoided or minimised,</u> taking the following sequential approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. extracting all of the resource within the proposed development site and in the area which would potentially be sterilised by the development <u>either in advance of development taking place or in phases alongside the development;</u> or ii. where extracting all of the resource is not possible or would prevent a suitable landform for subsequent development, extracting a proportion of the resource which would potentially be sterilised by the development <u>either in advance of development taking place or in phases alongside the development;</u> or iii. as a last resort, if neither i or ii above is possible, undertaking incidental recovery to utilise a portion of the mineral resource as an integral part of the groundworks for the non-mineral development <u>and putting in place sufficient mitigation measures to minimise the sterilisation of resources beyond the site boundary.</u> <p>Where the Local Planning Authority, having consulted the Mineral Planning Authority, considers the economic value of the mineral resource to outweigh <u>the extraction and/or mitigation measures proposed under part c are sufficient to address the potential for sterilisation of the mineral resource, the non-mineral development will be supported. Where the extraction and/or mitigation measures proposed are not considered sufficient, the potential for sterilisation of mineral resources will be weighed against</u> the merits of the proposed non-mineral development, or the extraction of the mineral resource proposed under part c is not considered sufficient, <u>and</u> the proposed non-mineral development will <u>may</u> be refused.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>* Mineral Safeguarding Areas are defined on the Policies Map. <u>The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations and is available as part of an interactive minerals mapping tool at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals.</u></p> <p>** All types of development other than those identified as exempt in Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 set out where applications are, or may be <u>are considered to be non-exempt development.</u></p> <p>*** Mineral Consultation Areas are defined on the Policies Map. Notice has been given in writing to the Local Planning Authorities by the County Planning Authority that the Mineral Consultation Areas are areas in which development is likely to affect or be affected by the winning and working of minerals, other than coal, and are subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 para. 7 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p>
MM aa5	Footnote 517 to Paragraph 7.13 (now 7.15) Page 164	Footnote 517: All types of development other than those identified as exempt in Table 7.1. Types of development exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements above are considered to be non-exempt development. <u>Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 set out where applications are, or may be exempt development.</u>
MM aa6	Paragraph 7.15 Page 164	<p>7.15 <u>7.17</u> The assessment must be sufficient to establish the depth, quality and extent of the resource and should establish whether the resource is of sufficient quality for the mineral to be used in relation to standard specifications. The assessment should consider the extent of potential sterilisation which the development could <u>would be caused by the proposed development</u>, as well as and whether the sterilisation of the area adjacent to the proposed development this would significantly reduce the commercial attractiveness of the wider resource area. To minimise the risk of assessments being considered insufficient, applicants should <u>follow the guidance set out in Mineral Products Association and The Planning</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		Officers' Society (April 2019) Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance, and consult the Mineral Planning Authority on their proposed site investigation plan prior to undertaking any works on-site.
MM aa7	Paragraph 7.34 Page 171	7.34 7.36 It is expected that the applicant will follow the guidance provided in Mineral Products Association and The Planning Officers' Society (April 2019) Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance, and will have consulted with the site operator and any relevant trade association, as well as the Mineral Planning Authority, to verify the conclusions of the assessment.

ab) Extent of safeguarded mineral resources: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 4 (Q94 and Action Point 57)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM ab1	Paragraph 7.8 Page 160	<p>7.8 <u>7.10</u> The following mineral resources have been identified as the locally and nationally important mineral resources in Worcestershire which need to be safeguarded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terrace and glacial sand and gravel resources,⁵⁰⁶ • solid sand resources,⁵⁰⁷ • crushed rock resources,⁵⁰⁸ • <u>silica sand resources</u>, new footnote • an area of Mercia Mudstone Group brick clay close to the Hartlebury and Waresley brickworks,⁵⁰⁹ and • former building stone quarries.⁵¹⁰ <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 506: As identified as being a key or significant resource in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. Identified using digital data provided by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale).</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 507: As identified as being a key or significant resource in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. Identified using digital data provided by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale).</i></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><i>Footnote 508: As identified as being a key or significant resource in Worcestershire County Council (April 2019) Analysis of Mineral Resources, available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground. Identified using digital data provided by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale).</i></p> <p>NEW FOOTNOTE: <i>The Wildmoor Sandstone Formation deposits identified using digital data provided by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale).</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 509: Proposed for safeguarding by Wienerberger Ltd. The Mercia Mudstone Group is extensive in Worcestershire and comments received during the development of the Minerals Local Plan indicated that it would not be appropriate to safeguard the whole of the formation.</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 510: As identified The former quarries identified by Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust’s project “A Thousand Years of Building with Stone”, http://www.buildingstones.org.uk/</i></p>
MM ab2	Figure 7.1 Page 161	<p><i>See Appendix E.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to Figure 7.1 show Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas updated to safeguard all known terrace and glacial sand and gravel, solid sand, silica sand (Wildmoor Formation), and crushed rock deposits as mapped by the BGS, and all known historic building stone quarries as mapped by the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust, without applying any viability, environmental or amenity screening criteria.</i></p> <p><i>Figure 7.1 also shows the areas of Mercia Mudstone resource proposed for safeguarding trimmed in extent based upon discussions with industry. These have not been modified from the Publication Version.</i></p>
MM ab3	Paragraph 7.11	<p>7.11 7.13 Mineral Consultation Areas⁵¹³ include the area covered by the Mineral Safeguarding Areas⁵¹⁴ and an additional 250m around them to ensure both direct and indirect impacts are considered. However, they have been trimmed</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 163	<p>to remove any areas within defined settlement boundaries and sites allocated in adopted Local Plans⁵¹⁵ to recognise that the resources in these areas are already compromised to a large extent, and that any new development in those areas would be unlikely to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource. The Mineral Consultation Areas are defined on the Policies Map⁵¹⁶ and are shown in Figure 7.1. Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 514:</i> Although mineral deposits <u>resources</u> extend up to and across county boundaries, the Mineral Consultation Areas do not cross the county boundary as this is beyond the remit of the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan. However, the approach to mineral safeguarding is broadly consistent with that applied or being proposed by neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities, which will ensure non-minerals development in one administrative area should not needlessly sterilise mineral resources in another.</p> <p><i>Footnote 515:</i> 515 Settlement boundaries and site allocations from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Worcestershire Development Plan (2016) • Wyre Forest Core Strategy (2010) • Wyre Forest Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan • Document (2013) • Bromsgrove District Plan (2017) • Borough of Redditch Local Plan No.4 (2017)

ac) “Agent of Change” in relation to safeguarding mineral sites and supporting infrastructure: Main Modifications proposed in response to Action Points 55-56

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM ac1	Policy MLP 32: Safeguarding Mineral Sites and Supporting Infrastructure Page 167	<p>Policy MLP 3242: Safeguarding Mineral Sites and Supporting Infrastructure</p> <p>Contributing to: Objectives MO1, MO4, MO5, MO6</p> <p>Permitted mineral sites (sites with extant mineral planning permissions), specific sites and preferred areas allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document, and supporting infrastructure sites (existing, planned and potential sites* for the storage, handling, processing, manufacture or transport of minerals or mineral products) will be safeguarded against sterilisation by non-minerals development.</p> <p>A level of technical assessment appropriate to the proposed development and its potential impact on the operation of permitted or allocated mineral sites or supporting infrastructure sites will be required for all non-exempt development** proposed within or partially within 250m of the boundary of any permitted mineral site or supporting infrastructure site to demonstrate that the proposed development would not result in an unacceptable impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the continued operation of a permitted mineral site; b) the successful restoration and aftercare of a permitted mineral site; c) the development of a specific site or preferred area allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document; or d) the continued operation of any supporting infrastructure site.

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p><u>Where the operation of an existing or planned* mineral site or supporting infrastructure could have a significant adverse effect on new non-mineral development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant for the non-mineral development (the 'agent of change') will be required to provide any necessary mitigation before the non-mineral development has been completed. The responsibility for, and costs of, providing any necessary mitigating measures will fall to the developer of the sensitive non-mineral development, and any such measures should not add to the costs or administrative burdens of the existing* or allocated mineral or infrastructure operators.</u></p> <p>Where the Local Planning Authority, having consulted the Mineral Planning Authority, considers that an unacceptable impact on the development, operation or restoration of the mineral site or supporting infrastructure could occur, the proposed non-mineral development will <u>not be supported</u> be refused unless it is demonstrated how the impacts will be satisfactorily mitigated by the developer of the non-mineral development as the 'agent of change'.</p> <p>* "Existing" meaning operational sites with extant planning permissions, "planned" meaning sites with planning permission which has been granted but not yet been implemented, and "potential" meaning sites allocated in adopted Development Plan Documents.</p> <p>** <u>Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 set out where applications are, or may be exempt development</u> All types of development other than those identified as exempt in Table 7.1 are considered to be non-exempt development.</p>
MM ac2	Paragraph 7.25 Page 168	<p>7-25 <u>7.27</u> Securing a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources requires putting safeguards in place to ensure that permitted and allocated minerals sites and existing, planned and potential storage, handling and transport sites are available should they be needed and are not adversely impacted by sensitive or inappropriate development that would conflict with the use of sites identified for these purposes. Existing <u>or planned</u> businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of non-mineral development permitted after they were established.</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM ac3	Paragraph 7.26 Page 168	<p>7.26 <u>7.28</u> Sites with extant mineral planning permissions and those allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document are critical to Worcestershire's ability to supply the demand for minerals. It is equally important that sites undergoing restoration and those in aftercare phases are safeguarded so that they are able to achieve the end state envisioned when planning permission was granted. The following categories have been developed for mineral sites in Worcestershire to indicate their operational status:</p> <p><i>No modifications to text of existing bullet points</i></p>
MM ac4	Paragraph 7.28 Page 168	<p>7.28 <u>7.30</u> Permitted mineral sites, sites allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document, and existing, planned and potential supporting infrastructure sites will therefore be safeguarded by ensuring that the potential impact of other development on the continued operation of mineral sites and supporting infrastructure sites is fully considered.⁵²²</p>
MM ac5	7.31, 7.32 and 7.33 Page 171	<p>7.31 <u>7.33</u> Policy MLP 32<u>42</u> requires all planning applications for non-exempt development⁵²⁵ proposed within 250m of a permitted mineral site, specific site or preferred area allocated in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document, or supporting infrastructure site to be accompanied by an appropriate level of technical assessment. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and will need to take account of any enabling and ancillary development, such as access routes, in addition to the main development area. The assessment will be expected to contain a level of detail proportionate to the proposed development and the type of mineral site or supporting infrastructure site it could affect. The Local and County Planning Authorities in Worcestershire should include this requirement in their list of validation requirements.</p> <p>7.32 <u>7.34</u> In order to sufficiently demonstrate the level of likely impact on a mineral site or supporting infrastructure, applicants will need to assess whether the normal operation of the mineral site or supporting infrastructure could have adverse impacts on the proposed land use or any users of the proposed development. This should include consideration of</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>issues addressed in the Development Management policies of the Minerals Local Plan, including but not limited to any noise, vibrations, dust, or fumes that may result from the normal operation of the site, and could lead to complaints which could jeopardise the continued operation of a permitted mineral site, the development of an allocated minerals site, or the continued operation of a supporting infrastructure site if potential impacts are not considered in advance.</p> <p>7.33 7.35 If the potential impacts are considered in advance as part of the design and development of the proposal, it may be possible to minimise conflict between the existing mineral site or infrastructure operation and the proposed development. Techniques such as considered design, site layout and landscaping or screening of the proposal may in some cases be adequate to mitigate any impacts. Where the operation of a mineral sites or supporting infrastructure could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant for the non-mineral development (the ‘agent of change’¹) will be required to provide any necessary mitigation before the development has been completed. <u>If the potential impacts are considered in advance as part of the design and development of the proposal, it may be possible to minimise conflict between the existing or planned mineral site or infrastructure operation and the proposed development. Techniques such as considered design, site layout and landscaping or screening of the proposal may in some cases be adequate to mitigate any impacts.</u> The responsibility for and costs of providing any necessary mitigating measures will fall to the developer of the sensitive non-mineral development, and any such measures should not add to the costs or administrative burdens of the existing or allocated <u>planned</u> mineral or infrastructure operators.</p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THIS PARAGRAPH:</i></p>

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019) *National Planning Policy Framework*, paragraph 182.

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>Footnote 525: All types of development other than those identified as exempt in Table 7.1. Types of development exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements above are considered to be non-exempt development. Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 set out where applications are, or may be exempt development.</p> <p>Footnote 526: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019July 2021) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 182187.</p>
MM ac6	<p>Appendix 3: Glossary</p> <p>Definition of “Mineral sites and supporting infrastructure”</p> <p>Page 204</p>	<p><u>Minerals sites and supporting infrastructure: Existing and permitted primary extraction sites, including sites that are active, inactive, undergoing restoration or in after-care, and infrastructure sites which support mineral delivery, including: hub sites for processing minerals extracted from satellite sites; rail heads and any associated storage; rail links to quarries and any associated storage; wharfage and any associated storage; handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, or other concrete products; and sites for the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.</u></p>

ad) Implementation and monitoring framework: Main Modifications proposed in response to Matter 5 (Q95-Q96 and Action Points 58-61)

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM ad1	Paragraph 8.9-8.13 Page 173-174	<p>8.9 This section sets out arrangements for monitoring the effectiveness of the Minerals Local Plan in a set of Monitoring Schedules structured by reference to the Plan’s objectives as identified in Chapter 3. <u>The monitoring schedules consider how each of the objectives will be implemented and how their achievement will be monitored.</u> For each objective, the policies that are central to its delivery are identified, together with the key delivery agencies and mechanisms. A range of indicators is provided for each objective, together with baseline data, and targets <u>and, where appropriate, review triggers.</u> Some indicators are relevant to more than one objective. , and w <u>W</u>here this is the case the indicator is included in full under the most relevant objective and referred to under any other relevant objectives. These indicators will be monitored in the AMR, and together the indicators will show whether the plan’s objectives are being achieved.</p> <p>8.10 — In determining whether targets for some indicators have been met, the Authority Monitoring Report – AMR will rely on committee reports, delegated reports and any appeal decisions to determine whether the relevant issue has been adequately considered. Reports on monitoring visits to extant sites will be used to determine whether sites are being developed in conformity with approved plans.</p> <p>8.11 — While the Minerals Local Plan looks forward to 2035, an assessment will be undertaken at least once every five years from the date of adoption to determine whether any policies need updating, taking account of any changes to local circumstances and national policy, particularly with regard to those policies which address strategic priorities. ⁵³⁰ The Authority Monitoring Report will be the primary tool to provide the evidence for this assessment.</p> <p>8.12 <u>8.10</u> If monitoring indicates that targets have been missed, the <u>The monitoring schedules set out a mixture of targets and review triggers. When a failure to meet a target is identified, or a review trigger is hit, the Council will undertake</u></p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<p>the review process outlined in Figure 8.1, will be followed. The process sets out to <u>This will</u> establish whether any failure is the result of short-term or other factors, which can be addressed through mechanisms such as training decision makers or adopting a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), or whether the failure means that a full or partial revision of the Minerals Local Plan is required. As each objective is contributed to by a number of policies and monitored by multiple indicators, failure of a single indicator may or may not have a significant impact on whether the objective as a whole is being achieved; this will be analysed in the AMR.</p> <p>8.13 — The monitoring schedules consider how each of the objectives will be implemented and how their achievement will be monitored.</p> <p><u>8.11 The assessment of some indicators will utilise committee reports, delegated reports and any appeal decisions to identify the extent of development permitted and to determine whether the relevant issue has been adequately considered. Reports on monitoring visits to extant sites will also be used to determine whether sites are being developed in conformity with approved plans. Other indicators will be assessed based on national or local data sets regarding production and/or movement of materials, and data about factors influencing the level of demand for minerals, where this is available.</u></p> <p><u>8.12 In addition to regular monitoring through the AMR, a review will be undertaken at least once every five years from the date of adoption to determine whether any policies need updating, taking account of any changes to local circumstances and national policy, particularly with regard to those policies which address strategic priorities.</u> NEW FOOTNOTE <u>The AMR will be the primary tool to provide the evidence for this assessment.</u></p> <p><i>MODIFICATIONS TO FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p>FOOTNOTE 530: 530 — Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Practice Guidance, Plan-making (Revision date: 13 09 2018).</p>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<i>NEW FOOTNOTE:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Practice Guidance, Plan-making (Revision date: 13 09 2018).
MM ad2	Figure 8.1: Policy review process “Targets missed” box Page 175	Targets missed <u>or review trigger hit: Identify cause of failure Assess significance and any actions required</u>
MM ad3	Monitoring schedule for Objective MO1: Enable the supply of minerals Page 176-178	<p><i>See monitoring schedule for Objective MO 1 set out in Appendix F</i></p> <p><i>Consequential changes made to the policy framework list following modifications to the policies.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to the monitoring indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New indicator to monitor the location of new permitted reserves, with targets reflecting new policy MLP 1 for each type of mineral</i> • <i>New indicator monitoring the proportion of permitted development on each type of mineral allocation and windfall sites, with no target but monitoring trends, and a review trigger if there is a shortfall in specific site and preferred area allocations</i> • <i>Modification to insert a review trigger for sand and gravel landbank</i> • <i>Modifications to clarify which indicators monitor productive capacity, and to insert a review trigger if sites are coming to the end of their productive lives, even if the number of sites has not yet changed</i> • <i>New indicator to monitor productive capacity against the annual production guideline for sand and gravel</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Modifications to crushed rock indicators to separately monitor supply from importation under the Managed Aggregate Supply System, and supply / productive capacity from indigenous sources</i> • <i>Deletion of indicators relating to mineral safeguarding, this is now addressed under the Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 6 (Prudent use of natural resources)</i> • <i>Consequential changes to reflect the new baseline year of 2017 (rather than 2016)</i> • <i>Text changes for increased clarity</i>
MM ad4	Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 2: Protect and enhance the environmental and socio-economic function of Worcestershire's network of green spaces and natural elements (green infrastructure)	<p><i>See monitoring schedule for Objective MO 2 set out in Appendix F</i></p> <p><i>Consequential changes made to the policy framework list following modifications to the policies.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to the monitoring indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New single indicator to ensure monitoring better reflects the requirement in policy MLP 3 (now MLP 7) to demonstrate how proposals will conserve and enhance networks of green infrastructure, replacing the separate indicators for each part of that policy</i> • <i>Text to clarify information which will be assessed in monitoring delivery of the strategic corridor priorities and any emerging trends preventing the delivery of any of the priorities</i> • <i>Text changes for increased clarity</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 179-181	
MM ad5	Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 3: Protect and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the built, historic, natural and water environment Page 182-183	<p><i>See monitoring schedule for Objective MO 3 set out in Appendix F</i></p> <p><i>Consequential changes made to the policy framework list following modifications to the policies.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to the monitoring indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deletion of indicators relating to location of development. This is now addressed in the monitoring schedule for objective MO 1</i> • <i>Modifications to reflect modified policy wording</i> • <i>Text changes for increased clarity</i>
MM ad6	Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 4: Protect and enhance the health, well-	<p><i>See monitoring schedule for Objective MO 4 set out in Appendix F</i></p> <p><i>Consequential changes made to the policy framework list following modifications to the policies.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to the monitoring indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Modifications to reflect modified policy wording</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	being, safety and amenity of people and communities Page 184-185	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Text changes for increased clarity</i>
MM ad7	Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 5: Protect and enhance the vitality of the local economy Page 186-187	<p><i>See monitoring schedule for Objective MO 5 set out in Appendix F</i></p> <p><i>Consequential changes made to the policy framework list following modifications to the policies.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to the monitoring indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Modifications to reflect modified policy wording</i> • <i>Deletion of indicators relating to borrow pits, these are moved to the monitoring schedule for objective MO 6 (Prudent use of natural resources)</i> • <i>Text changes for increased clarity</i>
MM ad8	Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 6: Prudent use of natural resources	<p><i>See monitoring schedule for Objective MO 6 set out in Appendix F</i></p> <p><i>Consequential changes made to the policy framework list following modifications to the policies.</i></p> <p><i>Modifications to the monitoring indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Modifications to reflect modified policy wording</i> • <i>Insertion of borrow pit indicators (moved from MO 5) as they are more appropriate under this objective</i>

Main Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 188	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Additional wording to ensure each of the considerations in policy MLP 17 (now MLP 26) is taken into account in balancing the benefits of maximising extraction against any benefits of sterilising some of the resource</i> • <i>Insertion of indicators relating to safeguarding mineral resources, sites and infrastructure (previously addressed under MO 1) as they are more appropriate under this objective, with changes to wording and targets to reflect the change of approach following modifications to Chapter 7</i> • <i>Text changes for increased clarity</i>

Appendix A: Modifications to Table 7.1 (Types of development exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements) (see section aa above)

Type of development	Reason for exemption
<p>a) Sites allocated in adopted Local Plans, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. safeguarding requirements have been ruled out during plan preparation and this is clearly stated as part of the site allocation, or ii. a mineral site or supporting infrastructure site has been permitted within 250m of land which has already been allocated in an adopted Local Plan <p>b) Sites allocated in Neighbourhood Development Plans,⁵⁰³ where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. safeguarding requirements have been ruled out during plan preparation and this is clearly states as part of the site allocation, or ii. a mineral site or supporting infrastructure site has been permitted within 250m of land which has already been allocated in a Neighbourhood Plan 	<p>Mineral safeguarding considerations will have been raised through the Duty to Cooperate during the development of the Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, and the need for safeguarding mineral resources and/or supporting infrastructure will have been addressed through the site allocation process.</p> <p>Some allocated sites may have had safeguarding requirements ruled out during plan preparation; this will need to be clearly stated as part of the site allocation and the site will be exempt from safeguarding.</p> <p>Sites allocations which do not make reference to safeguarding, or where requirements for safeguarding mineral resources and/or supporting infrastructure are outlined, will not be exempt.</p> <p>In cases where a mineral site or supporting infrastructure site is permitted after land is allocated in an adopted Local Plan or Neighbourhood Development Plan, the safeguarding requirement of policy MLP 3242 will not apply to planning applications for the allocated land use, as the development of the supporting infrastructure site will be considered to be the 'agent of change' in accordance with national policy⁴⁸¹ 502 and will be expected to provide any suitable mitigation to prevent significant adverse effects on the allocated land use.</p>

<p>c) <u>Householder applications</u>^{new footnote}</p> <p>d) <u>Applications for non-material amendments</u></p> <p>e)e) Replacement of existing buildings with buildings of similar scale and within the same Use Class</p> <p>f)f) Alterations or extensions to existing buildings where this is within their existing curtilage</p> <p>e)g) Provision of driveways, garages, car parks, hard standings and non-habitable structures within the curtilage of existing buildings</p> <p>f)h) Proposals for work to trees or removal of hedgerows</p> <p>g)i) Applications for advertisement consent</p>	<p>These types of development are very unlikely to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource or supporting infrastructure.</p>
<p>j) <u>Applications for development below the threshold of “major development”^{FN2} located within adopted settlement boundaries</u>^{new footnote 3]}, where not within 250m of an existing minerals infrastructure site</p>	<p><u>Small-scale development within urban areas is unlikely to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource. However, larger developments may sterilise a significant area of minerals resource, or may enable use of mineral beneath large regeneration projects, and therefore will not be exempt.</u></p> <p><u>In addition, any application within 250m of an existing minerals infrastructure asset will not be exempt, as there is a high risk of impacting on the continued operation of existing businesses and facilities.</u></p>
<p>h)k) Demolition of buildings</p>	<p>Demolition of a building is very unlikely to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource or supporting infrastructure, although any associated redevelopment may need to consider safeguarding requirements.</p>
<p>i)l) Applications for Listed Building Consent</p>	<p>Any development of a Listed Building significant enough to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource or supporting infrastructure</p>

	would be accompanied by a separate planning application which may trigger the need to consider mineral safeguarding requirements.
<p>j)m) Prior notifications</p> <p>k)n) Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development (CLEUD)</p> <p>l)o) Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use of Development (CLOPUD)</p>	These are a matter of legal fact and do not present an opportunity to comment on mineral safeguarding matters.

FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING TABLE 7.1:

502 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 182.

503 Neighbourhood Development Plans that are in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance and the Localism Act.
<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/> ID: 41
Updated: 19 05 2016.

New Footnote 1: [Householder applications relate to applications for planning permission for \[alterations\] development for an existing dwellinghouse, or development within the curtilage of such a dwellinghouse for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse. This does not include an application for change of use, or an application to change the number of dwellings in a building. As defined in The Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2010.](#)

New Footnote 2: [As defined in The Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2010.](#)

New Footnote 3: [In some parts of the county, these boundaries may be referred to using different terminology, such as “development boundaries”.](#)

Appendix B: New Table 7.2 (Types of developments that are likely be exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements where impacts are considered to be de minimis) (see section aa above)

NEW TABLE HEADING: Table 7.2. Types of developments that are likely be exempt from mineral safeguarding requirements where impacts are considered to be de minimis.

<u>Type of Development</u>	<u>Reason for exemption</u>
<p>a) <u>Applications for development below the threshold to be considered as “major development” located outside of adopted settlement boundaries</u>^{NEW} <u>FOOTNOTE</u> where not within 250m of an existing minerals infrastructure site</p>	<p><u>Some types of small-scale development will increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource and therefore they will not always be exempt, but other types may not increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource.</u></p> <p><u>However, applications within 250m of an existing minerals infrastructure asset will not be exempt, as there is a high risk of impacting on the continued operation of existing businesses and facilities.</u></p>
<p>b) <u>Applications for a change of use</u></p>	<p><u>Some types of change of use will increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource or supporting infrastructure by introducing or increasing the number of sensitive receptors, or by altering how a site is used and therefore the sensitivity of the land use.</u></p> <p><u>However, some types of change of use will be unlikely to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource or supporting infrastructure.</u></p>
<p>c) <u>Applications for reserved matters</u></p>	<p><u>Reserved matter applications may have an impact upon mineral resources and infrastructure, particularly where aspects of the development such as layout are reserved.</u></p> <p><u>Where mineral safeguarding has not been fully considered at outline stage or where mitigation measures are required to make the development acceptable in line with safeguarding policies, reserved matter applications will not be exempt.</u></p>
<p>d) <u>Applications for temporary developments of up to 5 years</u></p>	<p><u>Temporary developments are capable of having a significant impact upon mineral resources and the operation of mineral sites or supporting</u></p>

	<p><u>infrastructure, and potential impacts must be considered. However, some types of temporary development will be unlikely to increase the risk of sterilising a mineral resource or supporting infrastructure.</u></p> <p><u>Developments which are temporary but for a period of more than 5 years will not be exempt.</u></p>
<p>e) <u>Applications for material amendments</u></p>	<p><u>Material amendments to existing permitted development with no additional land take are unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral resources or infrastructure.</u></p> <p><u>However, it is necessary to understand the nature of the proposed change to determine whether or not the amendment could have significant implications for mineral safeguarding.</u></p>

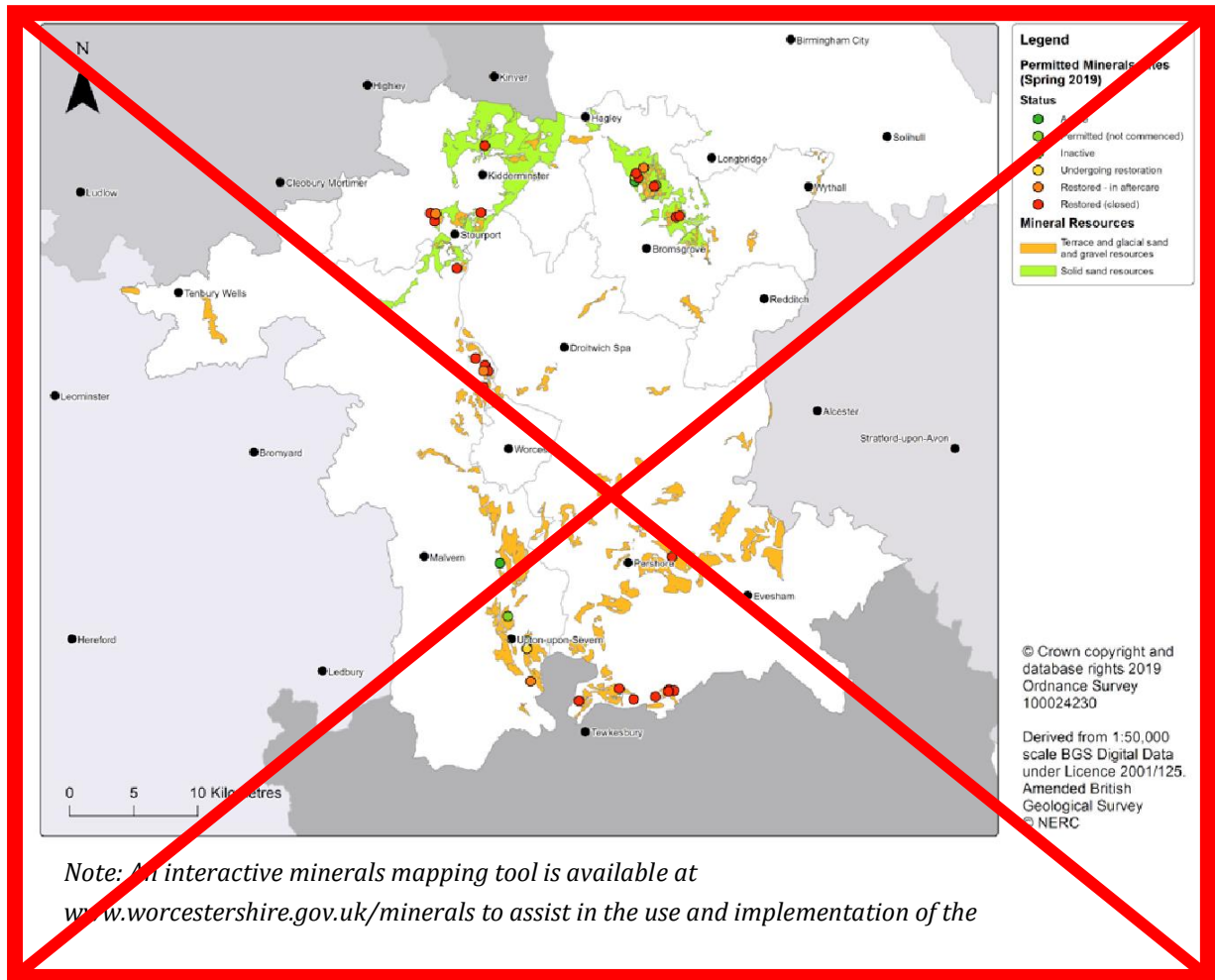
FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING TABLE 7.2:

New footnote: In some parts of the county, these boundaries may be referred to using different terminology, such as “development boundaries”.

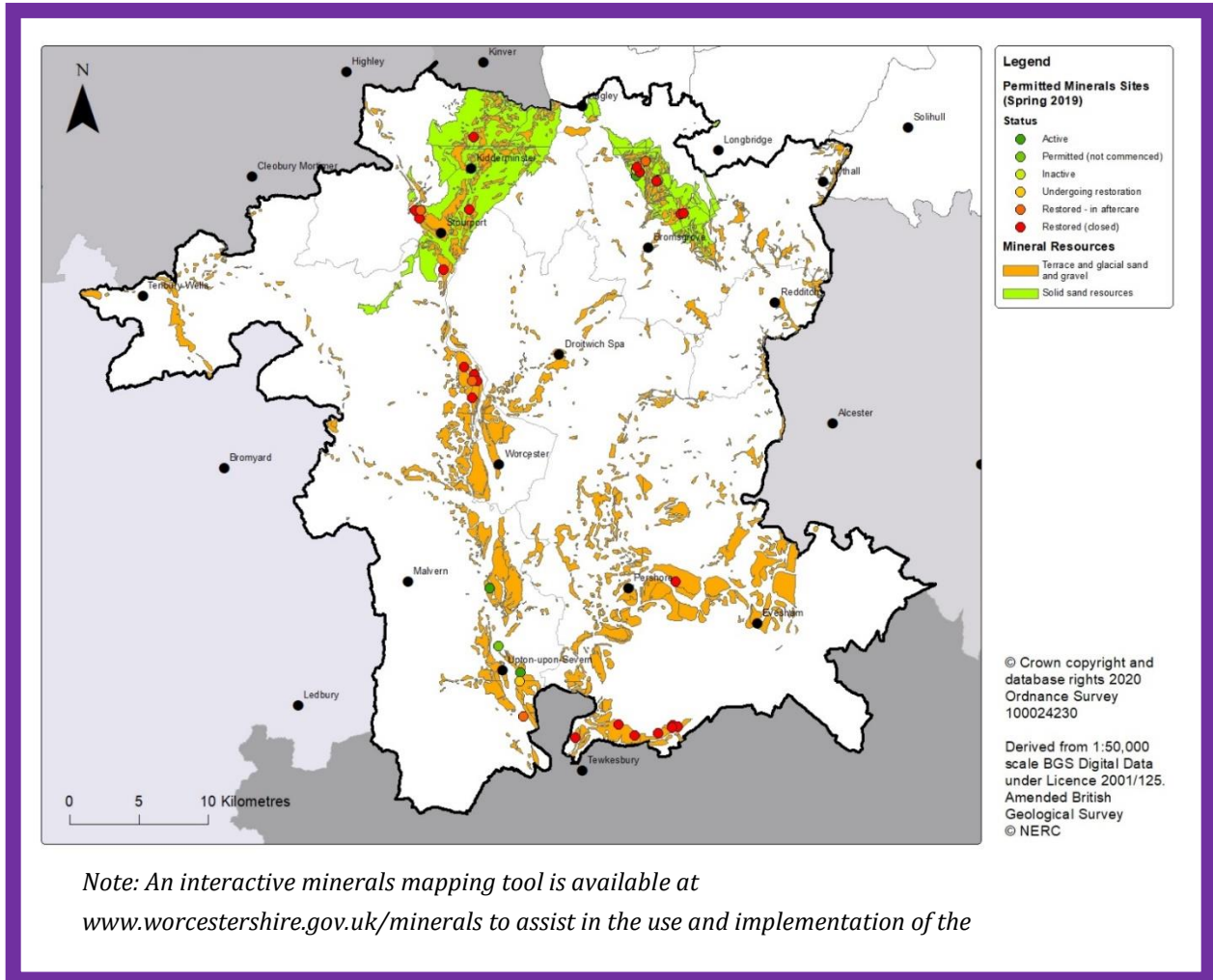
Appendix C: Modified figures for Chapter 2

Modifications to Figure 2.2: Sand and gravel resources (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

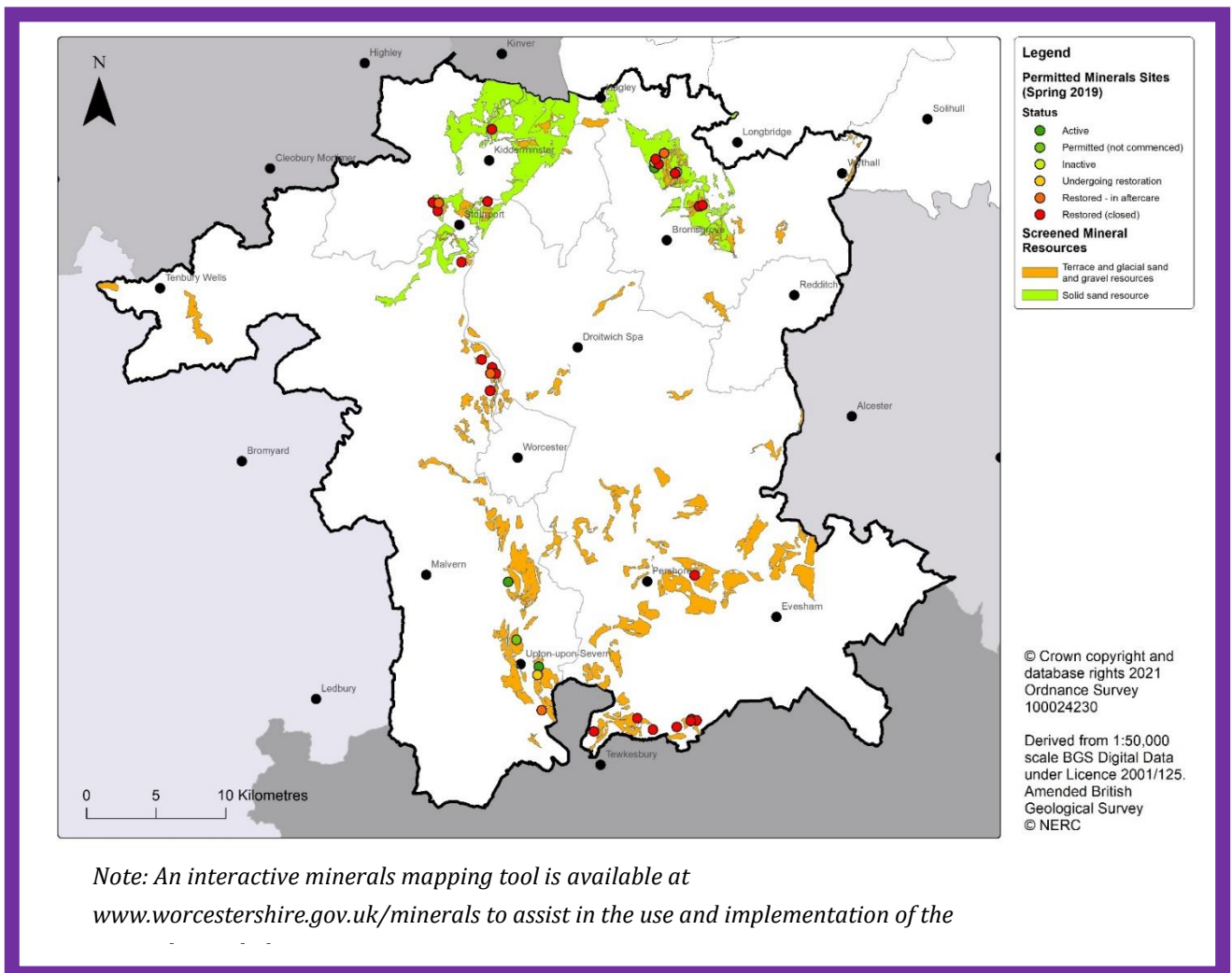
DELETE EXISTING FIGURE 2.2:



INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.2a:



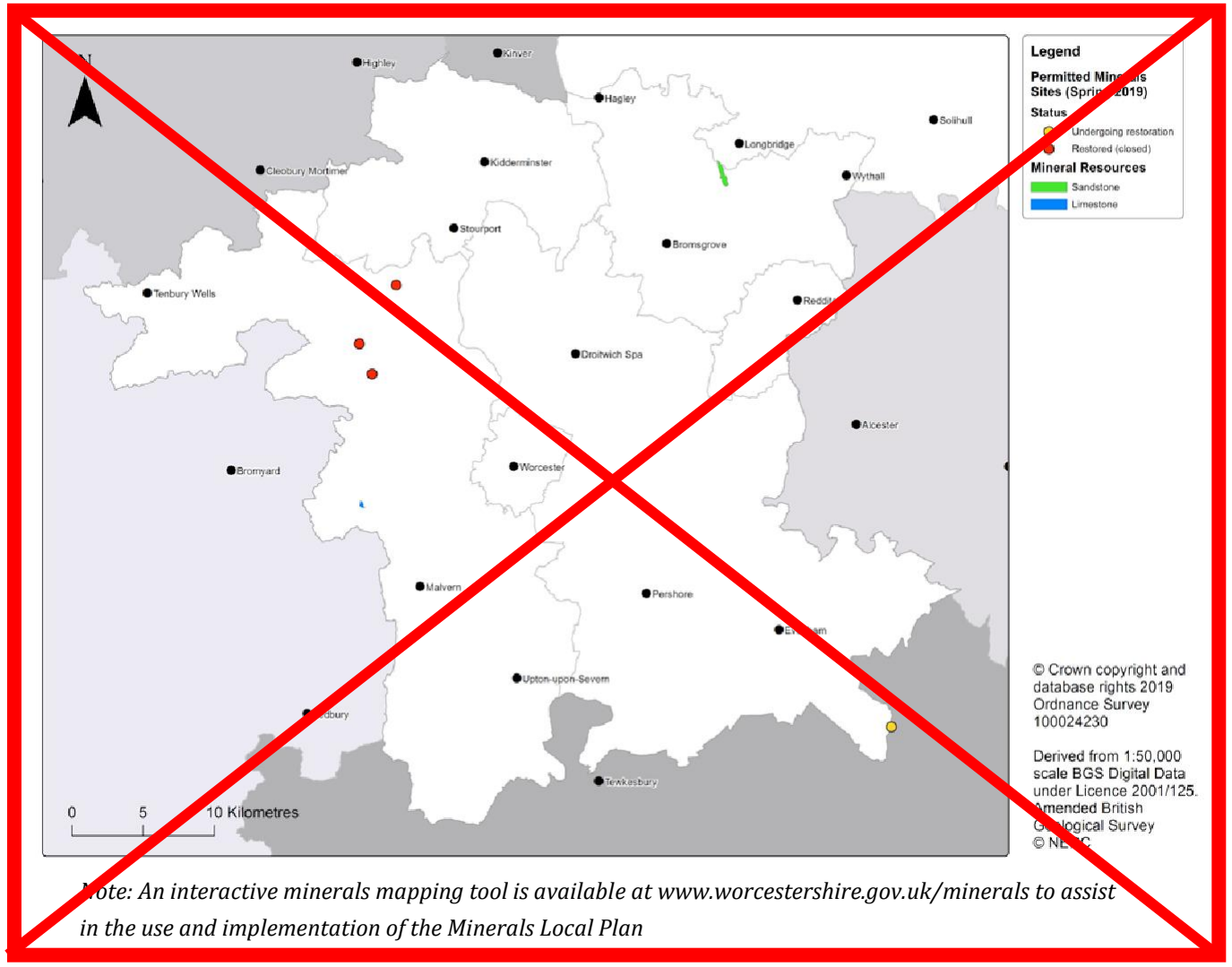
INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.2b:



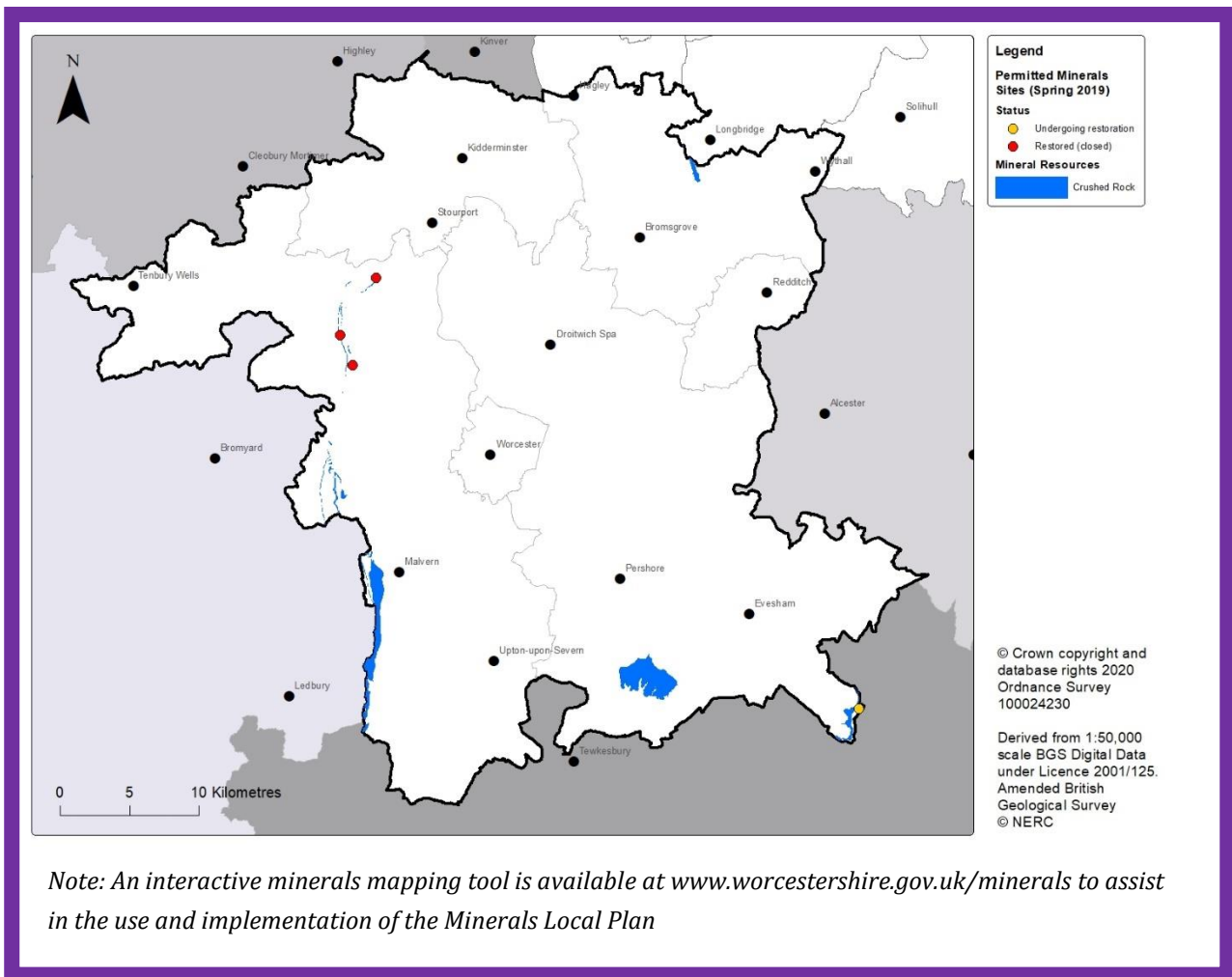
Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.

