

Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan

Schedule of Additional Modifications

May 2022

If you require any assistance with this document, or an alternative format, please contact the Minerals Planning Policy team.

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Introduction to document

A Schedule of Additional Modifications (June 2021) was prepared in response to representations made during consultation on the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan (MLP), the Inspector's matters, issues and questions, and action points raised through the examination hearing sessions (these are available in the examination documents list at <http://www.hwa.uk.com/projects/worcestershire-minerals-lp-examination/>), as well as to amend or correct any minor errors or matters of consistency.

This document has been updated, primarily to amend references to the National Planning Policy Framework which was revised in July 2021, including amended wording of some definitions, where the relevant Minerals Local Plan paragraph or footnote is not subject to Main Modifications. This schedule has also been updated to reflect any further minor grammatical/typographical issues which have become apparent in preparing the final version of the Minerals Local Plan for consideration by Cabinet and Council.

Additional Modifications should be read alongside the *Schedule of Main Modifications* appended to the Inspectors' Report.

The Additional Modifications are set out below in the order they appear in the plan. For each additional 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 additional modifications.

Key:

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

Overarching

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification and reasons for the proposed modification
AM 1	Footnote numbering throughout the plan	<p><i>Footnote numbering throughout the Minerals Local Plan will be affected by the deletion and insertion of footnotes in the proposed Main Modifications and Additional Modifications. However, they may also be affected by the final layout and formatting of the document, particularly where footnotes accompany figures, as formatting constraints may not allow the figures to remain in exactly the same location in relation to surrounding paragraphs (and therefore footnotes).</i></p> <p><i>In the Post-Hearings Tracked Changes Version, footnotes are shown alongside the paragraph or figure that they support. Existing footnotes are shown with their numbering as per the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan, and new footnotes are indicated as being such.</i></p> <p><i>This is replicated within the schedules of main and additional modifications. Footnote numbers as per the Publication Version are retained within the text, but only those footnotes with modifications proposed are included within the schedules.</i></p> <p><i>Following consultation on the Main Modifications, and subject to the representations received and any further matters or questions from the Inspectors, all footnote numbers will amended to ensure they run sequentially in the final version of the Minerals Local Plan.</i></p>
AM (extra) 1	Hyperlinks to Worcestershire County Council webpages in chapters 2, 4 and 6	<p><i>Some hyperlinks to Worcestershire County Council’s webpages were previously shown as http:// preceding the relevant webpage link. These have been amended to https://</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Footnote 161 – Chapter 2, road transport heading</i> <i>• Footnote 162 – Chapter 2, on paragraph 2.100 (now 2.101)</i> <i>• Footnote 180 – Chapter 2, on paragraph 2.114 (now 2.115)</i> <i>• Footnote 190 – Chapter 2, on figure 2.14</i> <i>• Footnote 209 – Chapter 2, on paragraph 2.140 (now 2.141)</i> <i>• Footnote 214 – Chapter 2, on paragraph 2.142 (now 2.143)</i> <i>• Footnote 253 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.38 (now 4.71)</i>

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification and reasons for the proposed modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Footnote 259 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.49 (now 4.83)</i> • <i>Footnote 267 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.54 (now 4.90)</i> • <i>Footnote 281 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.68 (now 4.104)</i> • <i>Footnote 287 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.81 (now 4.117)</i> • <i>Footnote 301 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.95 (now 4.131)</i> • <i>Footnote 325 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.123 (now 4.159)</i> • <i>Footnote 333 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.141 (now 4.177)</i> • <i>Footnote 354 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.165 (now 4.209)</i> • <i>Footnote 356 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.170 (now 4.214)</i> • <i>Footnote 360 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.176 (now 4.220)</i> • <i>Footnote 375 – Chapter 4, on paragraph 4.193 (now 4.237)</i> • <i>Footnote 422 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.24 (now 6.28)</i> • <i>New Footnote 4 on new paragraph 6.52 (see MM o3)</i> • <i>Footnote 438 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.57 (now 6.60)</i> • <i>Footnote 439 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.59 (now 6.62)</i> • <i>Footnote 442 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.68 (now 6.71)</i> • <i>Footnote 447 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.69 (now 6.72)</i> • <i>Footnote 456 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.81 (now 6.85) (see AM 58)</i> • <i>Footnote 458 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.81 (now 6.85)</i> • <i>Footnote 459 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.81 (now 6.85)</i> • <i>Footnote 466 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.86 (now 6.90)</i> • <i>Footnote 492 – Chapter 6, on paragraph 6.129 (now 6.133)</i>

1. Introduction

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AM 2	Paragraph 1.1 Page 7	<p>1.1 Minerals are an essential raw material in our daily lives, contributing £235bn annually to the national economy from mineral extraction, products manufacture and first use markets¹. Minerals enable us to build our houses, schools, hospitals, roads and railway lines. Different types of minerals are used for different things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate minerals (sand, gravel and crushed rock) are used without much treatment for building, such as roads and houses. A typical new house uses approximately 60 tonnes of aggregate from the foundations through to the roof tiles². • Industrial minerals are used to manufacture products. These include special types of sand for making glass, clay for making bricks and ores for metals. • Building stones are cut or shaped into blocks or slabs for use as walling, paving or roofing materials in the construction of buildings and other structures. • Energy minerals such as coal, oil and gas are used for fuel.
AM 3	Paragraph 1.2 Page 7	<p>1.2 Mineral deposits occur naturally. They are finite resources which <u>and</u>, due to variations in geology, are not evenly distributed. In Worcestershire, there are deposits of sand and gravel, some types of rock, brick clay, silica sand, <u>building stones</u>, coal, and salt.</p>
AM 4	Paragraph 1.4 and 1.5 Page 8	<p>1.4 The Minerals Local Plan is part of the statutory Development Plan for Worcestershire and applies to the whole of the county. The Development Plan is also made up of Development Plan Documents that have been prepared by the County Council and the City, Borough and District Councils in Worcestershire, plus adopted Neighbourhood Plans in the county. <u>Once adopted, the forthcoming Minerals Site Allocations Development Plan Document will sit alongside the Minerals Local Plan and will also be part of the Development Plan.</u> The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance are material considerations in planning decisions and must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, including the Minerals Local Plan. The Minerals Local Plan should be read as a whole and should be considered alongside <u>the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document (once adopted)</u>, Local Plans prepared by the City, Borough and District Councils within Worcestershire, the Waste Core Strategy and adopted Neighbourhood Plans as relevant to the site, as well as any other relevant international, national, and local policies.</p> <p>1.5 The Minerals Local Plan will be used by the Mineral Planning Authority to determine applications for mineral development, including proposals for new sites or extensions to existing sites for mineral extraction, processing hubs, storage, stockpiling or transportation of minerals, and proposals to amend planning conditions at existing sites. The City,</p>

