The Planning Inspectorate

Report to Gloucestershire County Council

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Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

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Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

(as amended)

Section 20

Report on the Examination of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 2018-2032

The Plan was submitted for examination on 21 December 2018

The examination hearings were held between 11 and 12 June 2019

File Ref: PINS/T1600/429/9

Abbreviations used in this report

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AWP	Aggregate Working Party
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
DtC	Duty to Co-operate
EcIA	Economic Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LAA	Local Aggregates Assessment
LDS	Local Development Scheme
MM	Main Modification
MCAs	Mineral Consultation Areas
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority
MSAs	Mineral Safeguarding Areas
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 2018-2032 provides an appropriate basis for mineral planning in the County, provided that a number of main modifications [MMs] are made to it. Gloucestershire County Council has specifically requested me to recommend any MMs necessary to enable the Plan to be adopted.

The MMs were proposed by the Council and were subject to public consultation over a six week period. I have recommended their inclusion in the Plan after considering all the representations made in response to consultation on them.

The purposes of the recommended Main Modifications can be summarised as follows:

- Revising the approach to secondary and recycled aggregates.
- Revising the approach to the safeguarding of mineral resources and infrastructure to reflect the 'agent of change' principle.
- Revising the approach to the consideration of mineral development proposals outside of the allocated areas.
- Recognising the economic importance of natural building stone in Gloucestershire and its role in maintaining the character and appearance of the County.
- Amending the Development Management Policies to provide clarification and consistency with the NPPF.
- Revising the guidance in Appendix 4 regarding the detailed development requirements to accompany any future planning applications for mineral development within the identified aggregate site allocations.
- Revising the monitoring framework to provide a more robust mechanism to assess the contribution that secondary and recycled aggregates make to aggregate consumption in the County.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 2018-2032 (the Plan) in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). It considers first whether the Plan's preparation has complied with the Duty to Co-operate (DtC). It then considers whether the Plan is sound and whether it is compliant with the legal requirements. The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (paragraph 182) (NPPF) makes it clear that in order to be sound, a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

2. The revised NPPF was published in July 2018 and further revised in February 2019. It includes a transitional arrangement in paragraph 214 which indicates that, for the purpose of examining this Plan, the policies in the 2012 Framework will apply. Similarly, where the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) has been updated to reflect the revised NPPF, the previous versions of the PPG apply for the purposes of this examination under the transitional arrangement. Therefore, unless stated otherwise, references in this report are to the 2012 NPPF and the versions of the PPG which were extant prior to the publication of the 2018 NPPF.

3. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the local planning authority has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. The Plan, submitted on 21 December 2018, is the basis for the examination. It is the same document as was published for consultation in May 2018.

Main Modifications

4. In accordance with section 20(7C) of the 2004 Act the Council has requested that I should recommend any main modifications [MMs] necessary to rectify matters that make the Plan unsound and thus incapable of being adopted. This report explains why the recommended MMs, all of which relate to matters that were discussed at the examination hearings, are necessary. The MMs are referenced in bold in the report in the form **MM1, MM2, MM3** etc, and are set out in full in the Appendix.

5. Following the examination hearings, the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) prepared a schedule of proposed MMs. An Addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (PSD4) and Addendum to the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (PSD5) were produced which set out the implications for SA and HRA resulting from the MMs. The MM schedule was subject to public consultation for six weeks. I have taken account of the consultation responses in coming to the conclusions in this report.

6. The SA Addendum concludes that none of the proposed MMs would result in any changes to the SA findings presented in the April 2018 SA Report (SUB003), including the cumulative effects identified in Chapter 5 of that report. With regard to the HRA, the Addendum concludes that the proposed MMs do not introduce changes that could have a likely significant effect on any International/European Site alone or in combination with other plans or projects. As such, the HRA Main Report (SUB005) conclusions remain valid.

Policies Map

7. The MPA must maintain an adopted policies map which illustrates geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. When submitting a local plan for examination, the MPA is required to provide a submission policies map showing the changes to the adopted policies map that would result from the proposals in the submitted local plan. In this case, the submission policies map comprises the set of plans identified as the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire 2018 – 2032, Regulation 22, Proposed Changes to Policies Map Statement, September 2018, as set out in Examination Document Ref SUB02.

8. When the Plan is adopted, in order to comply with the legislation and give effect to the Plan's policies, the MPA will need to update the adopted policies map to include all the changes proposed in the Plan.