Modifications to Figure 2.4: Crushed rock resources (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

DELETE EXISTING FIGURE 2.4:

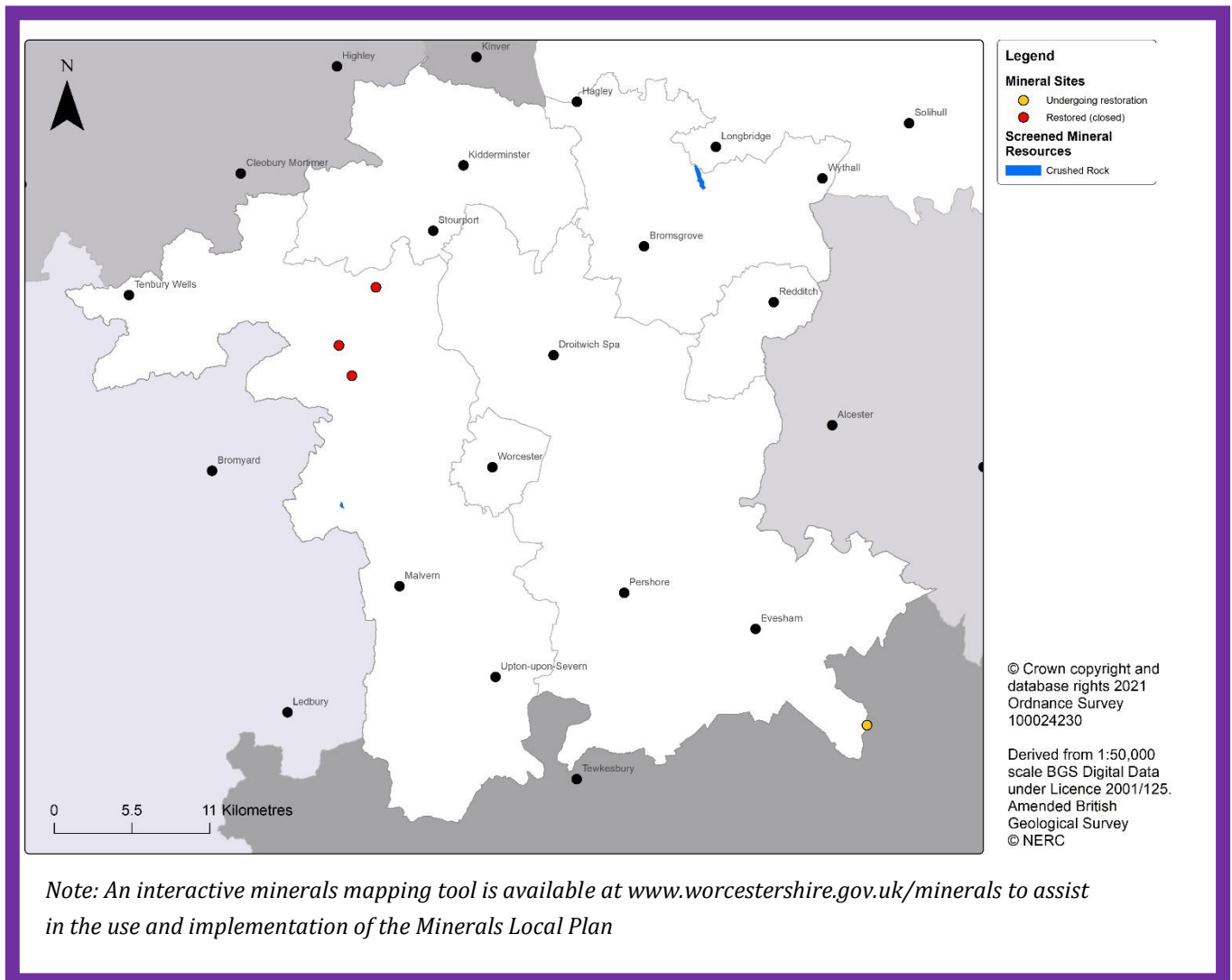


INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.4a:



Note: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan

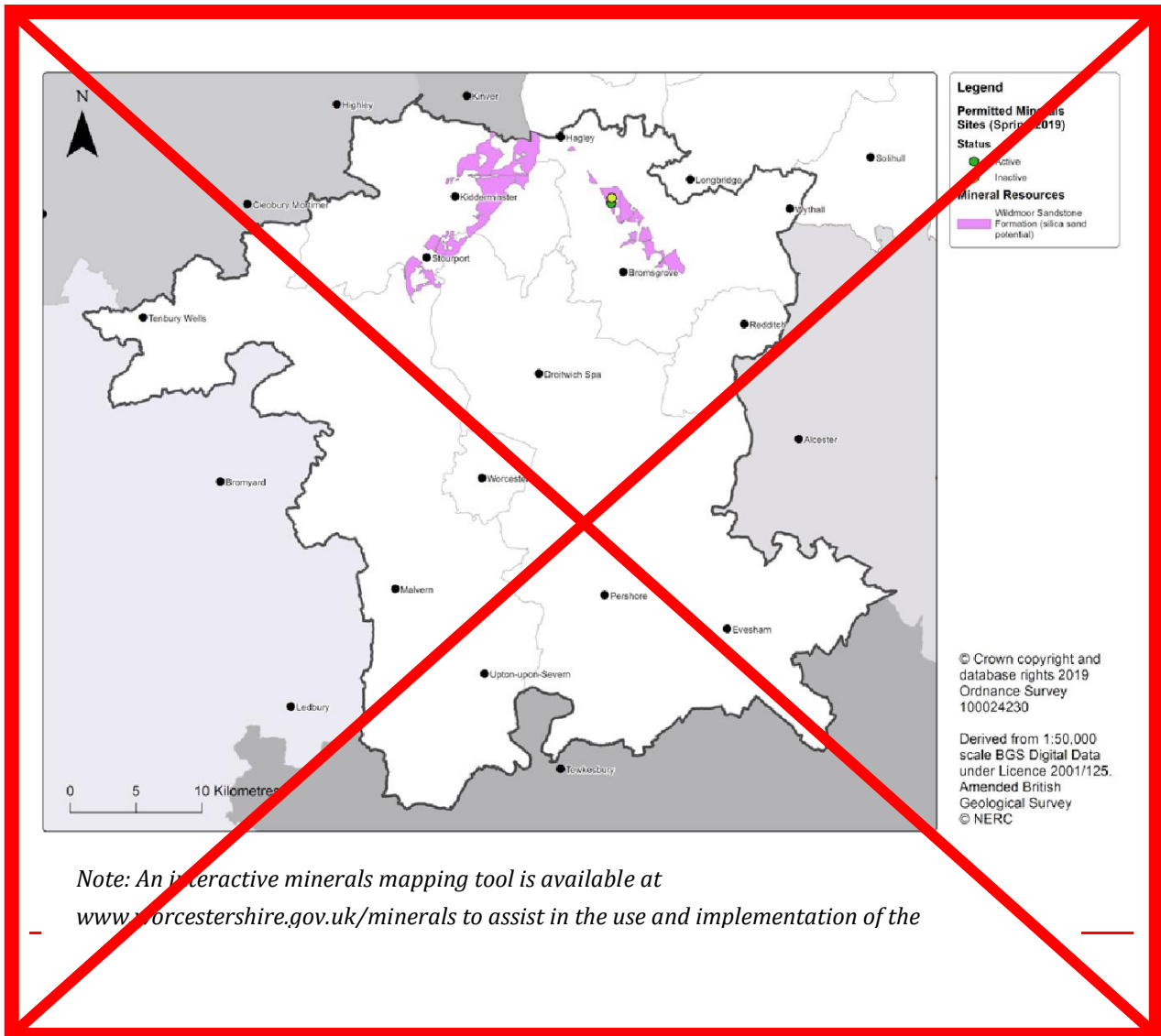
INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.4b:



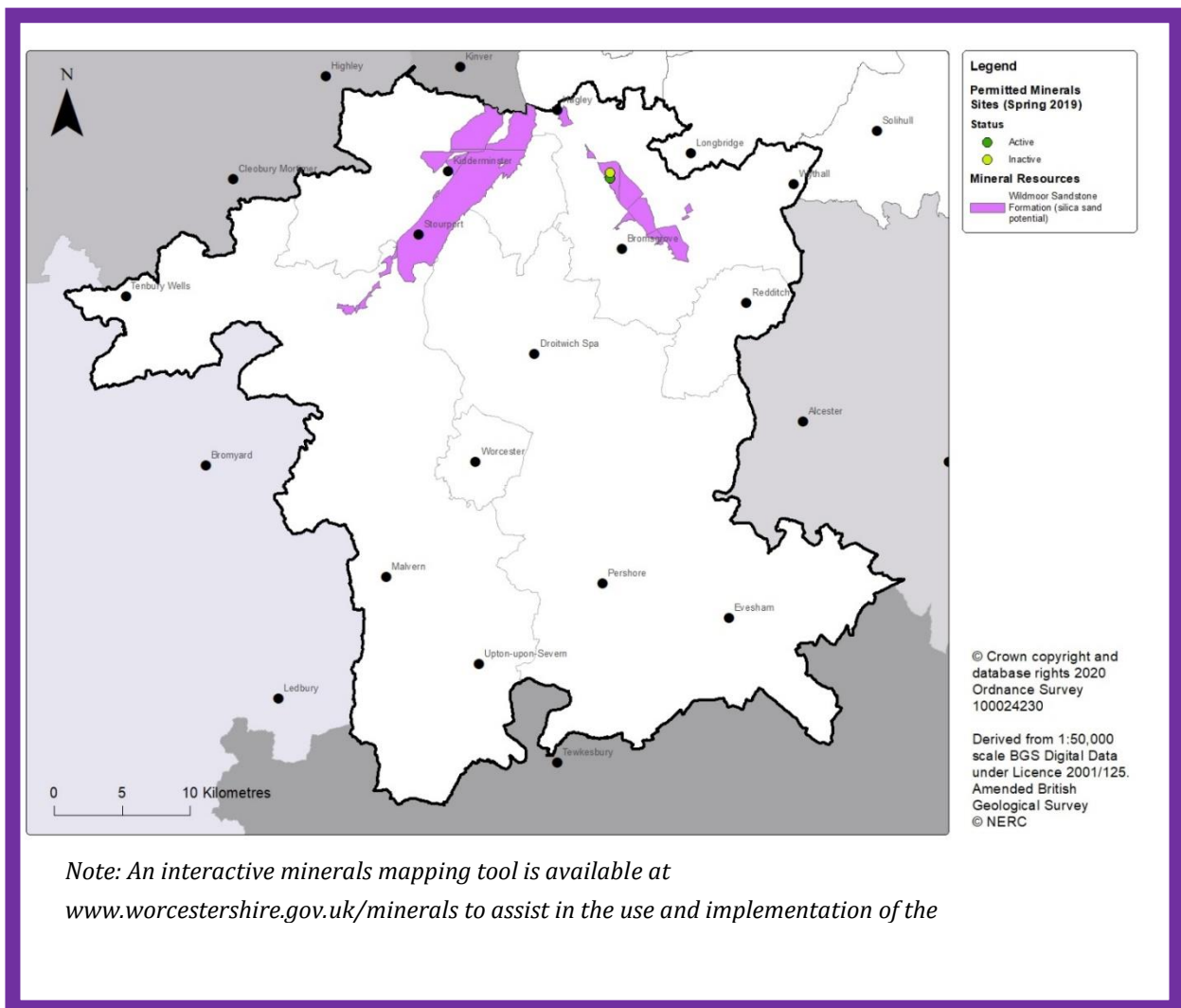
Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.

Modifications to Figure 2.6: Potential for silica sand resources (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

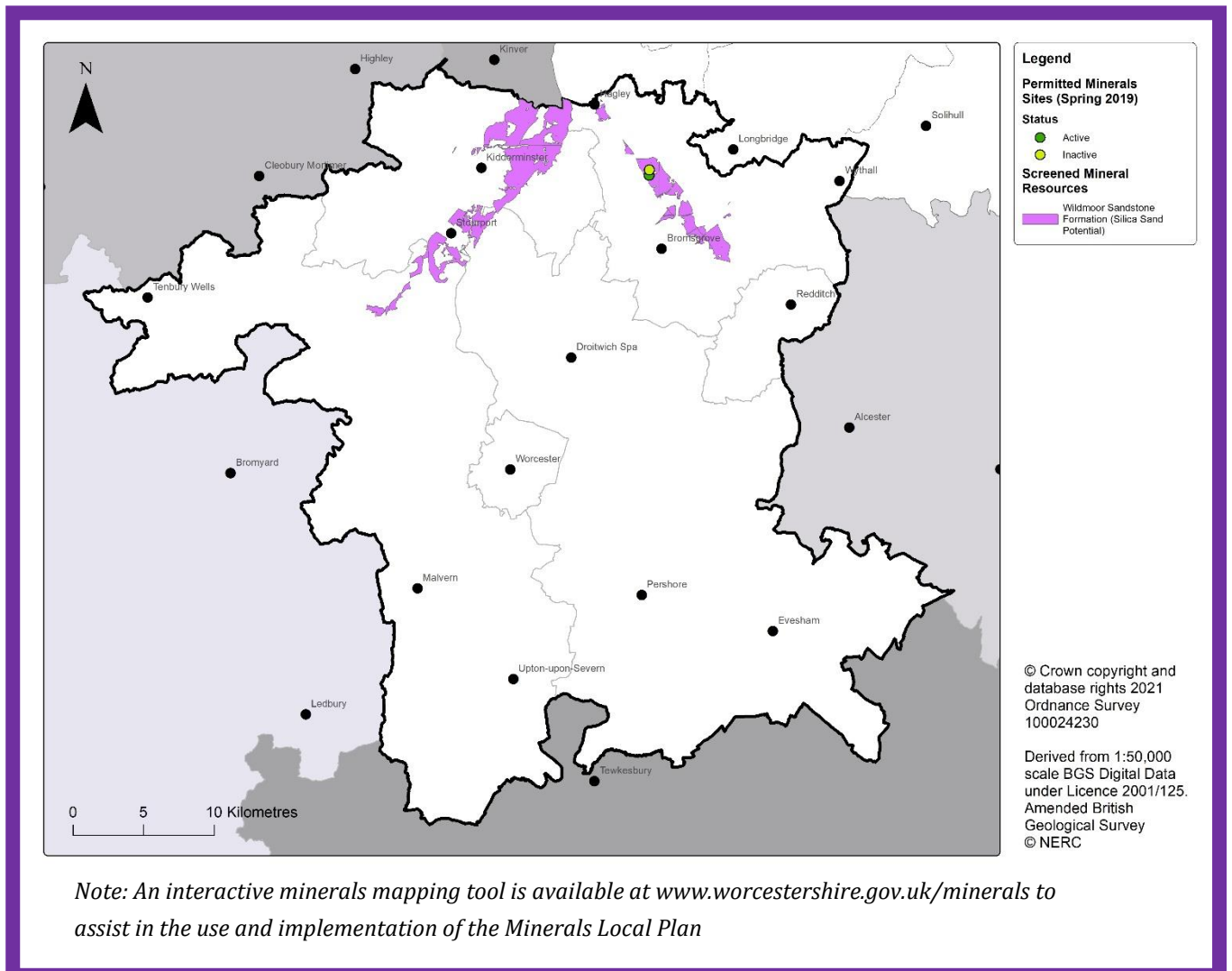
DELETE EXISTING FIGURE 2.6:



INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.6a:



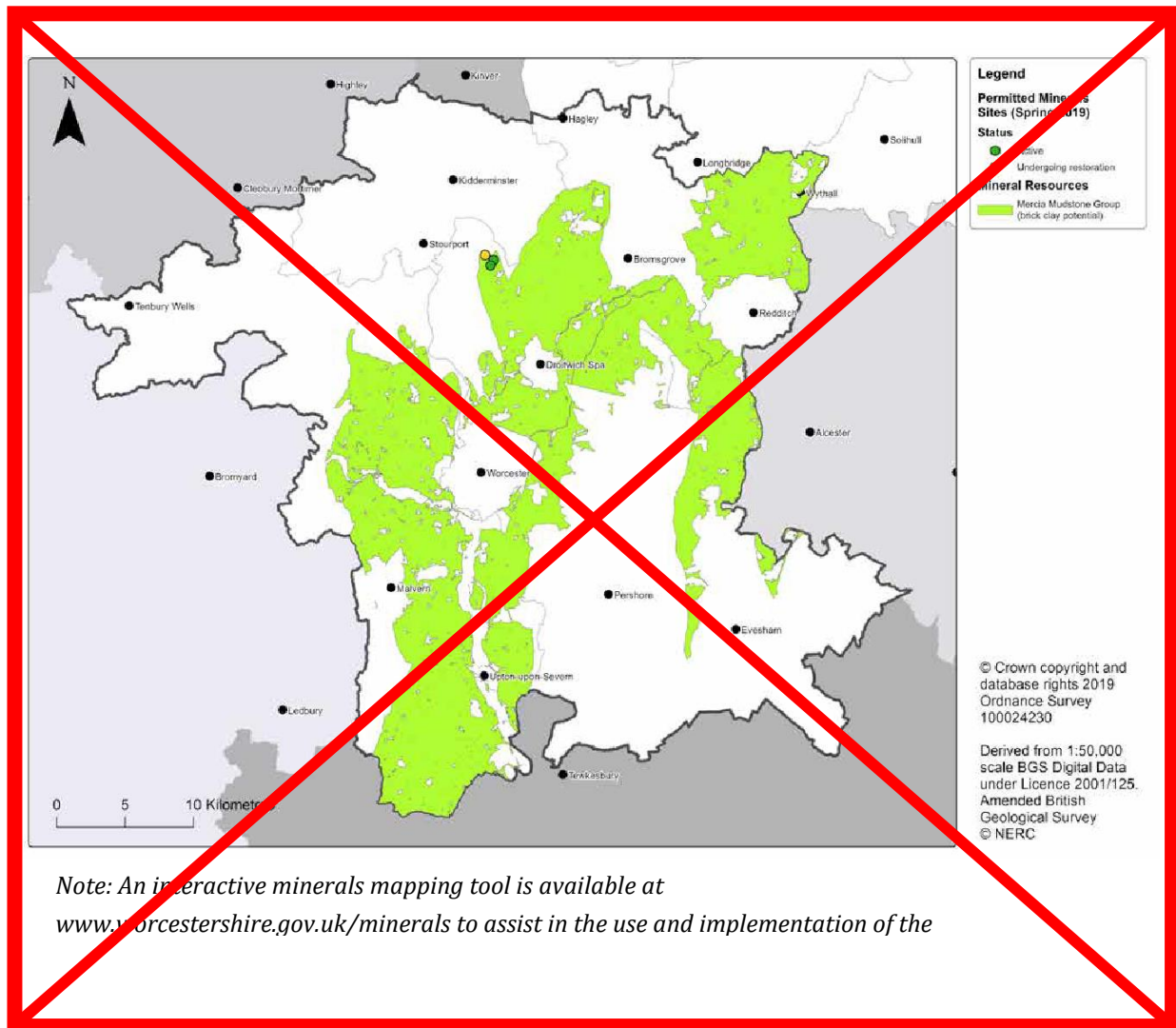
INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.6b:



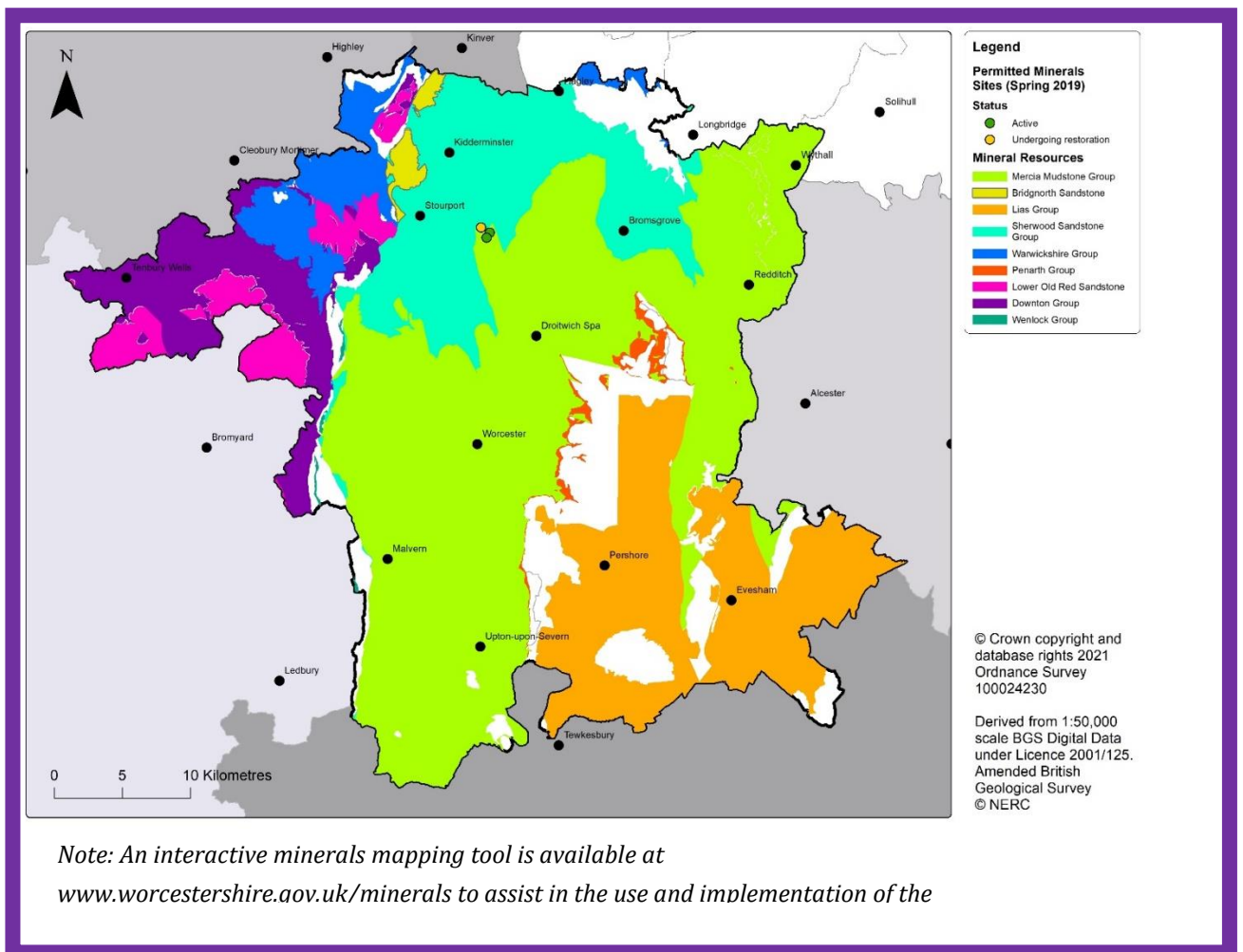
Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.