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		Borough and District Councils in Worcestershire will also use it to make decisions on planning applications for other types of development to ensure that it will not sterilise mineral resources or supporting infrastructure. Planning applications must be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. ⁵ <u>No individual policy will be considered by decision makers in isolation, but greater or lesser weight may be given to a particular policy depending on the nature and merits of the proposed development.</u>
AM 5	Paragraph 1.15 Page 9	1.15 The plan has also been informed by the county’s Local Transport Plan, and Green Infrastructure Strategy, <u>and Landscape Character Assessment</u> , as well as the adopted and emerging Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans in the county.
AM 6	Paragraph 1.22 Page 11	1.22 Planning conditions are an integral part of a planning permission and are tailored to the specific circumstances of each proposal. They are used to enable development to take place by controlling, managing, mitigating or reducing adverse impacts to an acceptable level. Conditions may relate to the working or phasing of mineral sites to ensure that restoration is carried out to high environmental standards. Planning obligations will be required when conditions are not capable of achieving an acceptable outcome, but a solution is available by legal agreement (see policy MLP 3040).

2. Portrait of Worcestershire

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AM 7	Paragraph 2.7 Page 14	2.7 Mineral production is fundamental to economic well-being, with 16% of the total UK economy being directly attributable to minerals. ¹⁵ It provides the materials needed for construction and a range of industrial processes. In Worcestershire the minerals sector saw a 100% increase in economic output ¹⁶ (GVA) between 2010 and 2015 and contributes an estimated £6 million to the local economy. ¹⁷
AM 8	Paragraph 2.13 Page 15	2.13 In Worcestershire sand and gravel resources occurs as terrace and glacial sand and gravel deposits (materials transported and deposited by water or ice) ²² and solid sands deposits (which form part of the bedrock geology). These are identified separately in Figure 2.2a and 2.2b as the difference in their geology means they are worked in different ways and this can result in different impacts.
AM 9	Paragraph 2.17 Page 16	2.17 As the qualities and properties of these sand and gravel deposits vary, they sand and gravel resources in Worcestershire are capable of supplying the markets for various types of sands (sands for asphalt, building or mortar sands, and concrete or sharp sands). Worcestershire’s solid sands are easily crushed to produce sand, and building and mortar sands are the primary market for quarries working the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation. ³² In the Kidderminster Formation, the sand grains are coarse- to fine-grade, and pebbles and cobbles can also be found, ³³ meaning that there is potential for sand and gravel working in this Formation to provide materials to the concrete market, as well as the building sand and mortar markets. Terrace deposits are washed and separated into different sizes of sands and gravels to supply different markets, with the majority of material being sold as concreting sand (sharp sand) and concrete aggregate (gravel, and gravel/sand mixes), but with some being sold as building or mortar sands and asphaltting sand. ³⁴
AM10	Paragraph 2.18 Page 16	2.18 Due to the overlap in their potential uses, solid sand deposits and terrace and glacial sand and gravel deposits in Worcestershire are considered together as “sand and gravel” resources to facilitate the flexibility of market supply from each resource deposit .
AM 11	Paragraph 2.29 Page 18	Bedrock deposits occur in Worcestershire which are suitable for being used as crushed rock for aggregates. The qualities and properties of these deposits vary, although each type of deposit may be capable of supplying various markets (such as roadstone, railway ballast, concrete aggregate, or other construction aggregates). Due to the overlap in their potential uses, the crushed rock deposits resources in Worcestershire are considered together to facilitate the flexibility of market supply from each resource deposit .

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 12	Table 2.2. Balance of crushed rock exports and imports in Worcestershire Page 20	<i>To correct the "Balance" column from stating net exporter in 2009 and 2014 to read net importer in both years</i>
AM 13	Paragraph 2.38 Page 21	The viability, environmental and amenity constraints outlined above are not in themselves an absolute bar to working crushed rock deposits in Worcestershire. However, the combination of the significant level of environmental protection imposed through legislation and policy tests and the unique responsibility of the Malvern Hills Conservators ⁸² together mean that crushed rock has not been worked in Worcestershire since 2010 and is unlikely to be commercially attractive for the foreseeable future. The Local Aggregate Assessment therefore considers this local information alongside the average level of sales of crushed rock from Worcestershire to set a "production guideline". The baseline Local Aggregate Assessment ⁸³ identifies an annual production guideline of 0 tonnes per annum (zero). ⁸⁴
AM 14	Insert after Paragraph 2.53 Page 24	<u>2.54 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.</u>
AM 15	Paragraphs 2.54 onwards	<i>Consequential paragraph numbering changes</i>
AM (extra) 2	Paragraph 2.57	2.57 <u>2.58</u> Worcestershire plays a significant role in the supply of brick clay and brick products both locally and nationally. This role has been maintained, to a greater or lesser extent, since at least the 1980s. No official data is available on the imports and exports of bricks or brick clay in the county, but discussions with industry indicate that although fewer than 10% of the bricks produced in Worcestershire are sold within the county, the amount produced would theoretically be sufficient to supply demand from within Worcestershire as well as contribute to national supply. ¹¹³ The balance of imports and exports is likely to be due to requirements for bricks with different structural and aesthetic attributes.