Assessment of Duty to Co-operate

9. Section 20(5)(c) of the 2004 Act requires that I consider whether the MPA complied with any duty imposed on it by section 33A in respect of the Plan's preparation. When preparing the Plan the Council is required to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis with a range of local authorities and a variety of prescribed bodies in order to maximise the effectiveness of plan preparation with regard to strategic, cross-boundary matters.

10. Details of how the MPA has met this duty are set out in the *Duty to Co-operate Statement - December 2018* (Ref SUB010) and accompanying *Appendices 1 and 2* (Ref SUB010a), the *Consultation Statement – December 2018* (Ref SUB006) and the MPA's written responses to pre-hearing questions. These documents set out where, when, with whom and on what basis co-operation has taken place over all relevant strategic matters.

11. The evidence demonstrates that the MPA has worked closely with neighbouring minerals planning authorities, as well as some further afield where a strategic relationship was identified, and the relevant South West Aggregate Working Party (AWP) throughout the plan-making process.

12. Also evident is the effective relationship the MPA has established and maintained with all of the relevant bodies listed in Part 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). In addition, consultation has taken place with a wide range of organisations and bodies as part of the formal consultation process. It is clear that many of the pre-submission changes to the Plan that were brought forward by the MPA were as a result of consultation with relevant parties to address their concerns in a constructive and active manner.

13. It should be emphasised that the DtC is not a duty to agree. Consequently, it is quite possible for it to be complied with, but for there to be outstanding matters between the MPA and other bodies. However, those matters do not lie with the DtC but with the content of the Plan which is addressed elsewhere in this report. Those disputes may relate to matters regarding the soundness of the Plan, but an unresolved dispute is not evidence of a failure in the DtC.

14. Overall, I am satisfied that, where necessary, the MPA has engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the Plan and that the DtC has therefore been met.

Assessment of Soundness

Main Issues

15. Taking account of all the representations, the written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings I have identified a number of main issues upon which the soundness of the Plan depends. Under these headings this report deals with the main matters of soundness rather than responding to every point raised by representors.

Issue 1 – Whether the Vision, Objectives and Strategy of the Plan are the most appropriate, are soundly based and provide an appropriate basis for meeting the future demand for minerals sustainably.

16. The introduction to the Plan identifies the minerals of economic value in the County that are presently worked and/or could be in the foreseeable future. However, this fails to recognise the importance of sharp and soft sands to the building industry within Gloucestershire. **MM1** is therefore required in order for the Plan to be effective.

17. The vision and objectives, informed by the underpinning SA, set out the spatial vision for minerals development within the Plan area and provide an appropriate basis that guides the policies of the Plan. The objectives of the Plan broadly follow on from the vision and are influenced by a number of identified 'drivers for change' which include, amongst others, a need to tackle climate change, support local growth and maintain a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.

18. The Strategy sets out the approaches taken within the Plan to facilitate the delivery of the objectives and focusses on five key themes. The first relates to secondary and recycled aggregate supplies and seeks to support local decision makers in giving weight to the planning merits of increasing the use of these as an alternative to primary land-won aggregates. However, in order to be consistent with the requirements of paragraph 143 of the NPPF and ensure that the Plan is positively prepared, **MM2** is required. This is necessary to ensure that the Strategy clearly sets out the Plan's approach in making provision within Chapter 6 for the increased use of secondary and recycled aggregates over the Plan period.

19. The second theme of the Strategy seeks to safeguard economically important mineral resources from non-minerals forms of development by the use of defined Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) and Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs). This part of the Strategy is generally compliant with paragraph 143 of the NPPF.

20. The future supply of minerals and areas for future aggregate working form the third theme of the Strategy. This refers to the need to maintain a steady and adequate supply of minerals. In this regard it is therefore generally compliant with paragraphs 145 and 146 of the NPPF in relation to the supply of

aggregates and non-aggregate minerals. However, this part of the strategy does not refer to all of the economically important minerals found within the County. In addition, it does not identify that all future minerals may not necessarily be sourced from allocated areas during the plan period. It also fails to recognise that local natural building stone may contribute to the maintenance of heritage assets outside of the County and that the mineral may be necessary in new development to assist in maintaining the character of an area. In order to address these issues, for the plan to be effective and for the Strategy to be consistent with the Introduction to the Plan, as set out in Section 1, **MM3** is necessary.