Modifications to Figure 2.7: Potential for brick clay resources (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

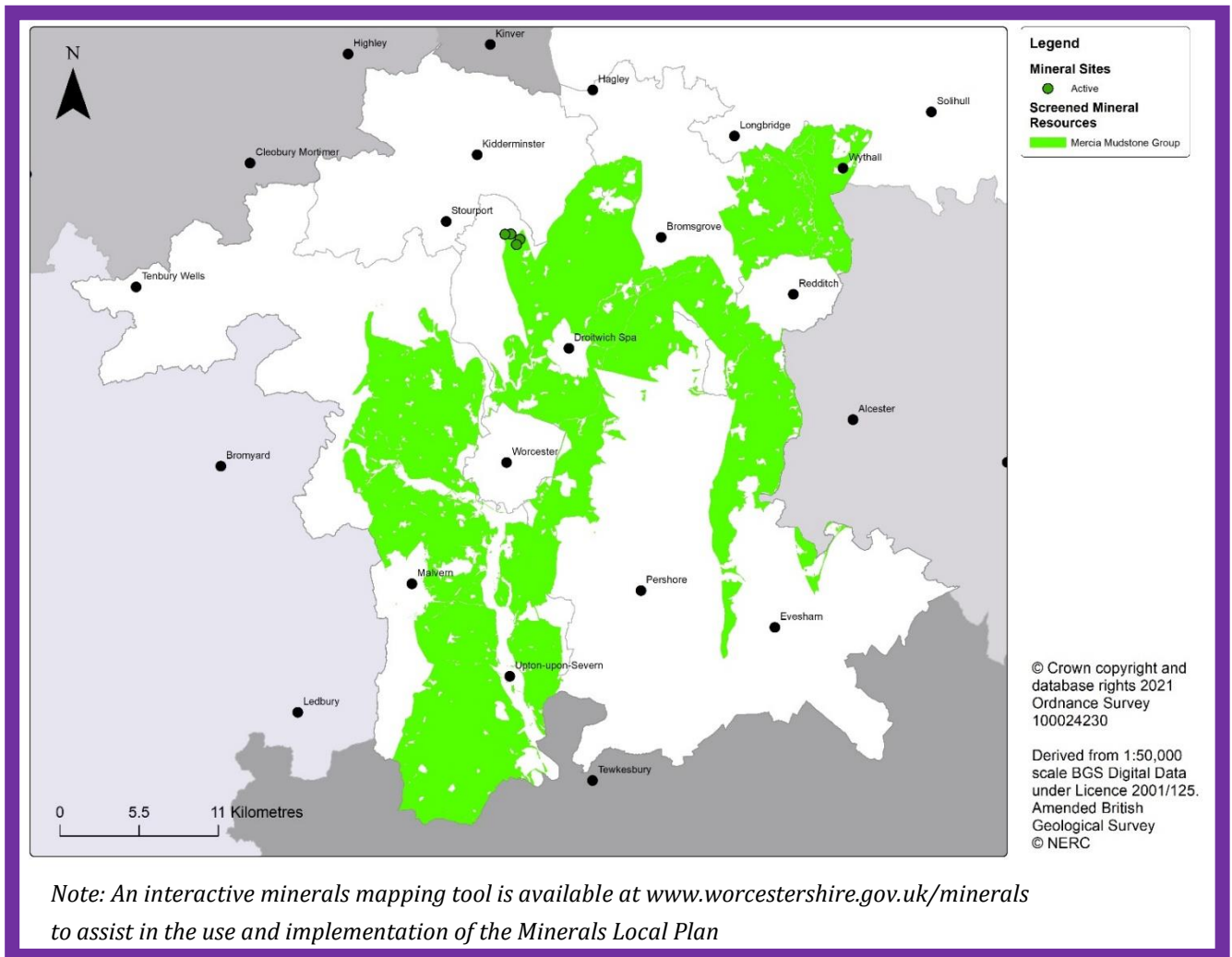
DELETE EXISTING FIGURE 2.7:



INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.7a:



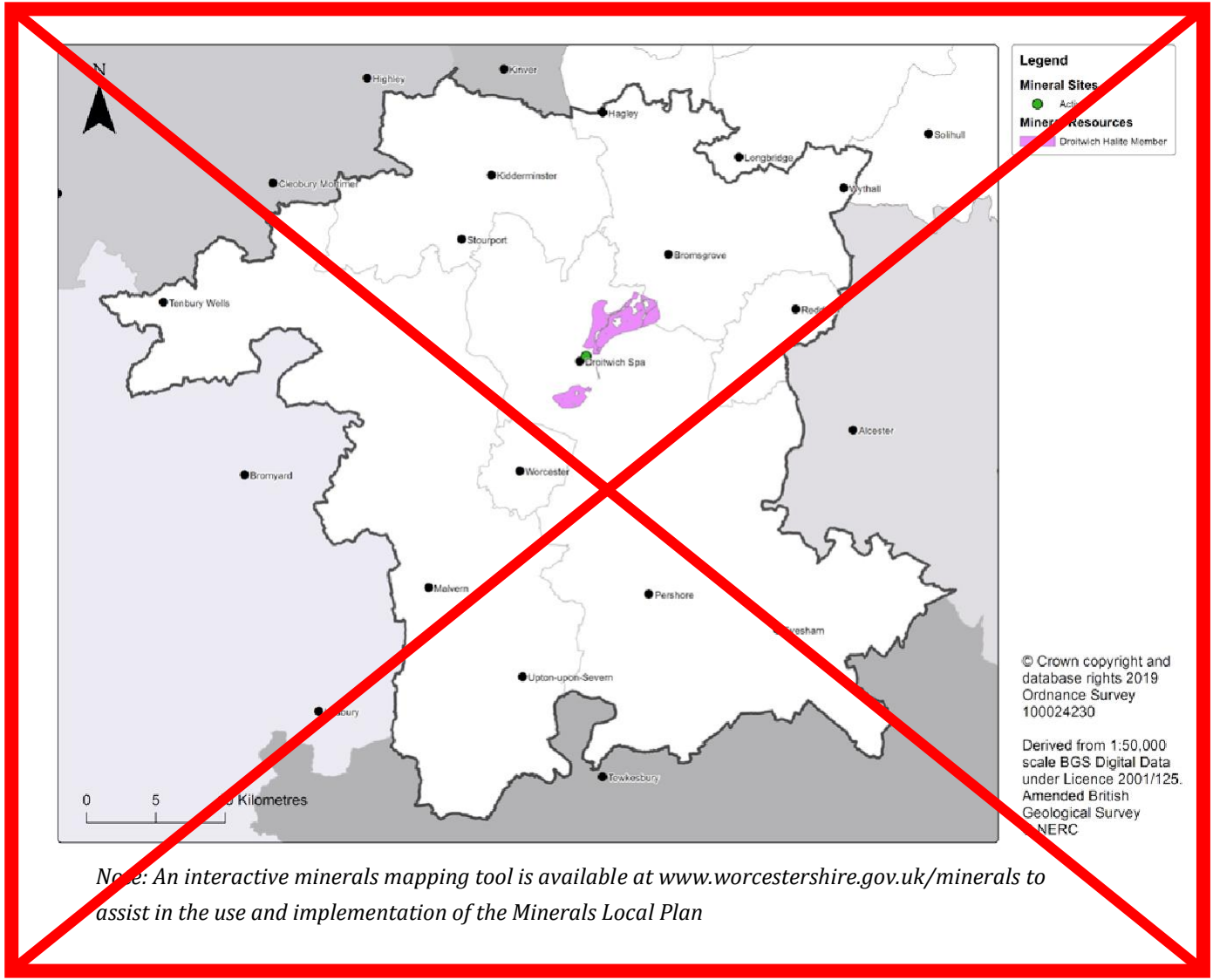
INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.7b:



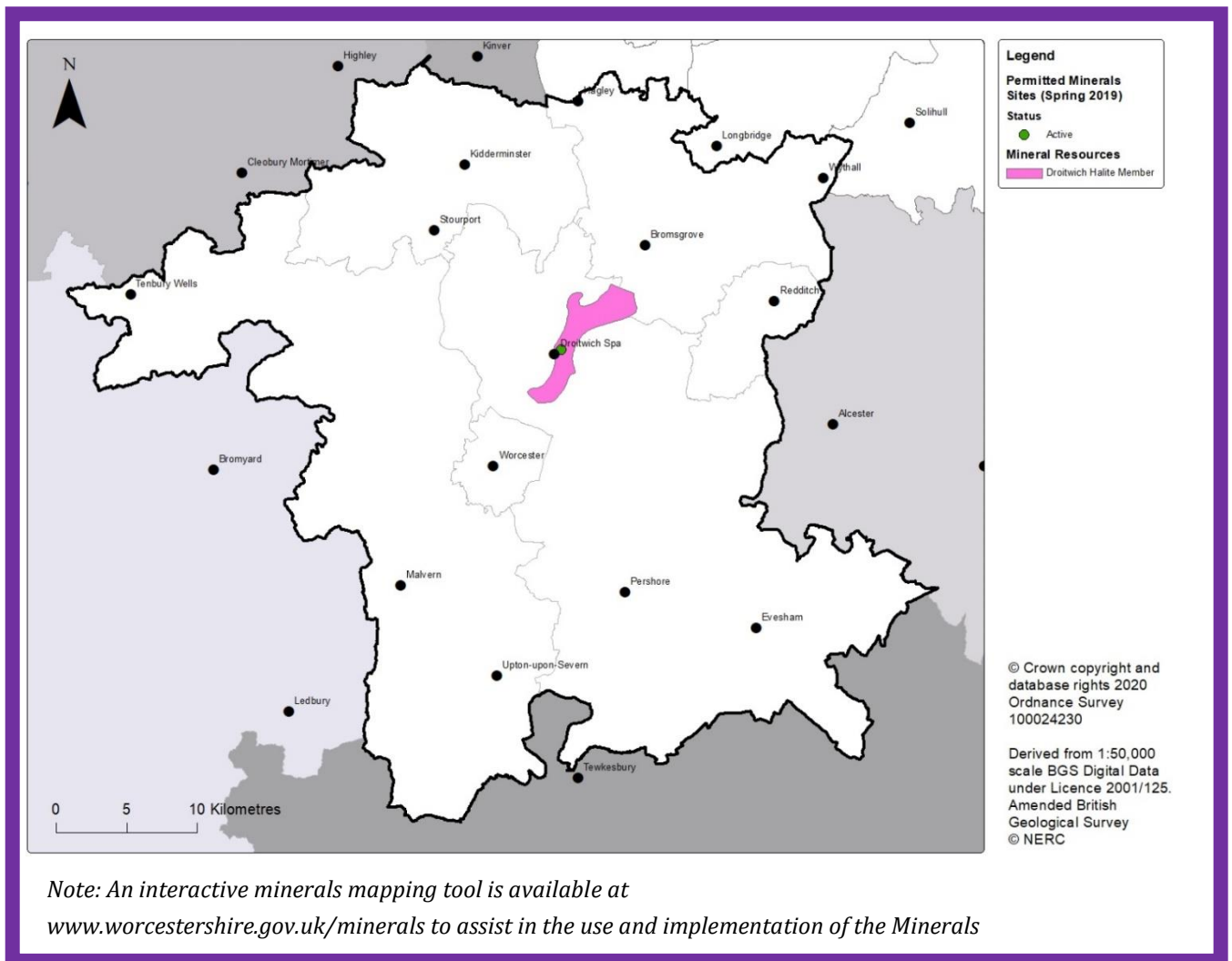
Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.

Modifications to Figure 2.8: Potential for salt and brine resources (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

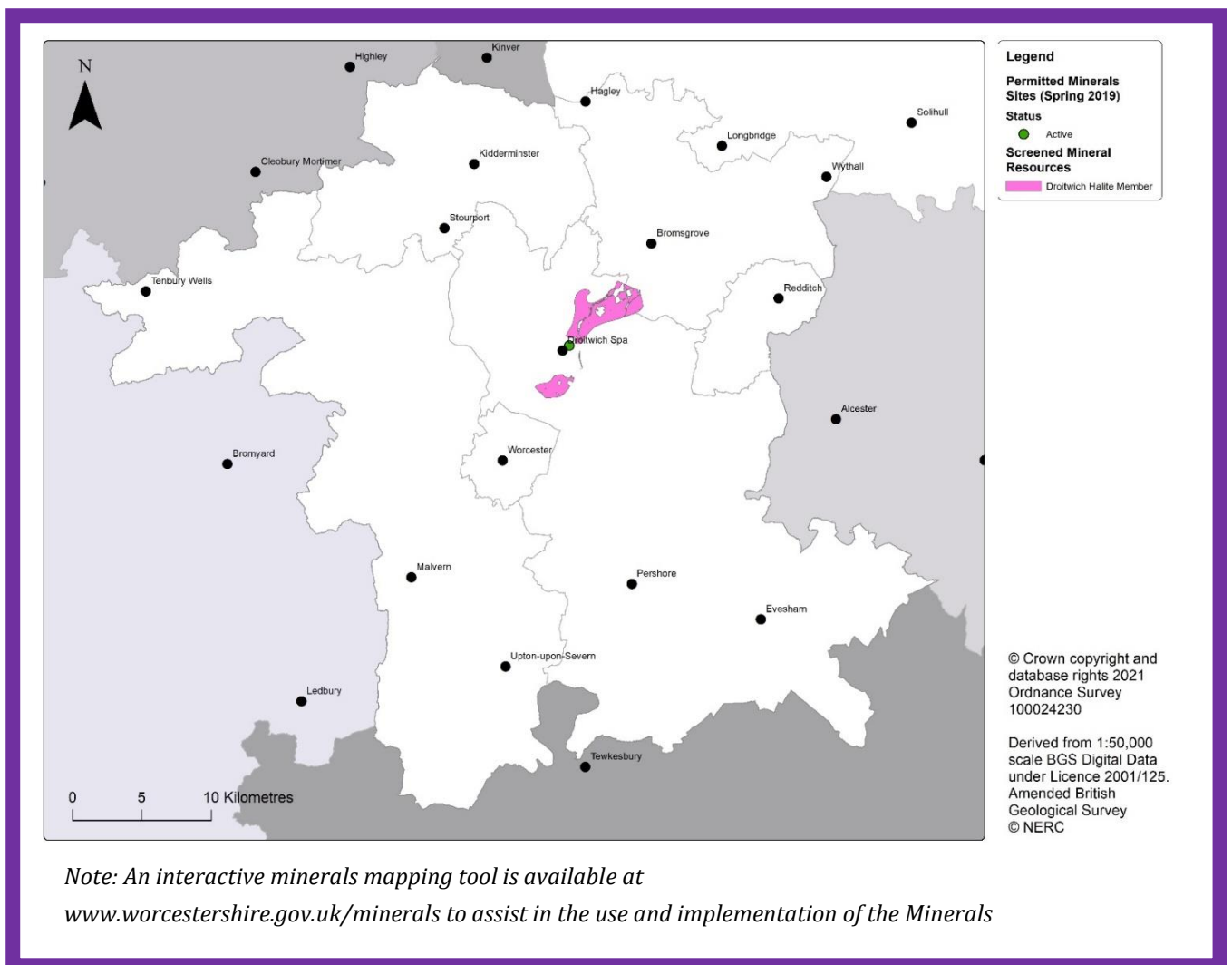
DELETE EXISTING FIGURE 2.8:



INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.8a:



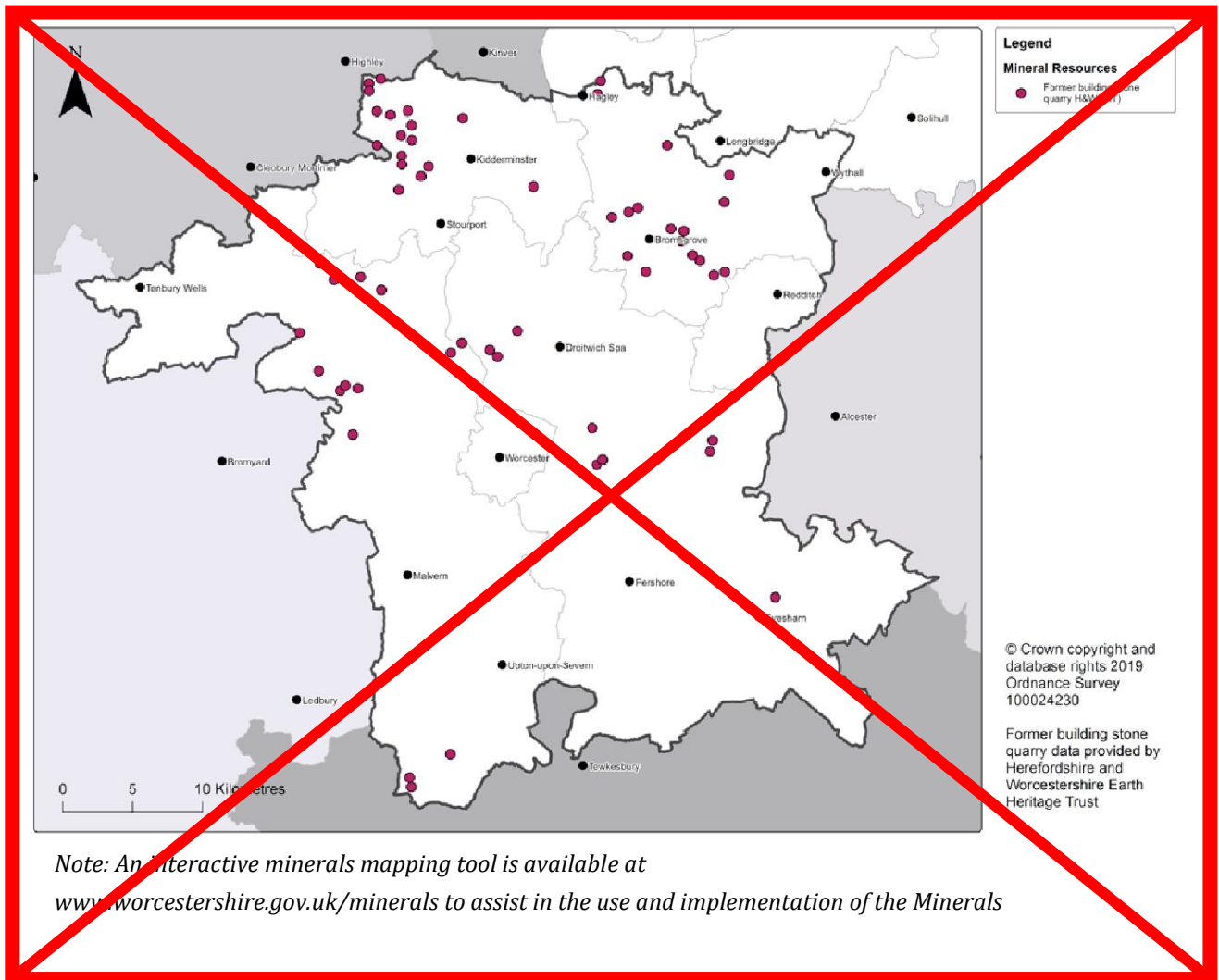
INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.8b:



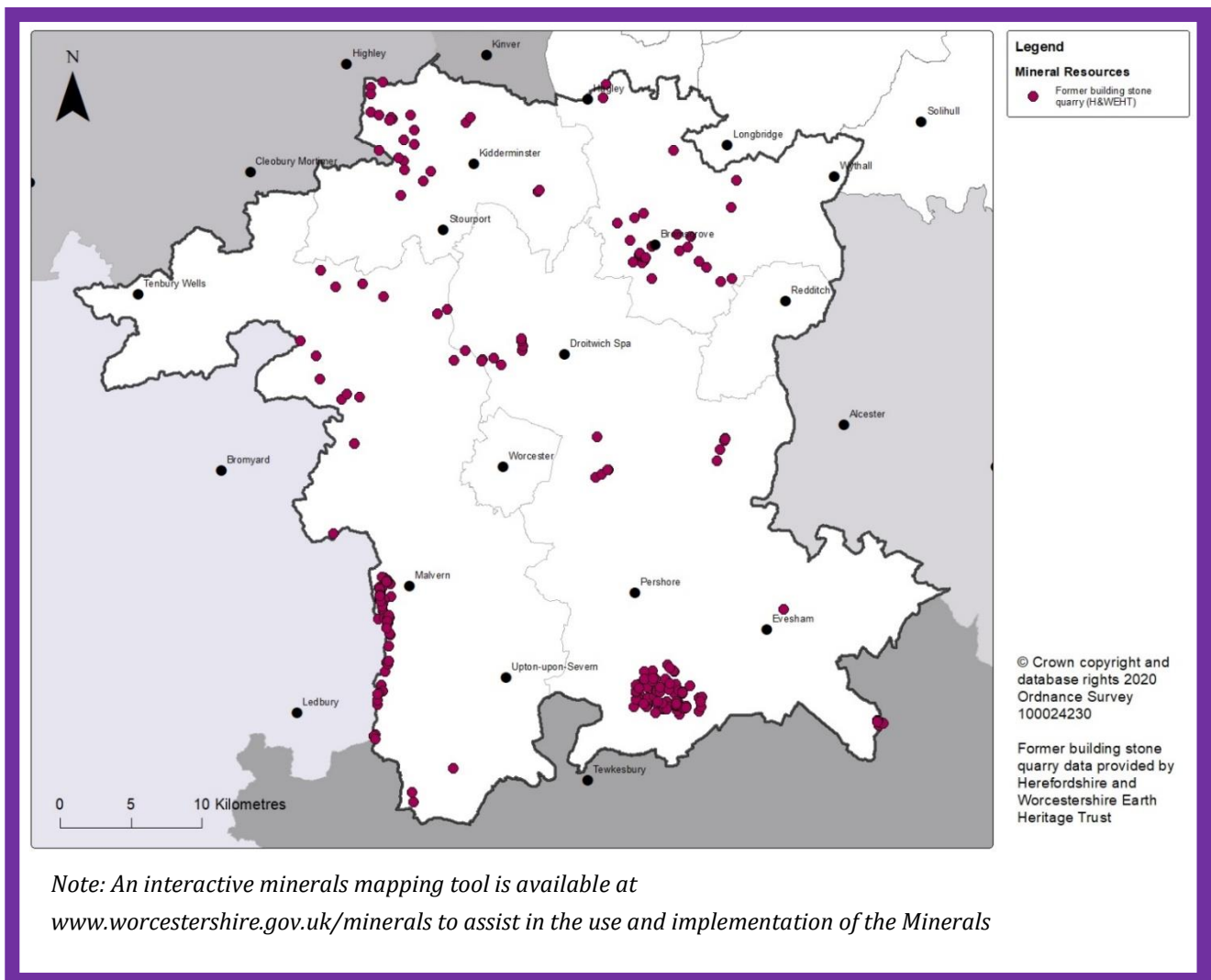
Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.