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AM 16	Paragraph 2.72 Page 28	2.72 <u>2.73</u> Granite, limestone, sandstone, tufa, breccias and quartz and quartzite pebbles have been worked historically for use as building stone, ¹³⁶ and ²³³ former building stone quarries have been identified in Worcestershire. ¹³⁷ Whilst Worcestershire’s building stones were not widely exported for building construction, some good-quality locally sourced stone was used for high-status buildings such as churches, large houses and Worcester Cathedral from the middle ages and into the twentieth century. Locally sourced stone was widely used for construction of vernacular buildings <u>and 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>
AM 17	Paragraph 2.89 Page 30	2.89 <u>2.90</u> Securing a steady and adequate supply of minerals requires supporting infrastructure including storage, handling and transport facilities to facilitate both local distribution of materials and any imports and exports. There are currently no handling or processing facilities for the bulk transport of minerals by rail or inland waterway in Worcestershire, <u>therefore any</u> . Any imports and exports are therefore solely reliant on the road network.
AM 18	Figure 2.10. Strategic transport network Page 31.	<i>Map graphics to be changed to remove the River Teme and that section of the River Severn above Stourport from being shown as “navigable waterways”.</i> <i>The modifications to Figure 2.10 are presented in Appendix 1.</i>
AM 19	Paragraph 2.93	2.93 <u>2.94</u> The River Avon joins the River Severn at Tewkesbury and connects to the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal at Stratford-upon-Avon. It is well used by recreational and tourist craft but the last commercial barge to operate regularly on the river ceased in 1972. ¹⁵⁴ In 2010, clay was transported from Birlingham to Pershore to build Environment Agency flood defences, showing the potential for minerals to be carried on the River Avon, although there . <u>There</u> are 17 locks on the Avon between Tewkesbury and Stratford-upon-Avon, and the size of the lock gates at Tewkesbury means that smaller vessels are required than those used on the River Severn.
AM (NPPF) 1	Footnote 169 to paragraph 2.105 Page 33	169 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> defines best and most versatile agricultural land as grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

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AM (extra) 3	Paragraph 2.137	<p>2.137 2.138 However, mineral working and site restoration can also provide opportunities to incorporate processes or features which make a positive contribution to reducing pollution, increasing water quality, increasing water storage, and increase increasing infiltration to help replenish groundwater resources. By viewing individual sites within their wider catchment and as part of a landscape-scale corridor, opportunities for improvements to water quality, quantity and flow can be optimised throughout the life of a mineral development.</p>
AM (extra) 4	Paragraph 2.142	<p>2.142 2.143 Access to high-quality green space can contribute to physical and mental health, providing opportunities for outdoor physical activity and places to relax. Evidence suggests access to green space can also improve community cohesion, reduce levels of anti-social behaviour, improve social interaction, help to build self-esteem, and contribute to social mobility.²¹³ Measures which help to increase everyday physical activity as part of daily routines can be a low or no cost options for improving health and well-being which result in long-lasting behaviour change.²¹⁴</p>

3. Vision and Objectives

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AM (NPPF) 2	Paragraph 3.2 Page 47	<p>3.2 In line with ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development’ of the National Planning Policy Framework, the Minerals Local Plan must positively seek opportunities <u>promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks</u> to meet the development needs of the county and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change. <u>The strategic policies in the plan should provide</u> providing for objectively assessed needs to be met²²² unless protected areas or assets of particular importance provide a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area, or any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole.²²³</p> <p><i>FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANYING THESE PARAGRAPHS:</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 222: See Additional Modification AM 20</i></p> <p><i>Footnote 223: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019<u>July 2021</u>) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 11.</i></p>
AM 20	Footnote 222 to paragraph 3.2 Page 47	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework also requires strategic plans (Local Plans that contain policies to address the strategic priorities of an area) to provide for any needs <u>any needs</u> that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, as established through Statements of Common Ground. Through the constructive, active and ongoing discussions under the Duty to Cooperate through the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan, none of the Mineral Planning Authorities around Worcestershire have identified any needs that cannot be met which the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan needs to address, although they have recognised that Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock is currently being supplied from outside the Worcestershire. The Mineral Planning Authorities and Aggregate Working Parties have indicated that supplying Worcestershire’s demand for crushed rock can continue to be accommodated.</p>
AM (NPPF) 3	Footnote 226 to paragraph 3.4 Page 48	<p>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019<u>July 2021</u>) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 20.</p>

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AM (NPPF) 4	Footnote 231 to paragraph 3.10 Page 49	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> .

4. Spatial Strategy (strategic policies)

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AM 21	Paragraph 4.2 onwards	<i>Consequential paragraph numbering changes</i>
AM 22	Paragraph 4.25 Page 59	4.25 <u>4.60</u> The wider impacts of borrow pits need to be fully considered. Working and restoration of borrow pits should be undertaken to the same standards as longer-term mineral workings in accordance with the Development Management policies set out in Chapter 6 (policies MLP 1726 to MLP 3040). Where the proposed borrow pit is within a strategic corridor, the priorities set out in the relevant policy (policies MLP 48 to MLP 812) will apply. In all locations, green infrastructure networks and the site's local context should inform working, and restoration <u>and long-term management</u> proposals, in accordance with policy MLP 37 .
AM (NPPF) 5	Footnote 248 to paragraph 4.27 (now paragraph 4.62) Page 60	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> .
AM 23	Paragraph 4.32 Page 61	4.32 <u>4.67</u> Holistic consideration of the local context and site-specific considerations will influence how green infrastructure can be delivered on individual sites whilst contributing towards the relevant strategic corridor priorities set out in policies MLP 48 to MLP 812 .
AM 24	Paragraph 4.33 Page 61	4.33 <u>4.68</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 37 should clearly set out how the consideration of the strategic corridor priorities, the local economic, social and environmental context, climate change, and each of the green infrastructure components in part d of policy MLP 37 have influenced the proposed balance of priorities to be delivered on the site, as well as the types of green infrastructure measures by which they will be addressed or delivered at each stage of a site's life.
AM 25	Paragraph 4.37 Page 62	4.37 <u>4.70</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 37 should set out what local economic, social and environmental opportunities and limitations exist or are likely to arise in and around the site. This should draw on the information in the technical assessments required by the development management policies in Chapter 6.