21. The fourth theme of the Strategy identifies the principles that underpin the development management policies that are set out in detail in Section 10 of the Plan. This seeks to ensure that mineral development does not cause unacceptable impacts on the environment and the living conditions and well-being of local communities. However, it does not identify how 'tackling climate change', which is one of the drivers for change that influences the Objectives of the Plan, is to be achieved in development management considerations. In addition, this theme fails to identify how future mineral extraction within the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) (Cotswolds, Wye Valley and the Malvern Hills), which cover approximately half of Gloucestershire, is to be justified.

22. In order to address these matters and ensue that the Plan is effective **MM4** is required. This ensures that the Strategy recognises the need for mineral development to contribute towards decarbonising the economy and minimising greenhouse gas emissions by seeking to use, where practicable, more sustainable modes of non-road based transport and/or haulage vehicles that utilise reduced emission technology or alternatives to the internal combustion engine. In addition, the MM seeks to achieve an appropriate balance between the importance of the mineral resource within an AONB, such as the need for natural building stones, and the protection of landscape quality.

23. The fifth and final theme of the Strategy considers the principles that will be applied to the restoration of mineral workings as set out in Section 11 of the Plan. However, this does not identify how restoration proposals can contribute towards minimising the carbon footprint of mineral development by seeking to increase vegetation and open water body areas. Therefore, in order for the Plan to be effective and reflect the need to respond to climate change **MM5** is necessary.

Conclusion on Issue 1

24. Subject to the identified MMs, I am satisfied that the Vision, Objectives and Strategy of the Plan are soundly based and provide an appropriate basis for meeting the future demand for minerals sustainably and reflect the most appropriate strategic approach for the Plan area. I therefore find this part of the Plan to be sound subject to the identified MMs.

Issue 2 – Whether the Plan makes adequate provision for the encouragement of the use of secondary and recycled aggregates.

25. Objective SR of the Plan seeks to promote the maximum use of recycled aggregates in preference to primary land won aggregates subject to considerations of viability, sustainability of transportation modes, environmental and community impacts. Although the Plan indicates that in excess of 100,000 tonnes of recycled aggregate is produced in the County per annum this supply figure is not accurately measured.

26. Policy SR01 of the Plan suggests that the use of recycled and secondary aggregates should be maximised and used in preference to primary aggregates. However, it does not define how this is to be achieved. Although the policy is reflective of Objective SR, it is ineffective in defining how the use of secondary and recycled aggregates is to be maximised in new development or how the minerals industry can contribute to this objective.

27. **MM6** is therefore necessary which deletes the content of Policy SR01 and replaces this with three sub-sections. These require, amongst other things, new mineral development to make provision for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates, non-mineral development to adopt sustainable construction and procurement methods that utilise the minimal amount of primary materials and support the development of proposals involving the production of secondary aggregates. This MM is necessary to ensure that the Plan is positively prepared and effective.

28. Corresponding amendments to the supporting text of revised Policy SR01 are necessary to reflect the changes made to the policy. **MM7** sets out the revised objectives of the policy to facilitate increased availability and use of secondary and recycled aggregates in development in Gloucestershire. **MM8** outlines the synergies between mineral development and inert waste recycling and explains why secondary and recycled aggregate provision could occur at mineral development sites subject to meeting the requirements of other policies in the Plan.

29. **MM9, MM10** and **MM11** provide explanatory text to the need for non-mineral development to utilise sustainable construction methods; identify linkages to District Local Plan Policies which includes requirements for some development to meet recognised local and national construction standards; and outline the MPAs commitment to work closely with the County's local planning authorities to support the implementation of District Local Plan policies relating to sustainable material reuse.

30. **MM12** outlines how development involving the production of secondary aggregate will be considered by balancing the benefits of supporting the supply of alternative construction material to primary aggregates against amenity and transportation impacts. **MM13** deletes existing paragraphs 95 to 98 of the Plan as the content of these paragraphs is now replaced and adequately covered by the revisions set out in **MM7** to **MM13** inclusive.

31. **MM14** is necessary to explain the relationship between Policy SR01 and other development plan policies in the County, in particular the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (PSD1) in relation to inert waste recycling. This, and the

above MMs (**MM7** to **MM13** inclusive), are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 2

32. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, makes adequate provision for the encouragement of the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and is fully justified by the evidence and soundly based.

Issue 3 - Whether the Plan adequately balances the safeguarding of mineral resources and infrastructure and the needs of competing development.

33. Objective RM of the Plan provides for the management of mineral resources by ensuring that other development does not unnecessarily sterilise mineral resources or adversely affect the operation of mineral infrastructure. This is consistent with paragraph 143 of the NPPF.