Modifications to Figure 2.9: Potential for building stone resources (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

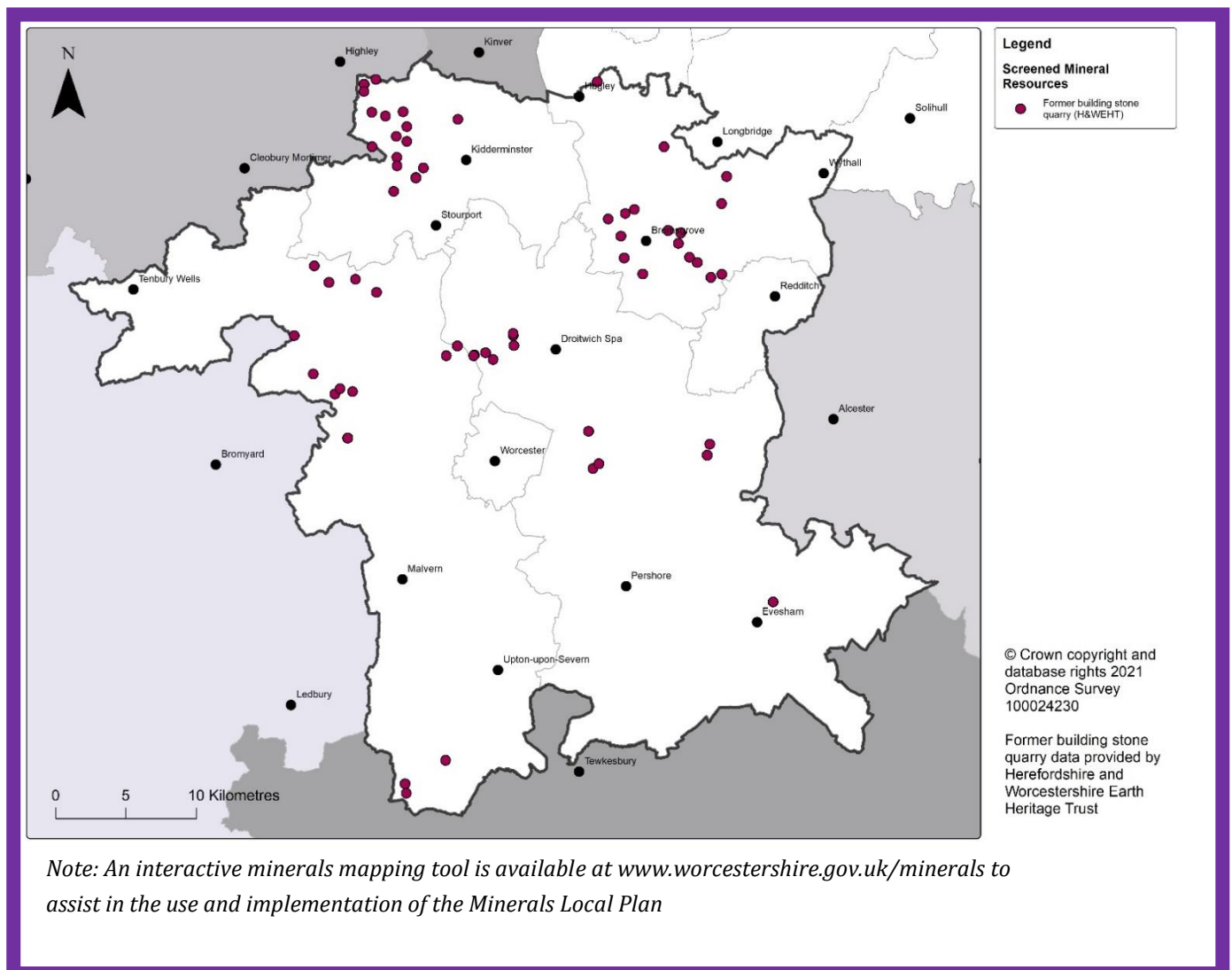
DELETE EXISTING FIGURE 2.9:



INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.9a:



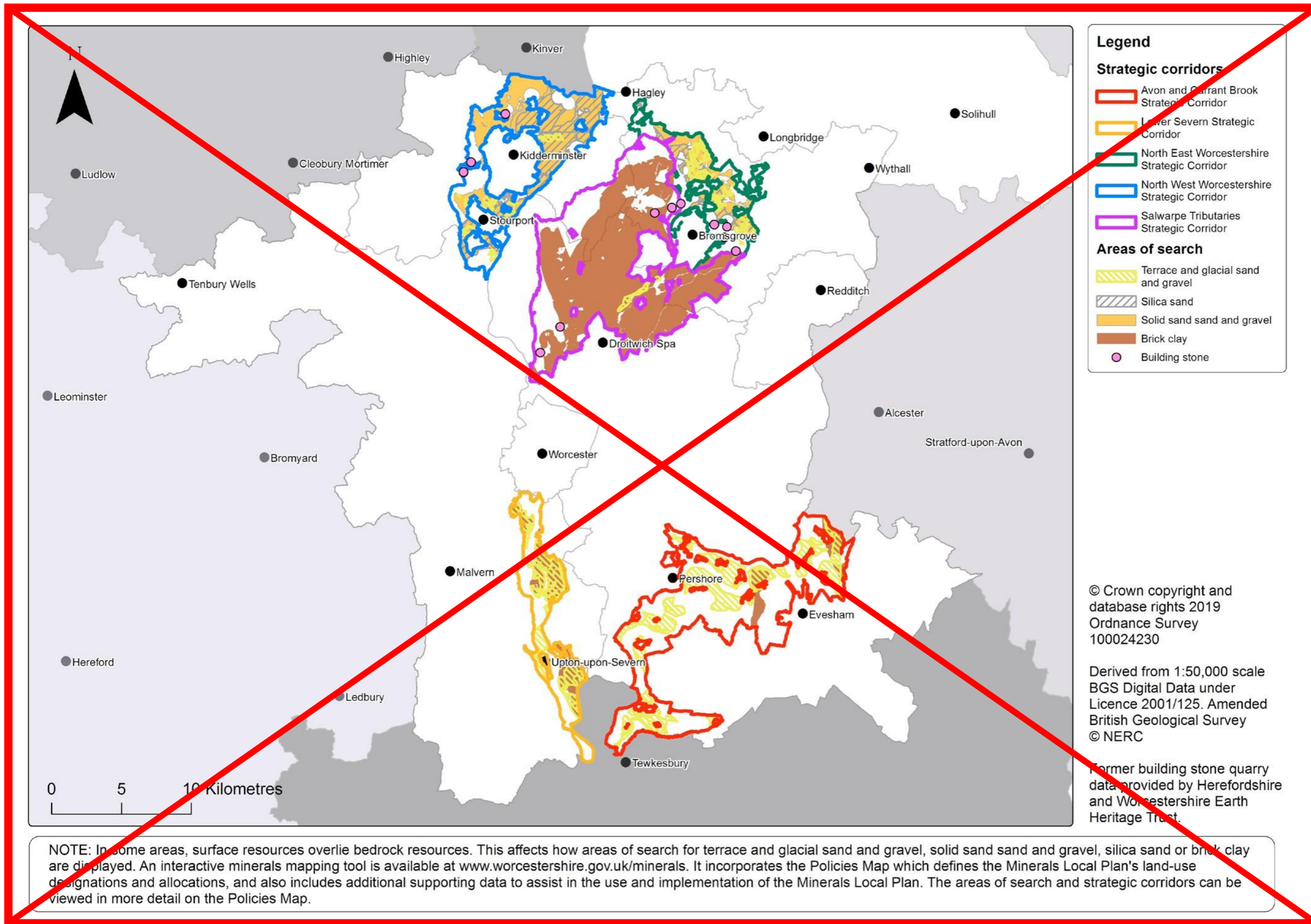
INSERT NEW FIGURE 2.9b:

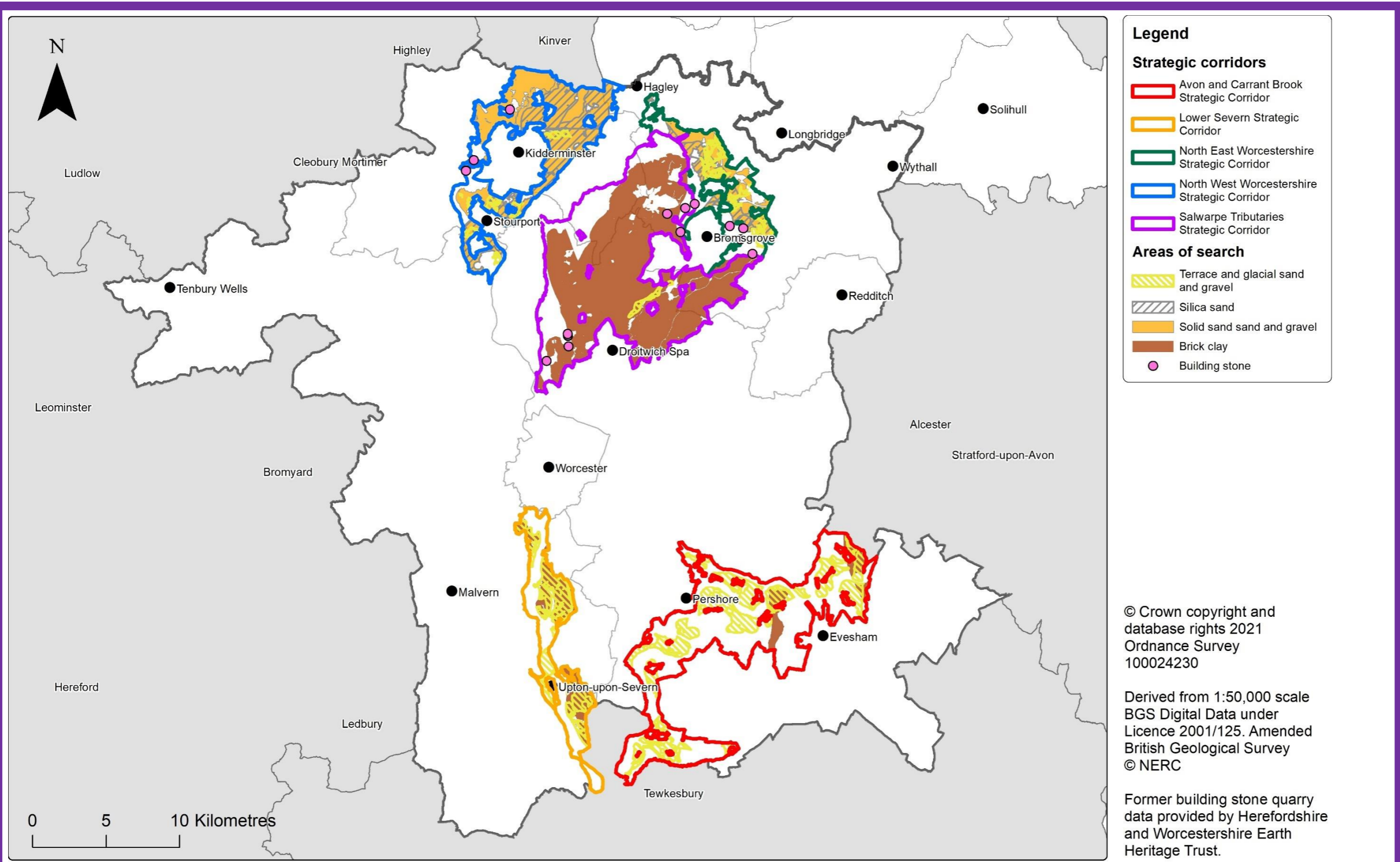


Note, the exact positioning of these figures will be determined by the final formatting and layout of the document.

Appendix D: Modified figures for Chapter 4

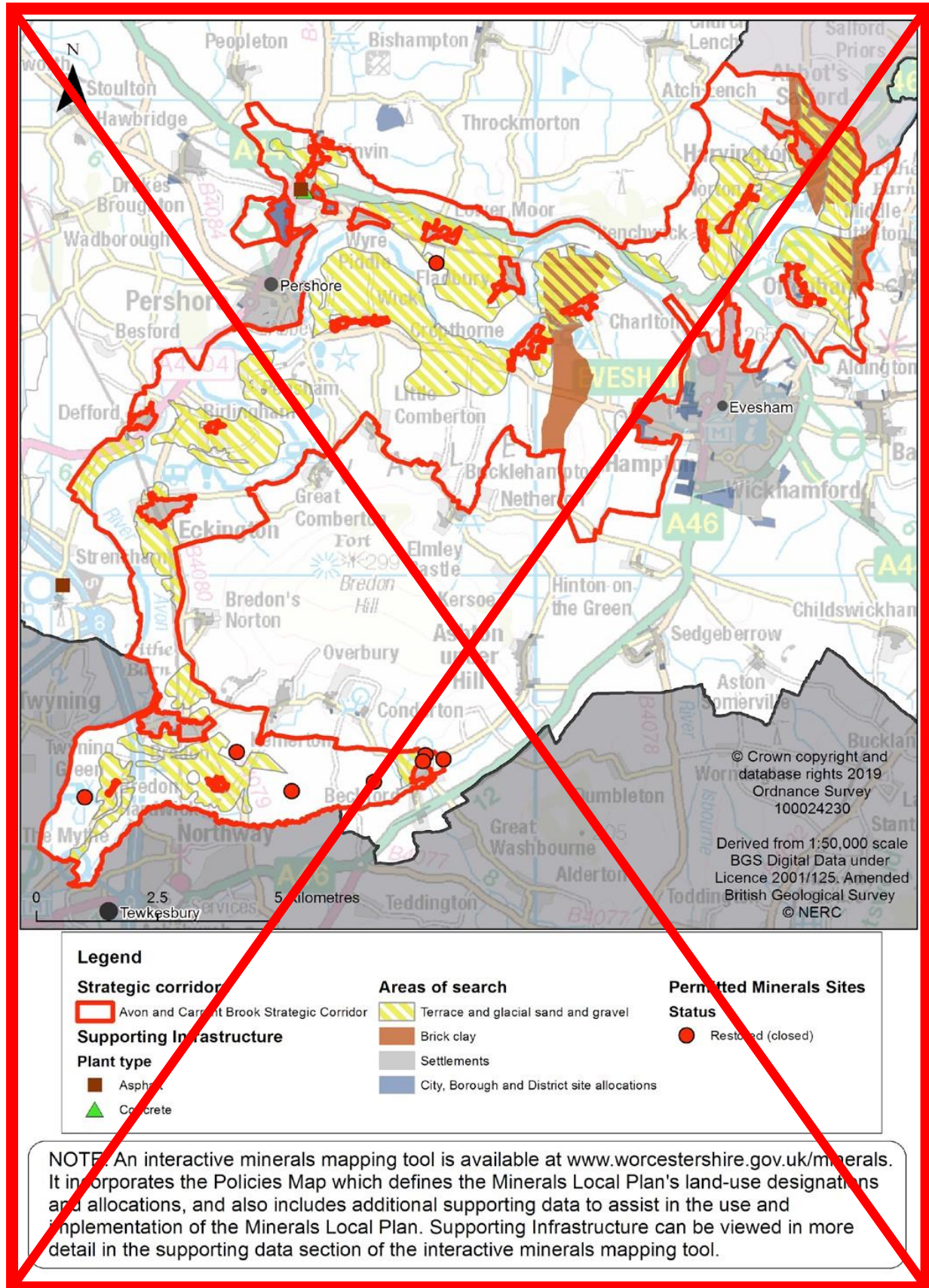
Modifications to Figure 4.1. Key diagram (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

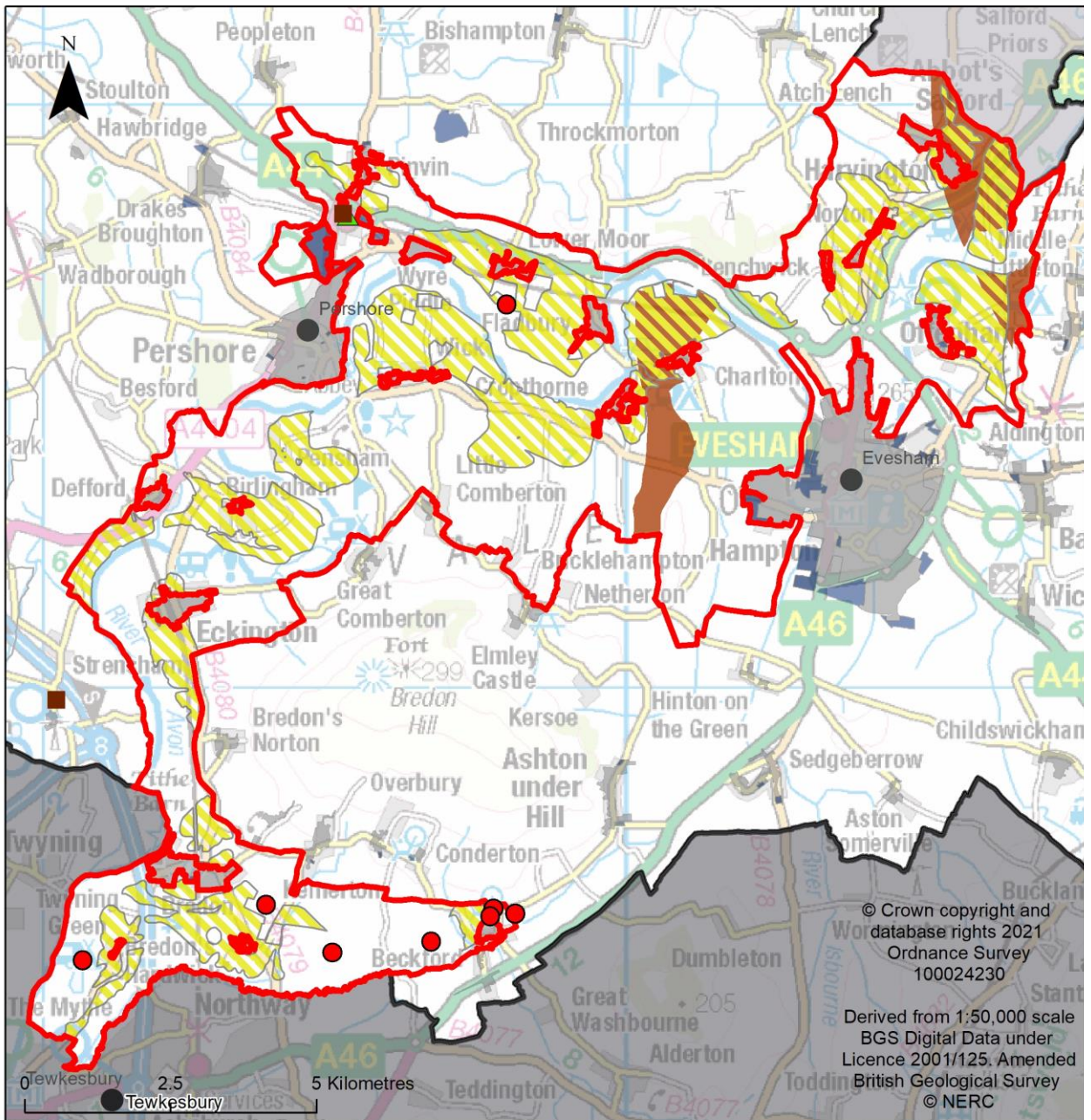




NOTE: In some areas, surface resources overlie bedrock resources. This affects how areas of search for terrace and glacial sand and gravel, solid sand sand and gravel, silica sand or brick clay are displayed. An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. The areas of search and strategic corridors can be viewed in more detail on the Policies Map.

Modifications to Figure 4.2. Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor (changes and reasons explained in section c above)

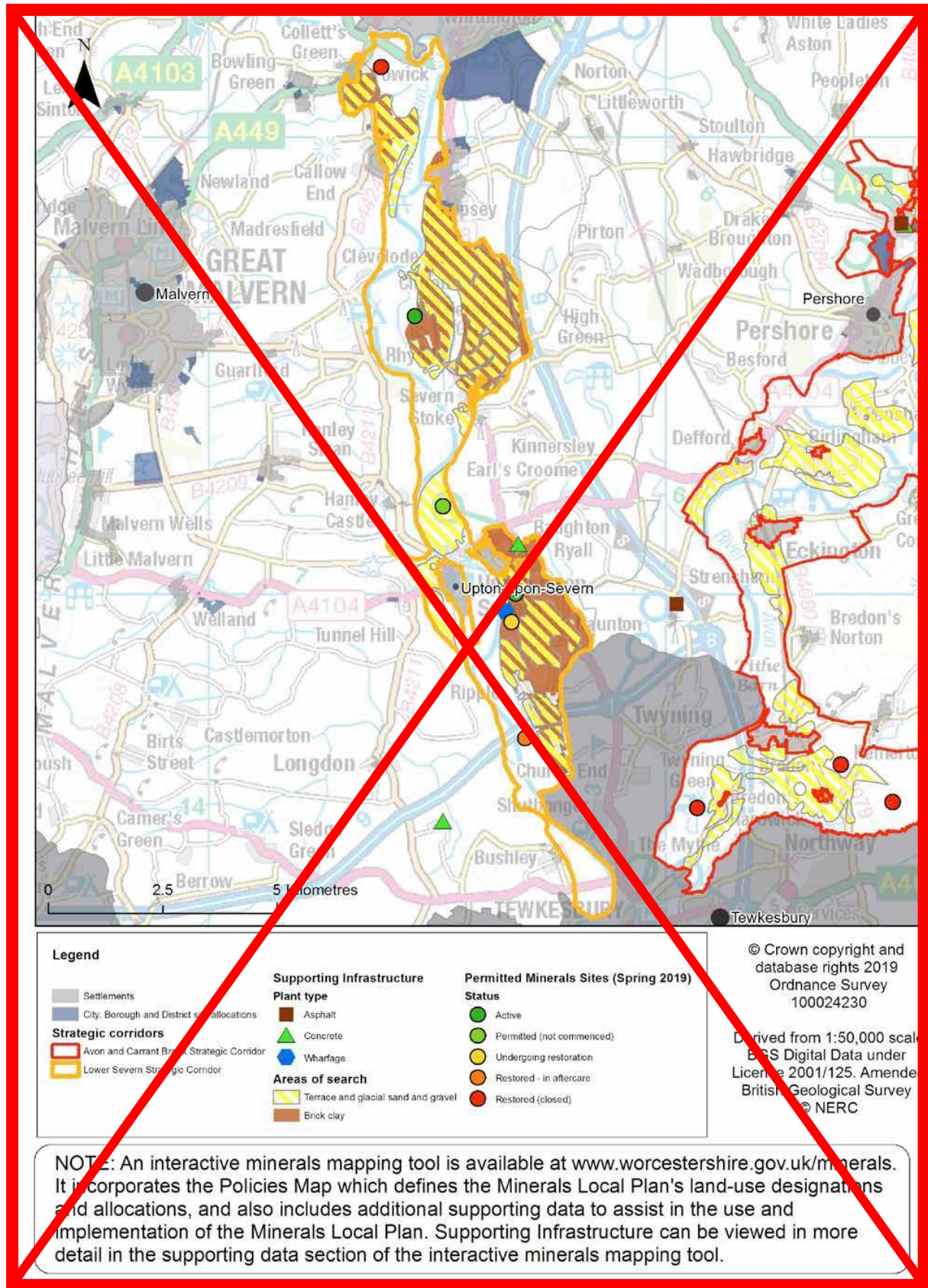


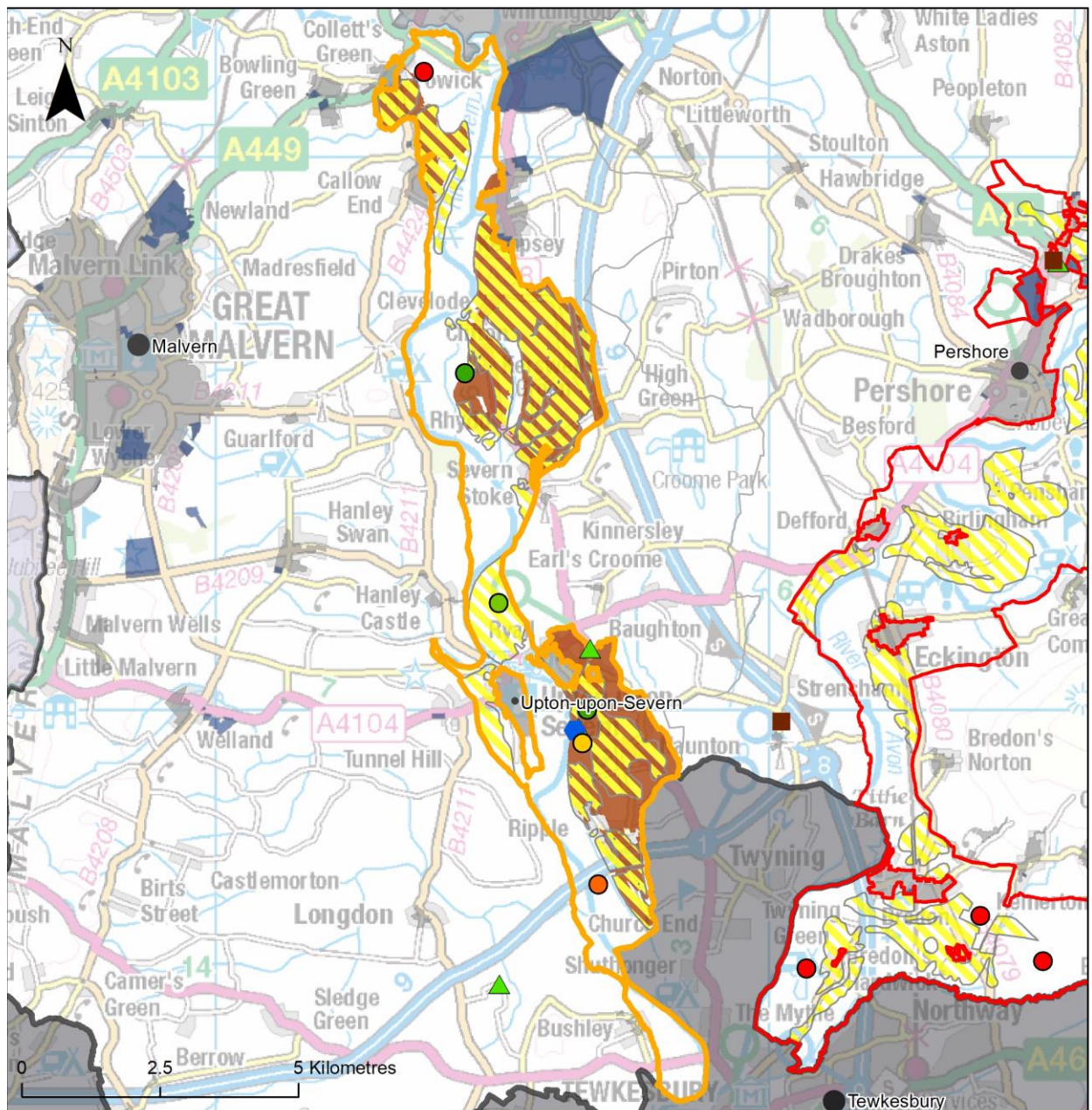


Legend		Areas of search		Permitted Minerals Sites Status	
	Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor		Terrace and glacial sand and gravel		Restored (closed)
Supporting Infrastructure			Brick clay		
Plant type			Settlements		
	Asphalt		City, Borough and District site allocations		
	Concrete				

NOTE: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. Supporting Infrastructure can be viewed in more detail in the supporting data section of the interactive minerals mapping tool.