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AM 26	Paragraph 4.39 Page 62	4.39 <u>4.72</u> In developing proposals, consideration should be given to potential risks from climate change, as well as any opportunities for the site to contribute towards mitigating and adapting to climate change. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 37 should set out how any likely climate change impacts have been taken into account in site design, working and restoration proposals. This should include, but is not limited to, consideration of the impact of water shortages, flood risk, and land stability (subsidence and heave) on working, processing, mitigation, restoration and after-use.
AM 27	Paragraph 4.46 Page 64	4.46 <u>4.80</u> Green infrastructure requires sustainable management and maintenance arrangements if it is to provide benefits and services in the long term. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 37 should consider the whole life of a site, including the design of the site and its restoration scheme alongside the available options for managing green infrastructure, including funding its management over the long term, and should set out why the proposed option is considered appropriate for the site and how such arrangements will be secured. It should also identify how long-term management and maintenance considerations have influenced the site's overall design and proposed working, restoration and aftercare proposals. ²⁵⁵ A green infrastructure strategy or concept plan for the site may be a useful tool to bring this information together. ²⁵⁶
AM 28	Paragraph 4.57 Page 66	4.57 <u>4.93</u> Mineral development in the Avon and Carrant Brook Strategic Corridor would be well located to serve planned growth in the Worcester area, Evesham and Pershore, ²⁶⁹ and proposed growth in Tewkesbury ²⁷⁰ . Although there are good links to the strategic highway network in the north of the corridor, there may be capacity constraints on some routes, and although road transport may be more challenging in the south. The River Avon is navigable throughout the corridor, although constraints on the size of the locks at Tewkesbury may limit onward transport to the River Severn. Two rail lines cross the corridor, although opportunities to connect to them may be limited.
AM 29	Paragraph 4.63 Page 69	4.63 <u>4.99</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 48 will be expected to set out the considerations which have led to the proposed design of the site and the working, restoration and aftercare schemes, taking account of issues and opportunities identified through the consideration of policy MLP 37 (Green Infrastructure) and policies MLP 1726 to MLP 3040 (Development Management). The assessment should clearly specify how the proposed development will contribute to the green infrastructure priorities at each stage of the site's life, and why the proposed balance of priorities is considered to optimise the opportunities for delivering the priorities in that location. Where there is strong evidence to demonstrate that focusing on fewer priorities would deliver greater overall benefits than trying to deliver against all of the priorities for the corridor, this will be supported.

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AM 30	Paragraph 4.90 Page 75	4.90 <u>4.126</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 59 will be expected to set out the considerations which have led to the proposed design of the site and the working, restoration and aftercare schemes, taking account of issues and opportunities identified through the consideration of policy MLP 37 (Green Infrastructure) and policies MLP 1726 to MLP 3040 (Development Management). The assessment should clearly specify how the proposed development will contribute to the green infrastructure priorities at each stage of the site’s life, and why the proposed balance of priorities is considered to optimise the opportunities for delivering the priorities in that location. Where there is strong evidence to demonstrate that focusing on fewer priorities would deliver greater overall benefits than trying to deliver against all of the priorities for the corridor, this will be supported.
AM 31	Paragraph 4.114 Page 80	4.114 <u>4.150</u> Mineral development in the North East Worcestershire Strategic Corridor would be well located to serve planned growth in Bromsgrove, ³¹¹ Redditch, ³¹² Droitwich Spa ³¹³ and the West Midlands conurbation. There are good links to the strategic highway network throughout the majority of the corridor, <u>although there may be capacity constraints on some routes</u> . The Worcester and Birmingham Canal skirts the south-eastern edge of the corridor and one railway line runs through it, although opportunities to connect to them may be limited.
AM 32	Footnote 314 to paragraph 4.115 (now paragraph 4.151) Page 80	314 See policy MLP 1827 (Green Belt) and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) National Planning Policy Framework, section 13.
AM (NPPF) 6	Footnote 315 to paragraph 4.115 (now paragraph 4.151)	315 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 141 <u>145</u> states that “Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land”.
AM 33	Paragraph 4.120 Page 82	4.120 <u>4.156</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 610 will be expected <u>to</u> set out the considerations which have led to the proposed design of the site and the working, restoration and aftercare schemes, taking account of issues and opportunities identified through the consideration of policy MLP 37 (Green Infrastructure) and policies MLP 1726 to MLP 3040 (Development Management). The assessment should clearly specify how the proposed development will contribute to

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		the green infrastructure priorities at each stage of the site’s life, and why the proposed balance of priorities is considered to optimise the opportunities for delivering the priorities in that location. Where there is strong evidence to demonstrate that focusing on fewer priorities would deliver greater overall benefits than trying to deliver against all of the priorities for the corridor, this will be supported.
AM 34	Paragraph 4.142 Page 87	4.142 <u>4.178</u> The North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor has areas of Palaeolithic potential throughout, with concentrations along the River Stour, and evidence for Mesolithic settlement and activity in the vicinity of the River Severn. There is evidence for later prehistoric settlement on hilltops and promontories and on lower gravel terraces of the Severn Valley. The historic settlement pattern is dominated by dispersed, wayside hamlets and farmsteads of medieval and post-medieval origin. Historic Landscape Character is broadly contrasting between landscapes of small, irregular field patterns derived from medieval and post-medieval piecemeal enclosure, and landscapes with larger, more regular-shaped field patterns that are <u>mostly</u> 18th and 19th century in origin, and represent reorganised land use and <u>These derive from the reorganisation of earlier field systems, the enclosure from large areas of formerly unenclosed</u> heathland, <u>field amalgamation and Parliamentary Inclosure.</u>
AM 35	Paragraph 4.144 Page 88	4.144 <u>4.180</u> Mineral development in the North West Worcestershire Strategic Corridor would be well located to serve planned growth in Stourport-on-Severn and Kidderminster, ³³⁷ as well as Hagley, ³³⁸ Kinver ³³⁹ and the West Midlands Conurbation. There are good links to the strategic highway network throughout the corridor, <u>although there are some capacity constraints associated with the urban areas of Kidderminster and Stourport.</u> The River Severn is navigable up to Stourport-on-Severn, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal runs through the corridor. One railway line runs through the corridor, although opportunities to connect to it may be limited.
AM 36	Footnote 340 to paragraph 4.145 (now paragraph 4.189) Page 88	340 See policy MLP 1827 (Green Belt) and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) National Planning Policy Framework, section 13.
AM (NPPF) 7	Footnote 341 to paragraph 4.145 (now paragraph 4.189)	341 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 141 <u>145</u> states that “Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for