Modifications to Figure 4.3. Lower Severn Strategic Corridor (changes and reasons explained in section c above)





Legend

- Settlements
- City, Borough and District site allocations

Strategic corridors

- Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor
- Lower Severn Strategic Corridor

Supporting Infrastructure

Plant type

- Asphalt
- ▲ Concrete
- Wharfrage

Areas of search

- Terrace and glacial sand and gravel
- Brick clay

Permitted Minerals Sites (Spring 2019)

Status

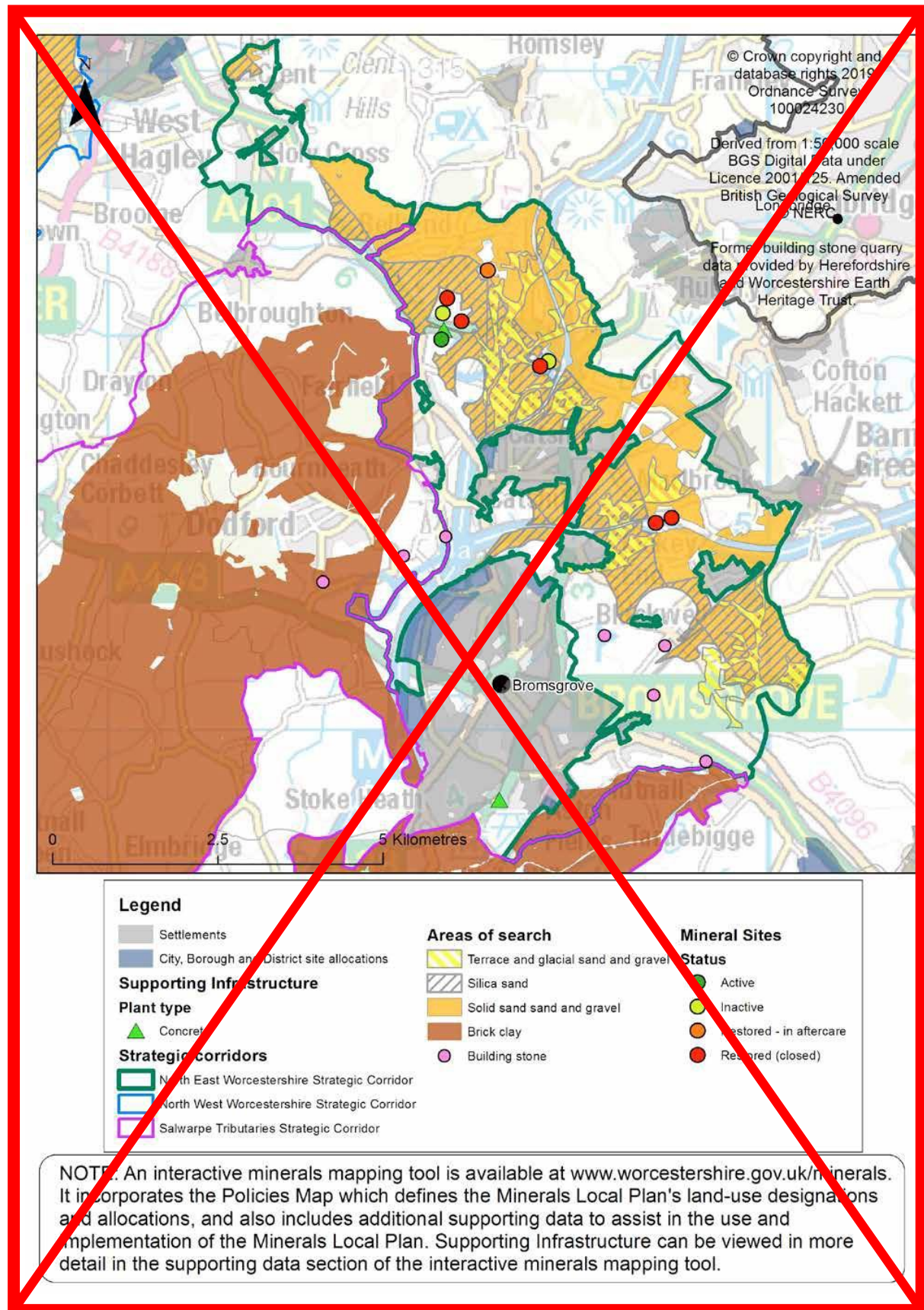
- Active
- Permitted (not commenced)
- Undergoing restoration
- Restored - in aftercare
- Restored (closed)

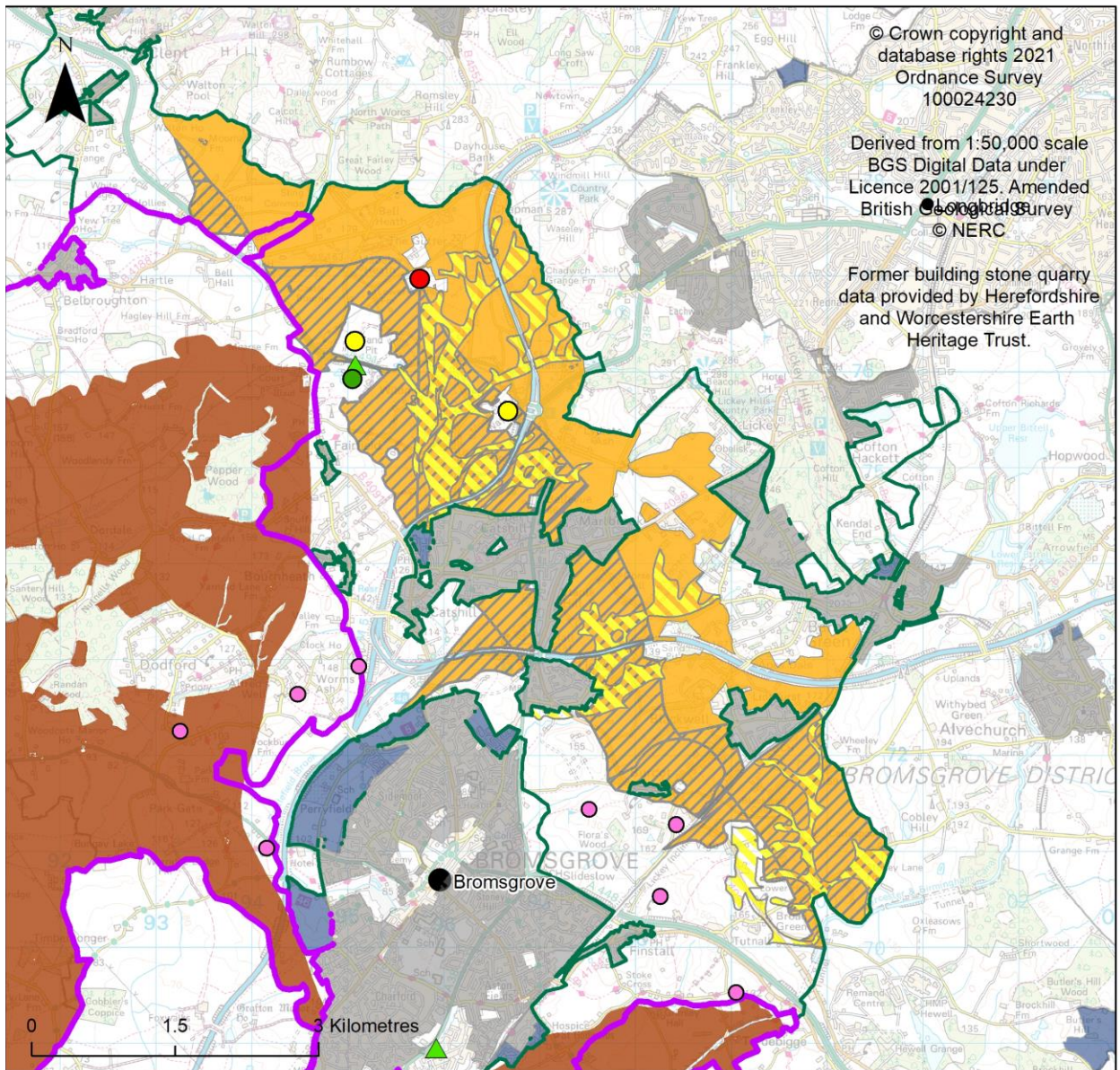
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Ordnance Survey
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Derived from 1:50,000 scale
BGS Digital Data under
Licence 2001/125. Amended
British Geological Survey
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NOTE: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. Supporting Infrastructure can be viewed in more detail in the supporting data section of the interactive minerals mapping tool.

Modifications to Figure 4.4. North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor (changes and reasons explained in section c above)





Legend

Settlements

Supporting Infrastructure

Plant type

Concrete

City, Borough and District site allocations

Strategic corridors

North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor

Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor

Areas of search

Terrace and glacial sand and gravel

Silica sand

Solid sand sand and gravel

Brick clay

Building stone

Permitted Minerals Sites (Spring 2019)

Status

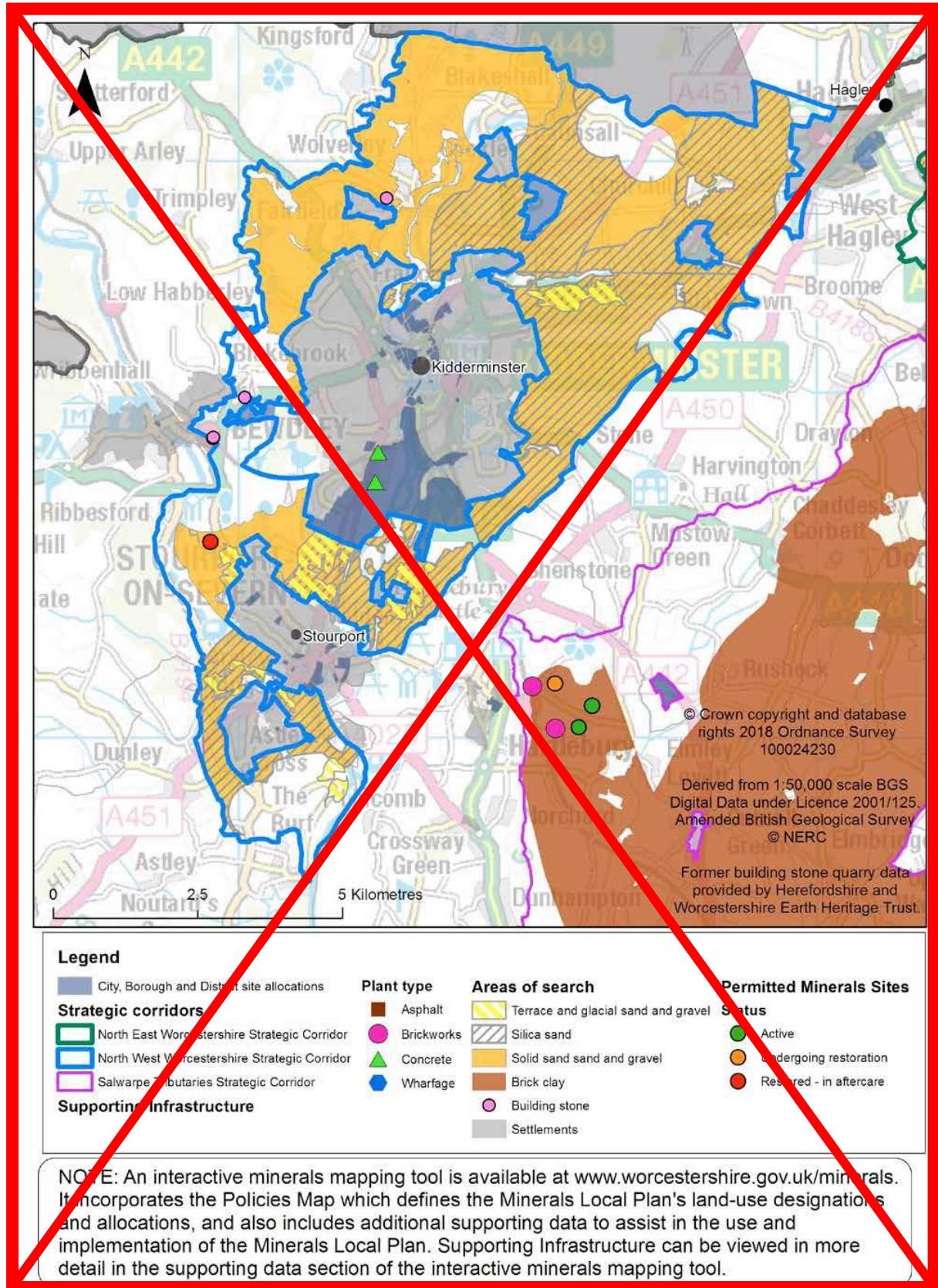
Active

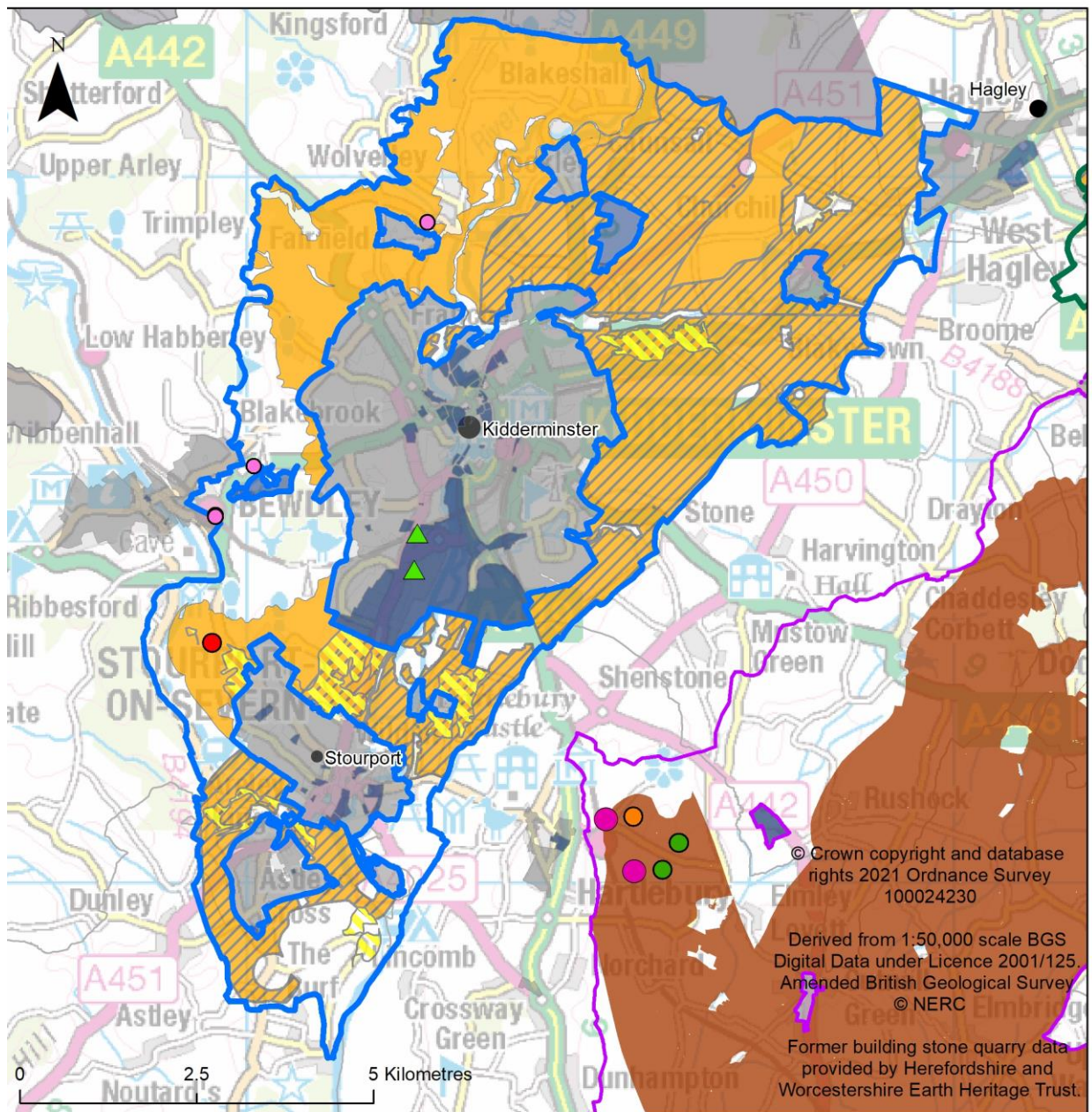
Inactive

Restored - in aftercare

NOTE: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. Supporting Infrastructure can be viewed in more detail in the supporting data section of the interactive minerals mapping tool.

Modifications to Figure 4.5. North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor (changes and reasons explained in section c above)



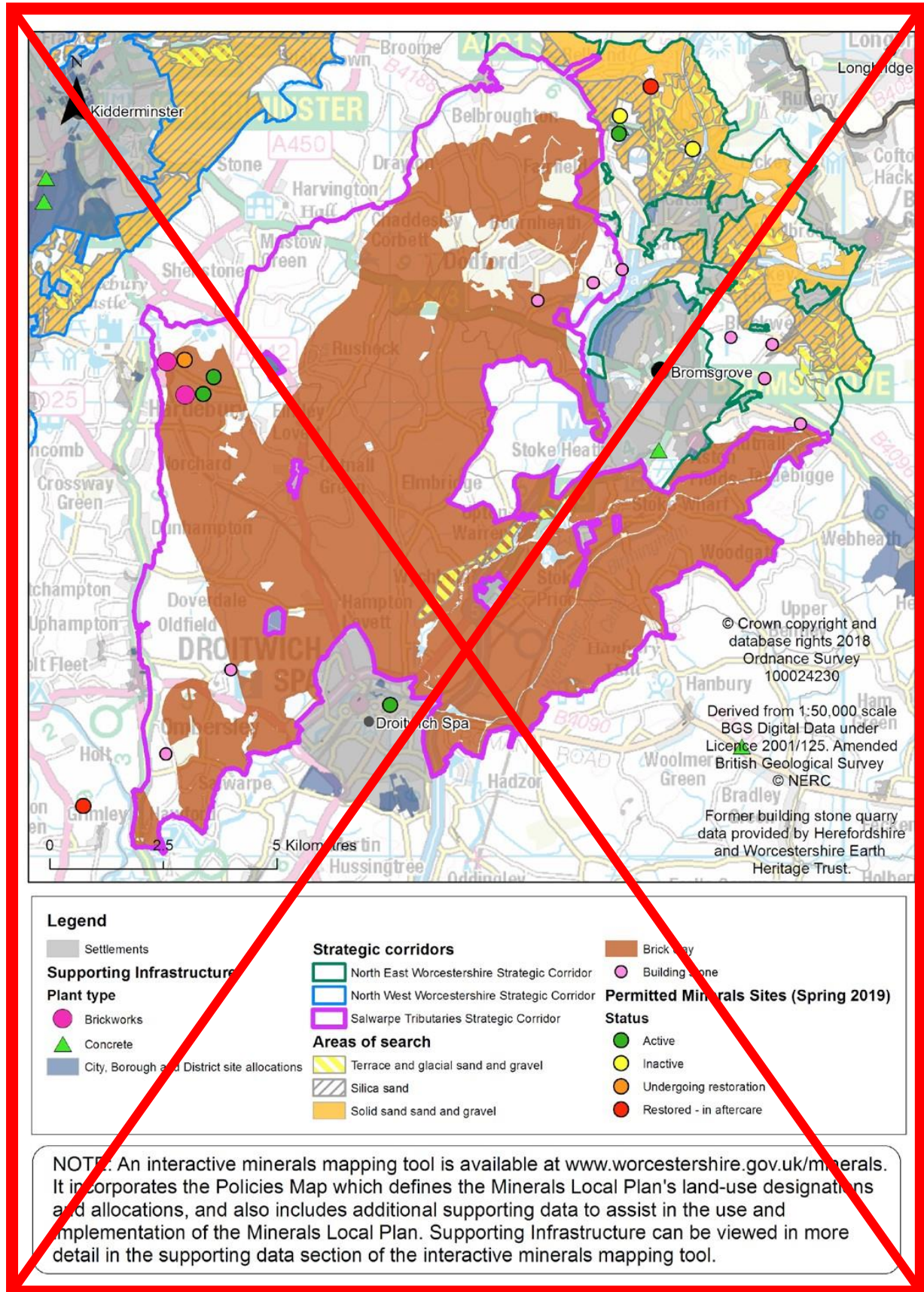


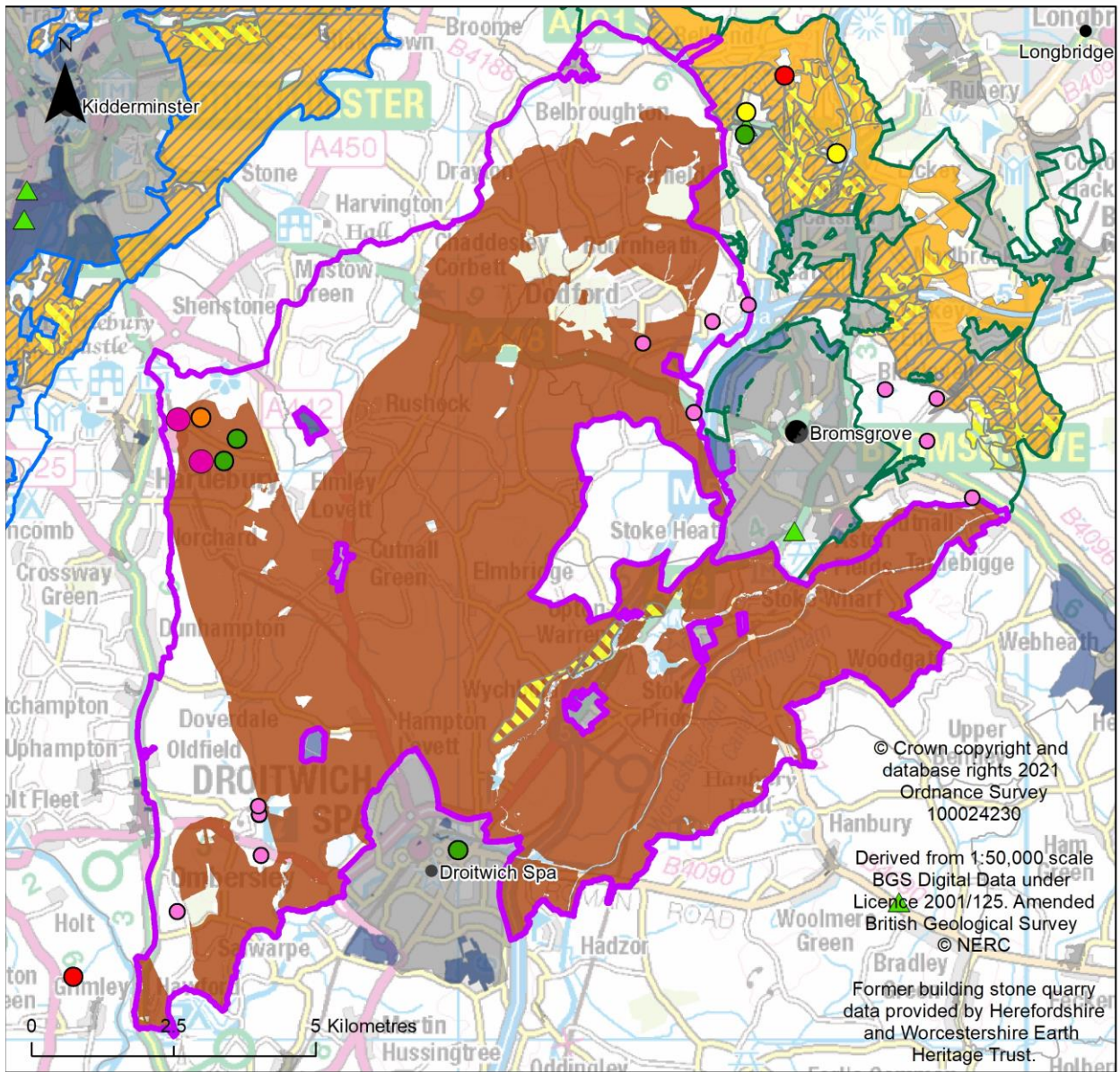
Legend

<p>City, Borough and District site allocations</p> <p>Strategic corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor <p>Supporting Infrastructure</p>	<p>Plant type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asphalt Brickworks Concrete Wharfage 	<p>Areas of search</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrace and glacial sand and gravel Silica sand Solid sand sand and gravel Brick clay Building stone Settlements 	<p>Permitted Minerals Sites Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Undergoing restoration Restored - in aftercare
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NOTE: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. Supporting Infrastructure can be viewed in more detail in the supporting data section of the interactive minerals mapping tool.

Modifications to Figure 4.6. Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor (changes and reasons explained in section c above)





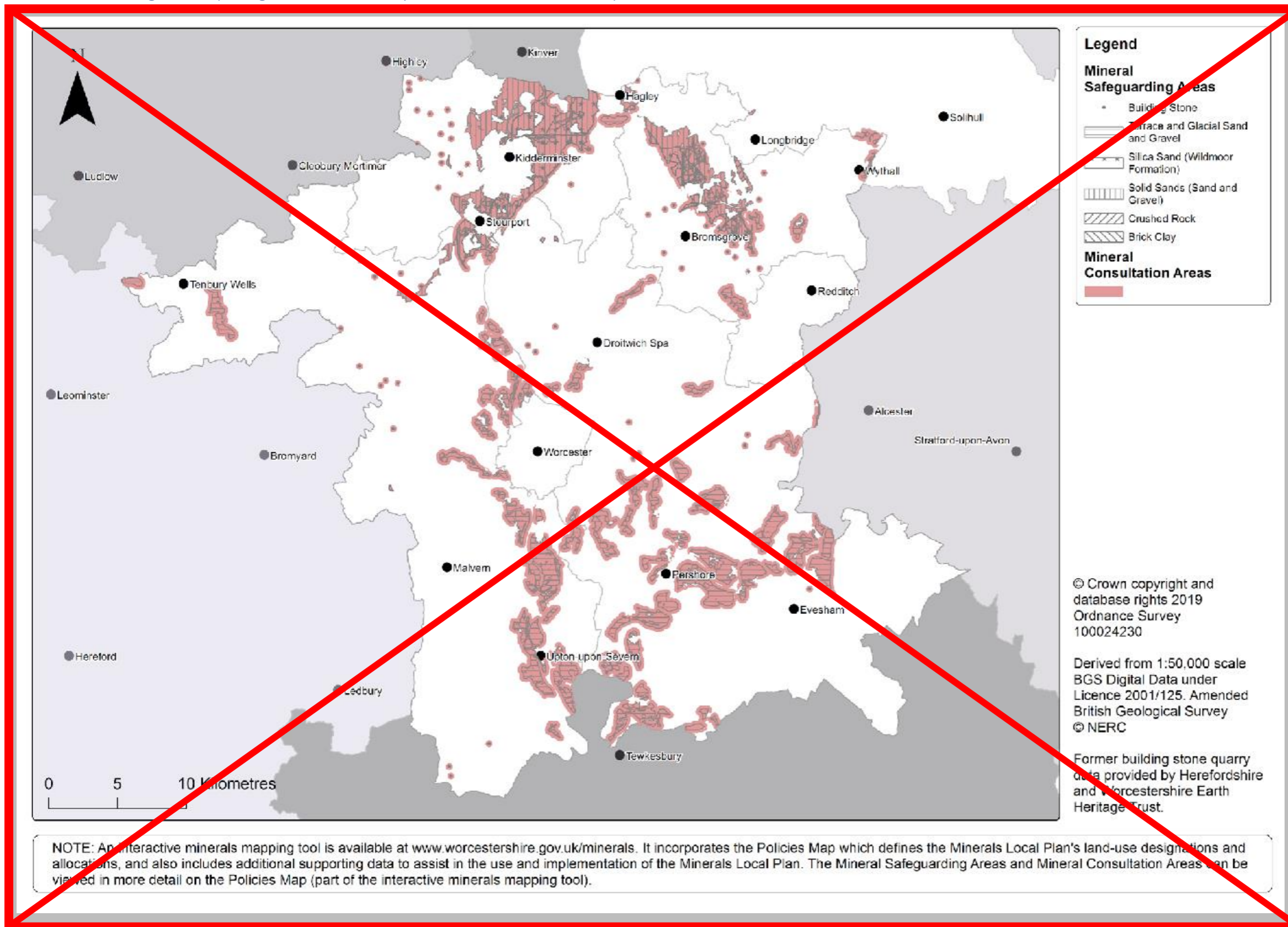
Legend

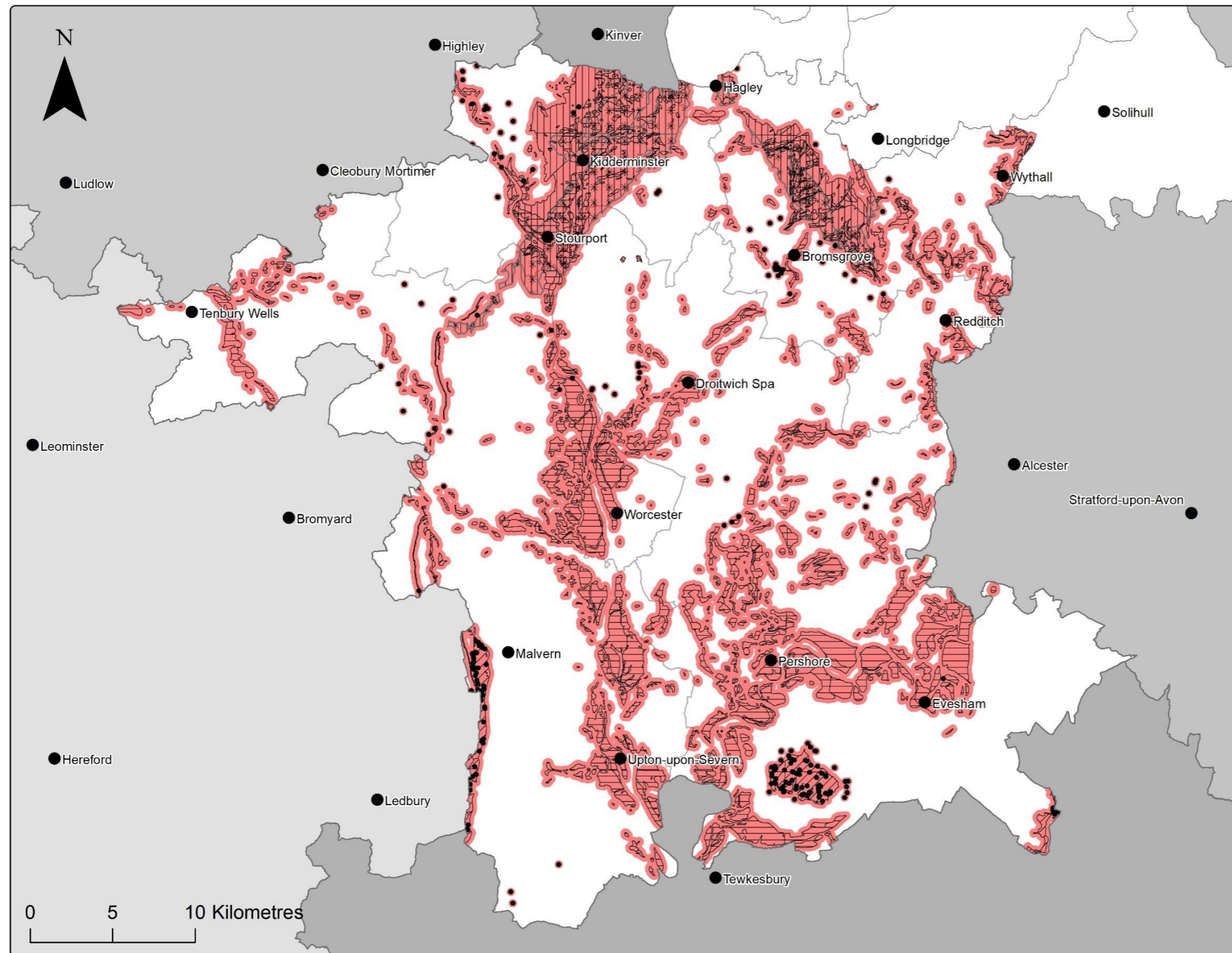
Settlements	Strategic corridors	Brick clay
Supporting Infrastructure	North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor	Building stone
Plant type	North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor	Permitted Minerals Sites (Spring 2019)
Brickworks	Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor	Status
Concrete	Areas of search	Active
City, Borough and District site allocations	Terrace and glacial sand and gravel	Inactive
	Silica sand	Undergoing restoration
	Solid sand sand and gravel	Restored - in aftercare

NOTE: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. Supporting Infrastructure can be viewed in more detail in the supporting data section of the interactive minerals mapping tool.

Appendix E: Modified figures for Chapter 7

Modifications to Figure 7.1 (changes and reasons explained in section ab above)





Legend

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

- Building Stone
- ▨ Terrace and Glacial Sand and Gravel
- ▨ Silica Sand (Wildmoor Formation)
- ▨ Solid Sands (Sand and Gravel)
- ▨ Crushed Rock
- ▨ Brick Clay

Mineral Consultation Areas

▨

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 British Geological Survey
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Former building stone quarry
 data provided by Herefordshire
 and Worcestershire Earth
 Heritage Trust.

NOTE: An interactive minerals mapping tool is available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals. It incorporates the Policies Map which defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations, and also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas can be viewed in more detail on the Policies Map (part of the interactive minerals mapping tool).

Appendix F: Modifications to monitoring schedules

Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 1: Enable the supply of minerals

How will this be achieved?

<p>Policy framework</p>	<p>MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development</p> <p>MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</p> <p>MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</p> <p>MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</p> <p>MLP 2 <u>6</u>: Borrow Pits</p> <p>MLP 9 <u>13</u>: Contribution of Substitute, Secondary and Recycled Materials and Mineral Waste to Overall Minerals Supply</p> <p>MLP 14: Scale of Sand and Gravel Provision</p> <p>MLP 10 <u>15</u>: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel</p> <p>MLP 16: Scale of Crushed Rock Provision</p> <p>MLP 11 <u>17</u>: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Crushed Rock</p> <p>MLP 18: Scale of Brick Clay Provision</p> <p>MLP 12 <u>19</u>: Delivering a Steady and Adequate Supply of Brick Clay and Clay Products</p> <p>MLP 20: Scale of Silica Sand Provision</p>
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	<p>MLP 13 <u>21</u>: <u>Delivering a</u> Steady and Adequate Supply of Silica Sand</p> <p><u>MLP 22: Scale of Building Stone Provision</u></p> <p>MLP 14 <u>23</u>: <u>Delivering an</u> Adequate and Diverse Supply of Building Stone</p> <p>MLP 15 <u>24</u>: Supply of Other Locally and Nationally Important Industrial Minerals</p> <p>MLP 16 <u>25</u>: Supply of Energy Minerals</p> <p>MLP 17 <u>26</u>: Prudent <u>Efficient</u> Use of Resources</p> <p>MLP 30 <u>40</u>: Planning Obligations</p> <p>MLP 31 <u>41</u>: Safeguarding Locally and Nationally Important Mineral Resources</p> <p>MLP 32 <u>42</u>: Safeguarding Mineral Sites and Supporting Infrastructure</p>
Responsible bodies	<p>Worcestershire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority</p> <p>District, City and Borough Councils and Worcestershire County Council as Local Planning Authorities for non-mineral planning applications to address mineral safeguarding</p> <p>West Midlands Aggregate Working Party in advising on Managed Aggregate Supply System and annual Local Aggregate Assessment</p> <p>Statutory consultees or other appropriate bodies for technical advice</p>

How will we know it is being achieved?

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ <u>Review Trigger</u>
<p><u>1. Location of new permitted reserves (over the life of the plan):</u></p> <p><u>a) sand and gravel</u></p> <p><u>b) crushed rock</u></p> <p><u>c) silica sand</u></p> <p><u>d) brick clay</u></p> <p><u>e) building stone</u></p> <p><u>f) salt/brine</u></p> <p><u>g) other industrial minerals</u></p> <p><u>h) oil and gas</u></p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p><u>a) 100% of new sand and gravel reserves permitted within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>b) 100% of new crushed rock reserves permitted outside the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>c) 100% of new silica sand reserves permitted within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>d) 100% of new brick clay reserves permitted within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>e) More than 75% of new building stone reserves permitted within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>f) More than 75% of new salt/brine reserves permitted within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>g) More than 75% of other industrial mineral reserves permitted within the strategic corridors</u></p> <p><u>h) 100% of oil and gas reserves permitted in areas licensed by government for oil and gas exploration or production.</u></p> <p><u>Trends may be assessed more fully at periodic review rather than annually, due to</u></p>

		<p><u>the limited number of applications per year.</u></p>
<p><u>2. Proportion of permitted mineral development proposals for new mineral developments and extensions to extant sites:</u></p> <p>a) <u>specific site allocations</u></p> <p>b) <u>preferred area allocations</u></p> <p>c) <u>areas of search</u></p> <p>d) <u>windfall sites within strategic corridors</u></p> <p>e) <u>windfall sites outside strategic corridors</u></p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p><u>Target: This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time.</u></p> <p><u>The reasons for which development outside specific site and preferred area allocations will be monitored and will inform whether any action is necessary (i.e. to address a policy failure) or whether such development is indicating that the policies are providing appropriate flexibility.</u></p> <p><u>Review trigger and likely action: Shortfall in specific sites and preferred areas to meet the scale of provision required over the life of the plan – development or review of Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document</u></p>
<p>1. <u>3. Maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel</u></p>	<p>6.99-7.07 <u>6.06</u> years (at 31st December 2016 <u>2017</u>)</p>	<p><u>Target: Landbank of at least 7 years</u></p> <p><u>Review trigger: Landbank below 7 years</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Decline in landbank for 3 consecutive years</u></p>
<p>2. <u>4. Maintaining sufficient productive capacity: Maintaining or enhancing the number of sand and gravel sites with permitted reserves</u></p>	<p>5 <u>4</u> sites with permitted sand and gravel reserves (at 31st December 2016 <u>2017</u>)</p>	<p><u>Target: 5 4 or more sites</u></p> <p><u>Review trigger: 1 or more sites coming to the end of their productive life.</u></p>

in relation to the baseline		
<p>3. <u>5. Maintaining sufficient productive capacity:</u> Maintaining or enhancing the number of active sand and gravel sites in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>At 31st December 2016 <u>2017</u>:</p> <p>3 active sites</p> <p>2 <u>1</u> inactive sites</p> <p>1 permitted site not yet commenced</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 3 or more active sites</p> <p><u>Review trigger:</u> 1 or more sites coming to the end of their productive life.</p>
<p><u>6. Maintaining sufficient productive capacity:</u> Maintaining productive capacity at active sites to meet the annual production guideline for sand and gravel</p>	<p><u>Production guideline in the Local Aggregate Assessment (data covering the period up to 31st December 2017):</u></p> <p><u>0.572 million tonnes</u></p>	<p><u>Target:</u> No issues identified through the Local Aggregate Assessment which would prevent the production guideline being met by active sites</p>
<p><u>7. Securing the steady and adequate supply of crushed rock: importation under the Managed Aggregate Supply System</u></p>	<p><u>The constraints on delivering crushed rock production in Worcestershire have been recognised through Duty to Cooperate discussions and surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock</u></p>	<p><u>Target:</u> The constraints on Worcestershire's crushed rock resources identified in the Minerals Local Plan are still extant and duty to cooperate discussions continue to indicate that surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock</p> <p><u>Review trigger:</u> Significant change in status of constraints in national policy</p> <p>OR</p>

		<p><u>Surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are unable to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock</u></p>
<p>4. Achieving and maintaining a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock</p>	<p>0 years (the constraints on delivering crushed rock production in Worcestershire have been recognised through Duty to Cooperate discussions)</p>	<p>The constraints on Worcestershire's crushed rock resources identified in the Minerals Local Plan are still extant and duty to cooperate discussions continue to indicate that surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Landbank of at least 10 years</p>
<p><u>5. 8. Achieving and maintaining supply from indigenous resources:</u> Maintaining or enhancing the number of crushed rock sites with permitted reserves in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>0 (at 31st December <u>2016 2017</u>)</p>	<p>0 (zero) if duty to cooperate discussions continue to indicate that surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 1 site (If target missed: <u>No review required if duty to cooperate discussions</u>)</p>

		<p><u>continue to indicate that surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock)</u></p> <p><u>Review trigger: Surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are unable to accommodate Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock</u></p>
<p><u>6- 9. Achieving and maintaining supply from indigenous resources:</u> Maintaining or enhancing the number of active crushed rock sites in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>0 (at 31st December 2016 <u>2017</u>)</p>	<p>Target: 0 (zero) if duty to cooperate discussions continue to indicate that surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate supplying Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Target: At least 1 active site</u></p> <p><u>(If target missed: No review required if duty to cooperate discussions continue to indicate that surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are able to accommodate Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock)</u></p> <p><u>Review trigger: surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are unable to accommodate supplying Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock</u></p>
<p><u>10. Achieving and maintaining supply from indigenous resources:</u> <u>Maintaining sufficient productive capacity to</u></p>	<p><u>Production guideline in the Local Aggregate Assessment (data covering the period up</u></p>	<p><u>Target: No issues identified through the Local Aggregate Assessment which would prevent the production guideline (or sub-regional</u></p>

<p>meet the annual production guideline or the sub-regional apportionment for crushed rock</p>	<p>to 31st December 2018): 0 million tonnes</p> <p>Sub-regional apportionment derived from the National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England 2001-2016: 0.163 million tonnes</p>	<p>apportionment, as appropriate) being met by active sites in Worcestershire.</p> <p>Review trigger: Issues identified through the Local Aggregate Assessment AND surrounding Mineral Planning Authorities are unable to accommodate supplying Worcestershire's demand for crushed rock</p>
<p>7-11. Number of applications received for development which would enable the supply of minerals from substitute, secondary or recycled materials or mineral waste</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time</p>
<p>8-12. Sufficient stock of permitted brick clay reserves for the life of the plan</p>	<p>The stock of permitted reserves in December 2016⁵³¹ would last approximately 63 years (to 2079) based on the 10 year average of known annual sales (0.126 million tonnes per year), but based on the sites' maximum potential output this could be less than 25 years (to 2040).</p>	<p>Target: Permitted brick clay reserves in the county sufficient to last until at least 20356.</p>
<p>9-13. Maintaining productive capacity: Maintaining or enhancing the number of brick clay sites with permitted reserves in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>2 sites with permitted brick clay reserves (at point of plan preparation 2018 submission December 2019)</p>	<p>Target: 2 or more sites</p> <p>Review trigger: 1 or more sites coming to the end of their productive life.</p>

<p>10-14. <u>14.</u> <u>Maintaining productive capacity:</u> Maintaining or enhancing the number of active brick clay sites in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>2 active sites (at point of plan preparation 2018 <u>submission December 2019</u>)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 2 or more active sites <u>Review trigger:</u> 1 or more sites coming to the end of their productive life.</p>
<p>11-15. <u>15.</u> <u>Maintaining productive capacity:</u> Maintaining or enhancing the number of silica sand sites with permitted reserves in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>1 site with permitted silica sand reserves (at point of plan preparation 2018 <u>submission December 2019</u>)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 1 or more sites <u>Review trigger:</u> 1 or more sites coming to the end of their productive life.</p>
<p>12-16. <u>16.</u> <u>Maintaining productive capacity:</u> Maintaining or enhancing the number of active silica sand sites in relation to the baseline.</p>	<p>1 active site (at point of plan preparation 2018 <u>submission December 2019</u>)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 1 or more active sites <u>Review trigger:</u> 1 or more sites coming to the end of their productive life.</p>
<p>13-17. <u>17.</u> The number of building stone sites with permitted reserves in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>This indicator has no target. It will not be monitored until a relevant application is received, and will then be monitored for information which may reveal trends over time</p>
<p>14-18. <u>18.</u> The number of active building stone sites in relation to the baseline</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>This indicator has no target. It will not be monitored until a relevant application is received, and will then be monitored for information which may reveal trends over time</p>
<p>15-19. <u>19.</u> The number of active salt or brine sites</p>	<p>1 active site (at point of plan preparation 2018 <u>submission December 2019</u>)</p>	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time</p>
<p>16-20. <u>20.</u> The number of applications received for</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This indicator has no target. It will not be monitored until</p>

any other industrial minerals		a relevant application is received, and will then be monitored for information which may reveal trends over time
17- 21. No change in status of coal deposits in the county by the Coal Authority	No coal resources of commercial value	<u>Review trigger: Any coal resources in Worcestershire identified to be of commercial value (as assessed by the Coal Authority)</u>
18- 22. No change in the number of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence areas within the county	0	0 (zero) <u>Review trigger: Issue of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence areas within the county</u>
19. No non-mineral development permitted which would sterilise locally or nationally important mineral resources, mineral sites or supporting infrastructure sites where this should be avoided	N/A	Target: 0 (zero) developments permitted in Mineral Consultation Areas against Mineral Planning Authority advice
20. Optimisation of opportunities for extraction of mineral resources in advance of or alongside, other development where it is necessary to enable that development to take place	N/A	This indicator has no target, as it will depend on the number and type of applications in Mineral Consultation Areas over the monitoring period. It will be monitored for information and may reveal trends over time

<p>21 23. Percentage of mineral applications determined within 13 weeks (16 weeks if EIA development) or within an agreed extension of time</p>	<p>88.9% (in the 24 months to end December 2018, against target of 60%)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> In line with Government targets for planning performance</p>
<p>Reference will also be made to the following indicators under this objective:</p> <p>Indicator 33 25 (MO 2)</p> <p>Indicators 39 and 40 (MO 3)</p> <p>Indicator 65 (MO 5)</p> <p>Indicators 55, 62, 63, 64, 65 (MO 6)</p>		

Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 2: Protect and enhance the environmental and socio-economic function of Worcestershire’s network of green spaces and natural elements (green infrastructure)

How will this be achieved?