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	Page 88	outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land”.
AM 37	Paragraph 4.149 Page 88	4.149 <u>4.193</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 711 will be expected to set out the considerations which have led to the proposed design of the site and the working, restoration and aftercare schemes, taking account of issues and opportunities identified through the consideration of policy MLP 37 (Green Infrastructure) and policies MLP 1726 to MLP 3040 (Development Management). The assessment should clearly specify how the proposed development will contribute to the green infrastructure priorities at each stage of the site’s life, and why the proposed balance of priorities is considered to optimise the opportunities for delivering the priorities in that location. Where there is strong evidence to demonstrate that focusing on fewer priorities would deliver greater overall benefits than trying to deliver against all of the priorities for the corridor, this will be supported.
AM 38	Paragraph 4.180 Page 97	4.180 <u>4.224</u> Mineral development in the Salwarpe Tributaries Strategic Corridor would be well located to serve planned growth in the Worcester area and Droitwich Spa, ³⁶³ Bromsgrove, ³⁶⁴ Redditch, ³⁶⁵ Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn. ³⁶⁶ There are good links to the strategic highway network throughout the corridor, <u>although there may be capacity constraints on some routes</u> . The Worcester and Birmingham Canal runs through the eastern edge of the corridor, and the Droitwich Canal runs across the south of the corridor, connecting to the River Severn just to the south of the corridor and to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at Hanbury. Two rail lines cross the corridor, although opportunities to connect to them may be limited.
AM 39	Footnote 367 to paragraph 4.181 (now paragraph 4.225) Page 97	367 See policy MLP 1827 (Green Belt) and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) National Planning Policy Framework, section 13.
AM (NPPF) 8	Footnote 368 to paragraph 4.181 (now paragraph 4.225) Page 97	368 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 141 <u>145</u> states that “Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land”.

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 40	Paragraph 4.187 Page 99	<p>4.187 <u>4.231</u> The technical assessment required by policy MLP 8<u>12</u> will be expected <u>to</u> set out the considerations which have led to the proposed design of the site and the working, restoration and aftercare schemes, taking account of issues and opportunities identified through the consideration of policy MLP 3<u>7</u> (Green Infrastructure) and policies MLP 17<u>26</u> to MLP 30<u>40</u> (Development Management). The assessment should clearly specify how the proposed development will contribute to the green infrastructure priorities at each stage of the site's life, and why the proposed balance of priorities is considered to optimise the opportunities for delivering the priorities in that location. Where there is strong evidence to demonstrate that focusing on fewer priorities would deliver greater overall benefits than trying to deliver against all of the priorities for the corridor, this will be supported.</p>

5. Supply of mineral resources (strategic policies)

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM (NPPF) 9	Footnote 379 to paragraph 5.1 Page 103	379 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 203 209 .
AM (NPPF) 10	Footnotes 380 and 381 to paragraph 5.3 Page 103	380 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 207 213 . 381 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 208 214 .
AM 41	Paragraph 5.5 Page 104	5.5 Mineral resources are finite and it is important to make the best use of them. The use of substitute, secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste helps to reduce the need for primary minerals and can increase resource efficiency by using materials that might otherwise be discarded as waste. It can also contribute to the local vernacular, particularly where locally distinctive building stone or specific brick types are available from recycled sources. The Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire promotes the re-use and recycling of materials and contains policies regarding the development of recycling facilities. Policy MLP 913 should be read in conjunction with the Waste Core Strategy.
AM 42	Paragraph 5.6 Page 104	5.6 The use of substitute, secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste is becoming embedded as part of a sustainable minerals market, with more mineral operators seeking to offer a range of sustainable products for sale. Policy MLP 913 encourages and enables this, supporting development which would contribute to the overall sustainable supply of materials and thereby reducing the overall need for the extraction of primary minerals.
AM 43	Paragraph 5.9 onwards	<i>Consequential paragraph numbering changes</i>
AM 44	5.21 Page 108	5.21 5.61 Industrial mineral working tends to have associated plant and infrastructure which requires significant capital investment and long investment timescales, such as kilns for manufacturing cement or bricks. National policy recognises that long-term investment needs <u>will</u> influence landbank requirements for these minerals.

6. Development management (non-strategic policies)

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 45	Paragraph 6.1 Page 115	6.1 The policies in this development management chapter seek to protect people, places and the environment from potential negative impacts from mineral development and to ensure that positive gains are maximised. The issues addressed in policies MLP 1726 to MLP 3040 will <u>need to be considered in developing proposals and should</u> influence the design, layout, working methods and restoration proposals for the site. <u>They will be considered by decision makers alongside other parts of the Development Plan (including other policies within the Minerals Local Plan) to ensure that proposals will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</u>
AM 46	Paragraph 6.8 (opening paragraph above bullet points) Page 117	6.8 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 take account of requirements for plant, buildings and transport throughout the life of the site. Assessments should:
AM 47	Paragraph 6.10 (opening paragraph above bullet points) Page 117	6.10 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 take account of the whole life of the site. Assessments should:
AM 48	Paragraph 6.16 onwards	<i>Consequential paragraph numbering changes</i>
AM (NPPF) 11	Footnote 417 to paragraph 6.17 (now 6.20) Page 120	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 133 <u>137</u> .
AM 49	6.19 (first paragraph)	6.19 <u>6.22</u> Policy MLP 1827 requires an appropriate level of technical assessment to be submitted with each application within the Green Belt. Such assessments should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert, should be

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 121	proportionate to the nature, location and size of the proposed development and the potential harm it could have on the Green Belt, and should:
AM (NPPF) 12	Footnote 420 to paragraph 6.21 (now 6.25) Page 121	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 141 145 states that “Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land”.
AM 50	Paragraph 6.26 Page 123	A wide range of amenity impacts can be mitigated through appropriate site design and layout and the use of the surrounding topography. Complementing the existing features of the natural environment can also deliver wider multifunctional benefits. A common approach to mitigating amenity impacts is to include tree planting or natural screening; this can deliver landscape, biodiversity, and water environment benefits where proposals are influenced by the local context, and should be incorporated in a way which responds to the relevant strategic corridor priorities (see MLP 37 to MLP 812). 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; fitting plant with silencers; sheeting of lorries and cleaning of wheels before vehicles exit the site; or limiting working hours.
AM 51	Footnote 436 to paragraph 6.52 (now 6.55) page 128	In the 2009 Worcestershire Viewpoint survey, 93% 97% of residents classed parks and open spaces as either “important” or “very important”.
AM (NPPF) 13	Footnote 437 to paragraph 6.53 (now 6.56) Page 128	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 98 100.
AM 52	6.55 (first paragraph and first bullet point)	6.55 <u>6.58</u> To demonstrate how opportunities to enhance the rights of way network and provision of publicly accessible greenspace will be optimised, 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 should:

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify whether access and recreation is a priority for the relevant strategic corridor (see policies MLP 48 to MLP 812) and consider what opportunities exist for the site to contribute towards delivering this at each stage of the site's life. <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p>
AM 53	Title above paragraph 6.57 (now paragraph 6.60) Page 129	<u>Protecting P</u> ublicly accessible green space
AM 54	Title above paragraph 6.59 (now paragraph 6.62) Page 130	<u>Protecting E</u> xisting rights of way
AM 55	6.59 (first paragraph) Page 130	<p>6.59 <u>6.62</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> <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p>
AM 56	Paragraph 6.70 Page 132	<p>6.70 <u>6.73</u> By proactively designing and delivering integrated green infrastructure, mineral working and restoration has substantial potential to enhance biodiversity alongside other priorities. The early installation of biodiversity features during working phases or early restoration phases, and positive management of these and any retained features over the remaining life of the site, will bring greater overall gains for biodiversity than where features are only delivered during final restoration. Multifunctional green infrastructure measures that might be incorporated in site working and/or restoration should be guided by the priorities of the relevant strategic corridor (see policies MLP 48 to MLP 812).</p>
AM 57	Paragraph 6.71 (first paragraph)	<p>6.71 <u>6.74</u> Policy MLP 2131 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</p>

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 133	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: <i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i>
AM (NPPF) 14	Footnote 454 to paragraph 6.75 (now 6.79) Page 135	454 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 193 199.
AM 58	Footnote 456 to paragraph 6.81 (now paragraph 685) Page 137	456 For additional guidance see Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (2014 2012) <i>Information for Agents and Applicants regarding the Historic Environment and Planning</i> https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20230/archive_and_archaeology_projects/1064/archaeology_planning_advice , English Heritage (2012) <i>Mineral Extraction and Archaeology: A Practice Guide</i> https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/mineral-extraction-and-archaeology/ and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' standards and guidance documents at https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa .
AM (NPPF) 15	Footnote 463 to paragraph 6.83 (now paragraph 6.87) Page 137	463 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , footnote 63 68.
AM 59	Paragraph 6.91 Page 141	6.91 <u>6.95</u> The technical assessment will be expected to be prepared in line with methods set out in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ⁴⁶⁹ and to identify opportunities to contribute towards the relevant strategic corridor priorities (see Policies MLP <u>48</u> to MLP <u>812</u>) and outline how these and any site-specific opportunities have influenced working and restoration proposals to optimise the enhancement of the inherent landscape character.
AM 60	Paragraph 6.93 Page 141	6.93 <u>6.97</u> Assessments should be proportionate to the nature and scale of development proposed and the likely impact on the landscape. Analysis of the components that make up landscape should be at a scale commensurate with understanding the landscape as a whole. Where appropriate the assessment might form part of an assessment of visual impacts (see policy MLP <u>1928</u> , Amenity).

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 61	Paragraph 6.94 Page 141	6.94 <u>6.98</u> Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and other designated landscapes are accorded a high status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty, and the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in these areas. ⁴⁷⁰ Both the Malvern Hills AONB and Cotwolds <u>Cotswolds</u> AONB Management Plans recognise that the supply of locally distinctive building materials may be needed to help retain local distinctiveness. ⁴⁷¹
AM (NPPF) 16	Footnote 470 to paragraph 6.94 (now 6.98) Page 141	470 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 172 <u>176</u> .
AM 62	Paragraph 6.95 Page 141	6.95 <u>6.99</u> Policy MLP 2333 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. They will also need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. They should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify whether the proposed development is within or is likely to affect the setting of an AONB. This should include consideration of potential impacts on the AONB from proposals outside the AONB boundary, and should consider the impacts of the development both individually or <u>and</u> cumulatively with other existing or proposed development to establish the significance of any effects on the AONB. <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p>
AM 63	6.99 (first paragraph) Page 143	6.99 <u>6.103</u> Policy MLP 2434 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. They will also need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. They should: <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p>
AM 64	Policy MLP 25: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	<i>POLICY TITLE: Policy MLP 2535: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</i> <i>No modifications to policy text</i>