<p>Policy framework</p>	<p>MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development</p> <p>MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</p> <p>MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</p> <p>MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</p> <p>MLP 2 6: Borrow Pits</p> <p>MLP 3 7: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>MLP 4 8: Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor</p>
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	<p>MLP 5 <u>9</u>: Lower Severn Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 6 <u>10</u>: North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 7 <u>11</u>: North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 8 <u>12</u>: Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 20 <u>30</u>: Access and Recreation</p> <p>MLP 21 <u>31</u>: Biodiversity</p> <p>MLP 22 <u>32</u>: Historic Environment</p> <p>MLP 23 <u>33</u>: Landscape</p> <p>MLP 24 <u>34</u>: Soils</p> <p>MLP 25 <u>35</u>: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</p> <p>MLP 26 <u>36</u>: Geodiversity</p> <p>MLP 27 <u>37</u>: Water Quality and Quantity</p> <p>MLP 28 <u>38</u>: Flooding</p> <p>MLP 29 <u>39</u>: Transport</p> <p>MLP 30 <u>40</u>: Planning Obligations</p>
Responsible bodies	<p>Worcestershire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority</p> <p>Statutory consultees or other appropriate bodies for technical advice</p>

How will we know it is being achieved?

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ <u>Review Trigger</u>
<u>24. Percentage of permitted mineral development proposals that adequately demonstrate how they will conserve and enhance networks of green infrastructure throughout</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<p><u>Target: 100% of the mineral developments which are granted planning permission</u></p> <p><u>Each of the considerations listed in</u></p>

<p><u>the life of the development by adequately taking account of each of the considerations listed in Policy MLP 7 (a-e)</u></p>		<p><u>Policy MLP 7 (a-e) will be monitored and reported on individually.</u></p>
<p><u>22. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that opportunities to deliver the green infrastructure priorities of the relevant strategic corridor will be optimised</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</u></p>
<p><u>23. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that opportunities to address local economic, social and environmental impacts and opportunities have influenced the design of the development</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</u></p>
<p><u>24. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that risks from climate change and any opportunities for the site to contribute towards mitigating and adapting to climate change have influenced the design of the development</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</u></p>
<p><u>25. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to protect and enhance inherent landscape character have influenced the design of the development</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</u></p>

<p>26. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to conserve, restore and enhance ecological networks and deliver net gains for biodiversity have influenced the design of the development</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>27. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to conserve and enhance the condition, legibility and understanding of heritage assets and their setting have influenced the design of the development</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>28. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding have influenced the design of the development</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>29. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to protect and enhance surface water and groundwater resources at the local and catchment scale have influenced the design of the development</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>

<p>30. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to improve the condition, legibility and understanding of geodiversity have influenced the design of the development</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>31. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that site-specific opportunities to enhance the rights-of-way network and provision of publicly accessible green space have influenced the design of the development</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>32. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate how green infrastructure benefits will be secured for the long term</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>33. <u>25.</u> All extant mineral sites delivering development in accordance with approved working, restoration and aftercare plans</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>34. <u>26.</u> Delivery of the green infrastructure priorities of the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor over the life of the plan</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time.</p> <p><u>Monitoring may draw upon information in planning applications, restoration schemes, and site monitoring reports to monitor proposed and</u></p>

		<p><u>actual delivery of the priorities.</u></p> <p><u>To monitor whether the priorities remain appropriate, details in mineral planning applications will be considered to identify whether there are consistently any economic, social and/or environmental factors which outweigh the benefits of delivering the strategic corridor priorities, or whether any site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan consistently limit the ability to deliver one or more of the strategic corridor priorities.</u></p>
<p>35- 27. Delivery of the green infrastructure priorities of the Lower Severn Strategic Corridor over the life of the plan</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time</p> <p><u>Monitoring may draw upon information in planning applications, restoration schemes, and site monitoring reports to monitor proposed and actual delivery of the priorities.</u></p> <p><u>To monitor whether the priorities remain appropriate, details in mineral planning applications will be considered to identify whether there are</u></p>

		<p><u>consistently any economic, social and/or environmental factors which outweigh the benefits of delivering the strategic corridor priorities, or whether any site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan consistently limit the ability to deliver one or more of the strategic corridor priorities.</u></p>
<p>36. <u>28.</u> Delivery of the green infrastructure priorities of the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor over the life of the plan</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time.</p> <p><u>Monitoring may draw upon information in planning applications, restoration schemes, and site monitoring reports to monitor proposed and actual delivery of the priorities.</u></p> <p><u>To monitor whether the priorities remain appropriate, details in mineral planning applications will be considered to identify whether there are consistently any economic, social and/or environmental factors which outweigh the benefits of delivering the strategic corridor priorities, or whether any site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan consistently limit the ability to deliver one or</u></p>

		more of the strategic corridor priorities.
37. 29. Delivery of the green infrastructure priorities of the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor over the life of the plan	N/A	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time.</p> <p>Monitoring may draw upon information in planning applications, restoration schemes, and site monitoring reports to monitor proposed and actual delivery of the priorities.</p> <p>To monitor whether the priorities remain appropriate, details in mineral planning applications will be considered to identify whether there are consistently any economic, social and/or environmental factors which outweigh the benefits of delivering the strategic corridor priorities, or whether any site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan consistently limit the ability to deliver one or more of the strategic corridor priorities.</p>
38. 30. Delivery of the green infrastructure priorities of the Salwarpe Tributaries strategic corridor over the life of the plan	N/A	<p>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time.</p> <p>Monitoring may draw upon information in planning applications, restoration</p>

		<p><u>schemes, and site monitoring reports to monitor proposed and actual delivery of the priorities.</u></p> <p><u>To monitor whether the priorities remain appropriate, details in mineral planning applications will be considered to identify whether there are consistently any economic, social and/or environmental factors which outweigh the benefits of delivering the strategic corridor priorities, or whether any site-specific circumstances and/or other policies in the development plan consistently limit the ability to deliver one or more of the strategic corridor priorities.</u></p>
<p>Reference will also be made to the following indicators under this objective:</p> <p><u>Indicators 1, 2 (MO 1)</u></p> <p>Indicators 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 <u>32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37</u> (MO 3)</p> <p>Indicator 56 <u>46</u> (MO 4)</p> <p>Indicator 63 <u>53</u> (MO 5)</p> <p>Indicator 71 <u>61</u> (MO 6)</p>		

Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 3: Protect and enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the built, historic, natural and water environment

How will this be achieved?

Policy framework	<p>MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development</p> <p><u>MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</u></p>
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	<p>MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</p> <p>MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</p> <p>MLP 3 <u>7</u>: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>MLP 4 <u>8</u>: Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 5 <u>9</u>: Lower Severn Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 6 <u>10</u>: North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 7 <u>11</u>: North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 8 <u>12</u>: Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 22: Scale of Building Stone Provision</p> <p>MLP 14 <u>23</u>: Delivering an Adequate and Diverse Supply of Building Stone</p> <p>MLP 17 <u>26</u>: Prudent Efficient Use of Resources</p> <p>MLP 18 <u>27</u>: Green Belt</p> <p>MLP 29: Air Quality</p> <p>MLP 20 <u>30</u>: Access and Recreation</p> <p>MLP 21 <u>31</u>: Biodiversity</p> <p>MLP 22 <u>32</u>: Historic Environment</p> <p>MLP 23 <u>33</u>: Landscape</p> <p>MLP 24 <u>34</u>: Soils</p> <p>MLP 25 <u>35</u>: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</p> <p>MLP 26 <u>36</u>: Geodiversity</p> <p>MLP 27 <u>37</u>: Water Quality and Quantity</p>
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	MLP 28 <u>38</u> : Flooding MLP 29 <u>39</u> : Transport MLP 30 <u>40</u> : Planning Obligations
Responsible bodies	Worcestershire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority Statutory consultees or other appropriate bodies for technical advice

How will we know it is being achieved?

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ <u>review trigger</u>
39. All permitted mineral developments either within a strategic corridor or: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within the boundary of a site with extant planning permission; • a borrow pit; • would prevent some or all of a mineral resource being sterilised; or • the mineral resource has qualities which mean sustainable supply of the mineral cannot be delivered from within the strategic corridors 	N/A	100% of the developments which are granted planning permission
40. Proportion of permitted mineral developments within an allocated site	N/A	This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time
41. <u>31. All permitted mineral developments <u>extraction</u></u>	N/A	<u>Target: 100% of permitted mineral extraction and/or</u>

<p><u>and/or engineering operations within the Green Belt</u> adequately demonstrate that they <u>meet the requirements of policy MLP 27.</u> will preserve the openness of the Green Belt and will not conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt or adequately demonstrate that very special circumstances exist which outweigh the harm to the Green Belt</p>		<p><u>engineering operations within the Green Belt</u> the developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>42. <u>32.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will protect, conserve, enhance and deliver net gains for biodiversity</p>	N/A	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>43. <u>33.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will protect, conserve and, <u>where possible,</u> enhance the historic environment</p>	N/A	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>44. <u>34.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will protect, conserve and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the landscape, including inherent landscape character and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</p>	N/A	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>45. <u>35.</u> All permitted mineral developments</p>	N/A	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are</p>

adequately demonstrate that they will protect , conserve and enhance geodiversity		granted planning permission
46. 36. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will protect and, <u>where possible</u> , enhance the quality, quantity and flow of surface water and groundwater resources	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
47. 37. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will avoid increasing flood risk to people and property on site or elsewhere and contribute, <u>where possible</u> , to a reduction in overall flood risk	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of the <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
<p>Reference will also be made to the following indicators under this objective:</p> <p>Indicators 13, 14 <u>1, 2, 17, 18</u> (MO 1)</p> <p>Indicators 22, 23, 25, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 <u>24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30</u> (MO 2)</p> <p>Indicator 56, 46 (MO 4)</p> <p>Indicator 63, 53 (MO 5)</p> <p>Indicators 70, 71 <u>60, 61</u> (MO 6)</p>		

Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 4: Protect and enhance the health, well-being, safety and amenity of people and communities

How will this be achieved?

Policy framework	<p>MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development</p> <p><u>MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</u></p> <p><u>MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</u></p>
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	<p>MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</p> <p>MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</p> <p>MLP 2 6: Borrow Pits</p> <p>MLP 3 7: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>MLP 4 8: Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 5 9: Lower Severn Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 6 10: North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 7 11: North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 8 12: Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 19 28: Amenity</p> <p>MLP 29: Air Quality</p> <p>MLP 20 30: Access and Recreation</p> <p>MLP 28 38: Flooding</p> <p>MLP 29 39: Transport</p> <p>MLP 30 40: Planning Obligations</p> <p>MLP 32 42: Safeguarding Mineral Sites and Supporting Infrastructure</p>
Responsible bodies	<p>Worcestershire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority</p> <p>District, City and Borough Councils and Worcestershire County Council as Local Planning Authorities for non-mineral planning applications to address mineral safeguarding</p> <p>Statutory consultees or other appropriate bodies for technical advice</p>

How will we know it is being achieved?

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ <u>review trigger</u>
<p>48. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, or health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from air quality</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>49. 38. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, or health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from dust</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>50. 39. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, or health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from odour</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>51. 40. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, or health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from noise and vibration</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>

<p>52. 41. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, <u>or</u> health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from light</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>53. 42. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse on amenity, <u>or</u> health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from visual amenity and visual intrusion <u>impacts</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>54. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from land instability</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100% of developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p>55. 43. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on amenity, <u>or</u> health and well-being, the environment or areas of tranquility from contamination</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>
<p><u>44.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission</p>

<u>not give rise to an unacceptable adverse effect on air quality</u>		
<u>45. All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate how they will help to secure net improvements in overall air quality or adequately demonstrate why this is not possible.</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Target: 100% of mineral developments which are granted planning permission.</u>
56. <u>46.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will protect and enhance rights of way and public access provision	N/A	<u>Target: 100% of mineral developments which are granted planning permission</u>
57. <u>47.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will use the most sustainable transport options for the movement of minerals and materials	N/A	<u>Target: 100% of mineral developments which are granted planning permission</u>
58. <u>48.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will provide safe and convenient access for employees and visitors	N/A	<u>Target: 100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</u>
59. <u>49.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable adverse effect on safety or congestion of the local or strategic transport network	N/A	<u>Target: 100% of the developments which are granted planning permission</u>
60. <u>50.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will	N/A	<u>Target: 100% of mineral developments which are granted planning permission</u>

not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the environment or amenity along transport routes		
61 , <u>51</u> . Number of active liaison committees <u>for extant mineral developments</u>	5 (during 2018)	This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information and may reveal trends over time
<p>Reference will also be made to the following indicators under this objective:</p> <p>Indicator <u>1,2</u>, 19 (MO 1)</p> <p>Indicators 22,23, 24, <u>25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33,34,35,36,37,38</u> (MO 2)</p> <p>Indicators 39,47 <u>37</u> (MO 3)</p> <p><u>Indicators 62, 63, 64, 65 (MO6)</u></p>		

Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 5: Protect and enhance the vitality of the local economy

How will this be achieved?

Policy framework	<p>MLP 1: Strategic Location of Development</p> <p><u>MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</u></p> <p><u>MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</u></p> <p><u>MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</u></p> <p><u>MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</u></p> <p><u>MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</u></p> <p>MLP 2-6: Borrow Pits</p> <p>MLP 3 <u>7</u>: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>MLP 4 <u>8</u>: Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 5 <u>9</u>: Lower Severn Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 6 <u>10</u>: North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p>
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	<p>MLP 7 <u>11</u>: North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 8 <u>12</u>: Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor</p> <p>MLP 9 <u>13</u>: Contribution of Substitute, Secondary and Recycled Materials and Mineral Waste to Overall Minerals Supply</p> <p><u>MLP 14: Scale of Sand and Gravel Provision</u></p> <p>MLP 10 <u>15</u>: <u>Delivering a</u> Steady and Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel</p> <p><u>MLP 16: Scale of Crushed Rock Provision</u></p> <p>MLP 11 <u>17</u>: <u>Delivering a</u> Steady and Adequate Supply of Crushed Rock</p> <p><u>MLP 18: Scale of Brick Clay Provision</u></p> <p>MLP 12 <u>19</u>: <u>Delivering a</u> Steady and Adequate Supply of Brick Clay and Clay Products</p> <p><u>MLP 20: Scale of Silica Sand Provision</u></p> <p>MLP 13 <u>21</u>: <u>Delivering a</u> Steady and Adequate Supply of Silica Sand</p> <p><u>MLP 22: Scale of Building Stone Provision</u></p> <p>MLP 14 <u>23</u>: <u>Delivering an</u> Adequate and Diverse Supply of Building Stone</p> <p>MLP 15 <u>24</u>: Supply of Other Locally and Nationally Important Industrial Minerals</p> <p>MLP 16 <u>25</u>: Supply of Energy Minerals</p> <p>MLP 17 <u>26</u>: Prudent <u>Efficient</u> Use of Resources</p> <p>MLP 19 <u>28</u>: Amenity</p> <p><u>MLP 29: Air Quality</u></p> <p>MLP 20 <u>30</u>: Access and Recreation</p> <p>MLP 24 <u>34</u>: Soils</p> <p>MLP 25 <u>35</u>: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</p> <p>MLP 28 <u>38</u>: Flooding</p>
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	<p>MLP 29 <u>39</u>: Transport</p> <p>MLP 30 <u>40</u>: Planning Obligations</p> <p>MLP 31 <u>41</u>: Safeguarding Locally and Nationally Important Mineral Resources</p> <p>MLP 32 <u>42</u>: Safeguarding Mineral Sites and Supporting Infrastructure</p>
Responsible bodies	<p>Worcestershire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority</p> <p>District, City and Borough Councils and Worcestershire County Council as Local Planning Authorities for non-mineral planning permission would be required</p> <p>Statutory consultees or other appropriate bodies for technical advice</p>

How will we know it is being achieved?

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ <u>review trigger</u>
62. <u>52.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will avoid significant development of best and most versatile agricultural land unless they adequately demonstrate it to be necessary	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
63. <u>53.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will safeguard the long-term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land by enabling the land to retain its longer-term capability for agricultural use	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission

64. <u>54.</u> Maintain or increase % of Worcestershire's Gross Value Added (GVA) from mineral development in relation to the baseline	0.03% (contribution from minerals development was 0.03% each year from 2010-2014)	<u>Target:</u> % of Worcestershire's GVA from mineral development $\geq 0.03\%$
65. Number of applications for borrow pits	N/A	This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information only and may reveal trends over time
66. All permitted borrow pits adequately demonstrate that they are operationally related to a specific project	N/A	Target: 100% of the borrow pit developments which are granted planning permission
<p>Reference will also be made to the following indicators under this objective:</p> <p>Indicators 1, 4, 7, 8, 19 <u>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20</u> (MO 1)</p> <p>Indicators 23, 24, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 <u>24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30</u> (MO 2)</p> <p>Indicators 39, 47 <u>37</u> (MO 3)</p> <p>Indicators 57, 58 <u>47, 48</u> (MO 4)</p> <p>Indicators 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, <u>55, 56, 57, 58, 69, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65</u> (MO 6)</p>		

Monitoring schedule for Objective MO 6: Prudent use of natural resources

How will this be achieved?

Policy framework	<p><u>MLP 1: Spatial Strategy</u></p> <p><u>MLP 2: Strategic Location of Development – Specific Sites and Preferred Areas</u></p> <p><u>MLP 3: Strategic Location of Development – Areas of Search and Windfall Sites within the Strategic Corridors</u></p> <p><u>MLP 4: Strategic Location of Development – Windfall Sites outside the Strategic Corridors</u></p> <p><u>MLP 5: Extant Mineral Sites and Safeguarded Resources</u></p>
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	<p>MLP 2 <u>6</u>: Borrow Pits</p> <p>MLP 9 <u>13</u>: Contribution of Substitute, Secondary and Recycled Materials and Mineral Waste to Overall Minerals Supply</p> <p>MLP 17 <u>26</u>: Prudent <u>Efficient</u> Use of Resources</p> <p>MLP 24 <u>34</u>: Soils</p> <p>MLP 30 <u>40</u>: Planning Obligations</p> <p>MLP 31 <u>41</u>: Safeguarding Locally and Nationally Important Mineral Resources</p> <p>MLP 32 <u>42</u>: Safeguarding Mineral Sites and Supporting Infrastructure</p>
Responsible bodies	<p>Worcestershire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority</p> <p>District, City and borough councils and Local Planning Authorities where non-mineral planning permission would be required</p> <p>Statutory consultees or other appropriate bodies for technical advice</p>

How will we know it is being achieved?

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ <u>review trigger</u>
<u>55. Number of applications for borrow pits</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>This indicator has no target, it is being monitored for information only and may reveal trends over time</u>
<u>56. All permitted borrow pits adequately demonstrate that they are operationally related to a specific project</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Target: 100% of the borrow pit developments which are granted planning permission</u>

67. <u>57.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will minimise the use of water in buildings, plant and transport	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
68. <u>58.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will minimise the use of energy in buildings, plant and transport	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
69. <u>59.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate that they will optimise energy generation from renewable and low-carbon sources	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
70. <u>60.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate how the benefits of maximising the extraction of mineral resources has been balanced against any benefits of sterilisation of some of the resource <u>by adequately taking account of each of the considerations listed in Policy MLP 26 c) (i-vii)</u>	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
71. <u>61.</u> All permitted mineral developments adequately demonstrate how they will protect and conserve soil resources	N/A	<u>Target:</u> 100% of <u>mineral</u> developments which are granted planning permission
<u>62.</u> All applications for non-exempt development	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Target:</u> WCC to agree a <u>protocol, policies or</u>

<p><u>proposed within or partially within the Mineral Consultation Areas defined on the Policies Map include an assessment of the potential impact of the development on sterilising mineral resources.</u></p>		<p><u>guidance with Borough, City and District LPAs to support this.</u></p>
<p><u>63. Percentage of applications where the specific consultation response from Mineral Planning Authority with regard to safeguarding is given weight in the planning balance (as detailed in officer and committee reports)</u></p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p><u>Target: 100% of applications with a specific response from the Mineral Planning Authority.</u></p>
<p><u>64. The sequential approach to avoiding or minimising sterilisation by non-mineral development has been applied in accordance with Policy MLP 41.</u></p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p><u>This indicator has no target, as it will depend on the number and type of applications in Mineral Consultation Areas over the monitoring period.-The number of applications commented on by the MPA which subsequently include conditions regarding safeguarding #it will be monitored for information and may reveal trends over time</u></p>
<p><u>65. The agent of change principle is applied where non-mineral development is proposed in the vicinity of an existing or planned mineral site.</u></p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p><u>This indicator has no target, as it will depend on the number and type of applications in Mineral Consultation Areas over the monitoring period.-The number of applications commented on by the MPA which subsequently include</u></p>

		<u>conditions regarding safeguarding will be monitored for information and may reveal trends over time</u>
<p>Reference will also be made to the following indicators under this objective:</p> <p>Indicators 7, 19 <u>11</u> (MO 1)</p> <p>Indicator 33 <u>25</u> (MO 2)</p> <p>Indicator 65 (MO 5)</p>		