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM (NPPF) 17	Footnote 479 to paragraph 6.101 (now 6.105)	479 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , Annex 2: Glossary
AM 65	6.103 (first paragraph) Page 144	6.103 6.107 Policy MLP 2535 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. They will also need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life. They should: <i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i>
AM 66	Paragraph 6.104 Page 145	6.104 6.108 It is not always necessary for high-quality land to be restored to agricultural use. The technical assessment required by policy MLP 2535 should be undertaken by an appropriate and competent expert and should set out how working and restoration schemes have been designed to address the climatic factors, site factors and soil characteristics which could limit the agricultural land quality of the restored site where agriculture is proposed, ⁴⁸² or the longer-term capability of the land to return to agricultural use in the future where the proposed after-use does not include agriculture.
AM 67	Paragraph 6.106 Page 145	6.106 6.110 Integrating green infrastructure could assist with reinstating high-quality land or retaining its longer-term capability for food production by maximising its role in providing ecosystem services, and consideration should be given to the priorities of the relevant strategic corridor (see policies MLP 48 to MLP 812). Measures such as reinstating characteristic field patterns, field boundaries and margin treatments, and land management that is compatible with Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and landscape character (such as commercial livestock grazing of lowland meadows or acid grasslands, or seasonal grazing of water meadows) are likely to benefit both agriculture and green infrastructure. Physical and natural features to aid water storage, reduce run-off or improve water quality can also deliver additional benefits for agriculture by reducing soil erosion, reducing diffuse pollution and increasing water availability.
AM 68	Paragraph 6.109 Page 146	6.109 6.113 Policy MLP 2636 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 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 delivery of improvements to the condition, legibility and understanding of geodiversity.
AM 69	Paragraph 6.121	6.121 6.125 Policy MLP 2737 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 identify

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 149	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 delivery of enhancements for the quality and quantity of surface and ground water at a local and a catchment scale.
AM 70	Paragraph 6.122 Page 149	<p>6.122 <u>6.126</u> Policy MLP 2737 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. 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 type, location, and status⁴⁸⁶ of any water features within the development site and its surroundings^{New Footnote}. <p><i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i></p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE TEXT: The Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer tool can be used to explore and download information about the water environment. It supports and builds upon the data in the river basin management plans, and can be accessed at http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/</i></p>
AM 71	Paragraph 6.127 Page 150	<p>6.127 <u>6.131</u> The scale and location of mineral development and the proposed after-use will influence the potential contribution that a mineral site can make to reducing the causes and impacts of flooding. By proactively designing and delivering integrated green infrastructure and incorporating sustainable drainage systems and natural flood management techniques, mineral working and restoration has substantial potential to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding alongside delivering other priorities.⁴⁸⁹ Mineral workings and restored sites may be able to help to reduce flood risk within and beyond the site boundary by increasing flood storage or floodplain connectivity, or controlling and attenuating run-off, depending on the topography of the site and its relationship with the catchment⁴⁹⁰.^{New Footnote}</p> <p><i>NEW FOOTNOTE TEXT: The Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer tool can be used to explore and download information about the water environment. It supports and builds upon the data in the river basin management plans, and can be accessed at http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/.</i></p>
AM 72	Paragraph 6.128	<p>6.128 <u>6.132</u> Policy MLP 2838 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 set out a strategy for reducing</p>

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 151	the causes and impacts of flooding throughout the life of the site as an integrated part of multifunctional green infrastructure. Assessments 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 delivery of measures which will reduce the causes and impacts of flooding.
AM 73	6.129 (first paragraph) Page 151	6.129 6.133 Policy MLP 2838 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. They will also need to consider the impacts which might occur at all stages of the site's life, taking account of climate change. ⁴⁹¹ They should: <i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i>
AM (NPPF) 18	Footnote 493 to paragraph 6.129 (now 6.133) Page 151	493 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 163 167 .
AM (NPPF) 19	Footnote 494 to paragraph 6.129 (now 6.133) Page 151	494 In accordance with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraphs 155-165 159-169 , and <i>Planning Practice Guidance, Flood risk and coastal change</i> .
AM 74	Footnote 497 to paragraph 6.135 (now 6.139) Page 153	497 This should be considered in conjunction with policy MLP 1928 (Amenity).
AM (NPPF) 20	Footnote 498 to paragraph 6.136 (now 6.140)	498 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 111 113 .

Additional modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
	Page 154	
AM 75	Policy MLP 30: Planning Obligations Page 155	<i>POLICY TITLE: Policy MLP 30<u>40</u>: Planning Obligations</i> <i>No modifications to policy text</i>
AM (NPPF) 21	Footnote 500 to paragraph 6.144 (now 6.148) Page 156	500 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 <u>July 2021</u>) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 205 <u>211</u> (e).

7. Safeguarding mineral resources and supporting infrastructure (strategic policies)

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM (NPPF) 22	Footnote 501 to paragraph 7.1 Page 157	501 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 204 210(c-e) and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, <i>Planning Practice Guidance, Minerals</i> (Revision date: 17 10 2014).
AM (NPPF) 23	Footnotes 502 to Table 7.1 Page 158	502 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , paragraph 182 187.
AM 76	Paragraph 7.6 onwards	<i>Consequential paragraph numbering changes</i>
AM (NPPF) 24	Footnote 504 to paragraph 7.6 (now 7.8) Page 160	<i>Footnote 504:</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019 July 2021) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> defines mineral resources of local and national importance as: “Minerals which are necessary to meet society’s needs, including aggregates, brickclay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), <u>coal derived fly ash in single use deposits</u> , 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 resources occur in Worcestershire.
AM 77	Paragraph 7.9 Page 160	7.9 <u>7.11</u> These locally and nationally important mineral resources have been designated as Mineral Safeguarding Areas on the Policies Map ⁵¹¹ and are shown in Figure 7.1 Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas . This includes resources which fall outside the strategic corridors, as they could be valuable resources for the future even though they are not the preferred resources to be worked over the life of this Minerals Local Plan.
AM 78	Paragraph 7.10 Page 160	7.10 <u>7.12</u> It is important that development within Mineral Safeguarding Areas is scrutinised to ensure that the impact on locally and nationally important mineral resources is fully considered, but it is equally important to consider whether development beyond the mineral resource itself but in the vicinity could result in sterilisation of the resource, as shown in Figure 7.2. The sterilisation of near surface mineral resource by surface development.

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 79	Paragraph 7.13 Page 164	7.13 <u>7.15</u> Policy MLP 3141 requires all planning applications for non-exempt development ⁵¹⁷ proposed within or partially within the Mineral Consultation Areas 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 resource. The Local and County Planning Authorities in Worcestershire should include this requirement in their list of validation requirements.
AM 80	Footnote 522 to paragraph 7.28 (now paragraph 7.30) Page 168	522 Schedule 1 para. 7 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires the local planning authority to consult the county planning authority before it can determine an application for planning permission or permission in principle for development which would materially conflict with or prejudice the implementation of a relevant county policy. The county planning authority considers that any non-exempt development within 250m of a permitted mineral site, an allocation in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document, or a supporting infrastructure site could materially conflict with or prejudice the implementation of policy MLP 3242 .
AM 81	7.30 Page 171	7.30 <u>7.32</u> The number and status of permitted mineral sites and supporting infrastructure will alter over time as planning permissions are granted, permitted reserves are exhausted and sites restored, or planning permissions lapse which have not been implemented. The status of sites and any additional planning permissions granted will be reviewed annually as part of the Authority Monitoring Report. ⁵²³ The interactive minerals mapping tool ⁵²⁴ will be updated to show the location and status of mineral sites and supporting infrastructure sites. Figure 7.3. Permitted mineral sites and supporting infrastructure sites indicates the permitted mineral sites and supporting infrastructure sites to be safeguarded at the point of preparing the Minerals Local Plan.

8. Implementation and monitoring framework

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 82	Paragraph 8.3 Page 172	8.3 Worcestershire County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority responsible for determining planning applications for mineral development in Worcestershire, and for monitoring the operation of mineral sites. The City, Borough and District Councils in the county will also have an important role to play in safeguarding mineral resources and supporting infrastructure through the application of Policies MLP 3141 and MLP 3242 , as will Worcestershire County Council in determining applications for waste management development and the County Council's own development.
AM 83	Paragraph 8.8 Page 173	8.8 To enable an assessment of whether the Minerals Local Plan is being implemented effectively and to ensure that the Plan's objectives are being met, monitoring will be undertaken through the Council's Mineral and Waste Local Development Framework Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). ⁵²⁸ The Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) ⁵²⁹ will also be updated annually. Monitoring will enable the Mineral Planning Authority to establish: <i>No modifications to subsequent bullet points</i>

9. Minerals Local Plan Appendix 2

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
AM 84	Paragraph A.2.14 onwards	<i>Consequential paragraph numbering changes</i>

Minerals Local Plan Appendix 3

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM (extra) 5	Appendix 3: Glossary Table	<i>Header row added to aid table legibility</i>
AM (NPPF) 25	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Local policies” Page 202	Local policies: The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019 July 2021) differentiates between “strategic policies” and “local policies”. “Local policies” are policies contained in a neighbourhood plan, or those policies in a local plan that are not strategic policies. The local policies in the Minerals Local Plan are the Development Management policies which aid decision-making. Further local policies will be included in the Mineral Site Allocations Development Plan Document.
AM (NPPF) 26	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Natura 2000 sites” Page 204	Natura 2000 sites: A network of nature protection areas made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EU Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the EU Birds Directive, transposed into UK law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019 July 2021) refers to these as "habitats sites".
AM (NPPF) 27	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Secondary aggregates” Page 206	Secondary aggregates: Aggregates derived from the extraction and processing of non-aggregate minerals or as a by-product of industrial processes industrial wastes such as glass (cullet), incinerator bottom ash, coal derived fly ash, railway ballast, fine ceramic waste (pitcher), and scrap tyres; and industrial and minerals by-products, notably waste from china clay, coal and slate extraction and spent foundry sand. These can also include hydraulically bound materials.
AM (NPPF) 28	Appendix 3: Glossary Definition of “Strategic policies” Page 206	Strategic policies: The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019 July 2021) differentiates between “strategic policies” and “local policies”. “Strategic policies” are the policies and strategic site allocations which address strategic priorities in line with the requirements of Section 19 (1B-E) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. They should, as a minimum, plan for and allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (except insofar as these needs can be met more appropriately through other mechanisms, such as local policies). The strategic policies in the Minerals Local Plan are the policies necessary to provide an overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development, the infrastructure for the provision of minerals, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and built and historic environment, including landscape and green infrastructure.

Minerals Local Plan Appendix 4

Additional Modification reference number	Paragraph / Figure Number in Publication Version	Proposed modification
MM (extra) 6	Appendix 3: Acronyms Table	<i>Header row added to aid table legibility</i>

Policies Map and Interactive Minerals Mapping Tool

The Policies Map defines the Minerals Local Plan's land-use designations and allocations. It is incorporated on the interactive minerals mapping tool available at www.worcestershire.gov.uk/minerals, which also includes additional supporting data to assist in the use and implementation of the Minerals Local Plan.

Whilst not part of the Minerals Local Plan itself, and therefore not in itself subject to Main Modifications, it needs to reflect the modifications and the final version of the Minerals Local Plan on adoption. The following changes will therefore be made to the Interactive Minerals Mapping Tool:

Policies Map

1. Update to show changes to Areas of Search – see modifications in section c of the Schedule of Main Modifications
2. Update to show changes to Mineral Safeguarding Areas – see modifications in section ab of the Schedule of Main Modifications
3. Update to show changes to Mineral Consultation Areas – see modifications in section ab of the Schedule of Main Modifications

Supporting data

1. Update the “Resources” section to show deposits as presented in modifications to chapter 2 Portrait of Worcestershire – see modifications in section c of the Schedule of Main Modifications
2. Add the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation to the “Resources” section to show the potential for silica sand resources

Appendix 1: Additional Modifications to Figure 2.10. Strategic transport network (see AM 18)