34. The mechanism for balancing the needs of competing non-mineral development with the need to protect the resource is through the identification of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs). The approach taken to define MSAs is primarily based on the British Geological Survey Mineral Resource Map for Gloucestershire (including South Gloucestershire) and The Coal Authority's surface coal resource areas. The boundaries of the MSAs are identified on the Policies Map (SUB02) and cover known deposits of sand and gravel, sandstones, limestones, brick and fireclays and shallow coal which are required to be safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

35. Policy MS01 (Non-mineral development within MSAs) identifies that within MSAs non-mineral development will only be supported where a number of criteria set out in the policy can be satisfied. The question arises whether the policy is sufficiently clear to provide unambiguous guidance. **MM16** is necessary to improve the readability of the policy and clarify its application. This is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

36. Evidence suggests that the supporting text to Policy MS01 does not adequately reflect the 'agent of change' principle. This indicates that where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development is completed. I consider that **MM15** is required to paragraph 102 of the Plan to explain how the supporting text is reflective of the 'agent of change' principle. This is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

37. The safeguarding of mineral resources within Gloucestershire will require collaboration between the MPA and the Borough, City and District local planning authorities. To facilitate effective consultation between these relevant planning authorities Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) have been defined that cover the full extent of the MSAs and are defined on the Proposals Map. Where non-mineral development proposals are located within a MCA the local planning authority is required to notify the MPA to offer an opportunity to consider any mineral safeguarding matters.

38. Nevertheless, if all non-mineral development proposals were to be subject to the provisions of this consultation the application of the Policy MS01 would become unwieldy and excessive. Therefore, a list of development exemptions is included in Table 2 of the Plan to ensure that the implementation of the policy remains practicable. Table 2 lists the types of non-mineral development which, within a MSA, are deemed to satisfy clause 1 of Policy MS01 and therefore do not require consultation with the MPA.

39. However, Table 2 does not refer to development that may be permitted as 'Permission in Principle". **MM17** is necessary to address this omission and is required in order for the Plan to be effective.

40. The supporting text to Policy MS01 identifies that for all non-mineral development proposals that need to be considered against clauses 2 to 4 of the policy, a Mineral Resource Assessment (MRA) should be prepared. The MRA should provide information to conclude whether the prior extraction of the mineral resources can be undertaken including, amongst other matters, consideration of the viability of undertaking this.

41. Paragraph 122 of the Plan provides guidance on the content of a MRA. However, the question arises whether this is sufficiently clear to provide guidance as to how development proposals should respond to the mineral safeguarding matters. **MM18** is necessary to expand on the guidance provided in paragraph 122 to determine whether there is a risk of the sterilisation of mineral resources by non-mineral development.

42. Policy MS02 (Safeguarding of Mineral Infrastructure) provides an appropriate framework for the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure which is desired to be kept safeguarded from non-mineral development and is supported by paragraph 130.

43. **MM19** is necessary to provide additional text to paragraph 130. This MM introduces the 'agent of change principle' and is necessary for paragraph 130 to accord with paragraph 102 and in order for the Plan to be effective.

44. Mineral infrastructure sites safeguarded under Policy MS02 are identified within Appendix 2 of the Plan. However, there are two sites within the County for the handling/processing and distribution of secondary and recycled aggregates which are omitted from the list of sites in Appendix 2. **MM65** is necessary to add these sites to Appendix 2 and ensure that the Plan appropriately identifies the minerals infrastructure in the County to be safeguarded by virtue of Policy MS02.

45. The requirements of Policies MS01 and MS02, the identification of MSAs, and the use of MCAs are consistent with national policy. As such, they provide an appropriate framework that supports the objectives of the Plan for the safeguarding of mineral resources, mineral sites and associated infrastructure from non-minerals development.

Conclusion on Issue 3

46. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, appropriately balances the needs of competing development and makes adequate provision for the safeguarding of mineral resources and associated infrastructure.

Issue 4 - Whether the Plan makes adequate provision for the steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals.

47. The NPPF looks to MPAs to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources). In respect of aggregate sales data, the Plan is based on the evidence provided in the 6th Gloucestershire LAA (SUB 019) covering the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.

48. Policy MW01 identifies that development proposals for aggregate working will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they will make a contribution towards maintaining throughout and at the end of the plan period an aggregate landbank requirement of at least 10 years for crushed rock or at least 7 years for sand and gravel, calculated using the rolling 10 year sales data presented in the annual Gloucestershire LAA.

49. Whilst Policy MW01 is consistent with paragraph 145 of the NPPF with regard to the identification of the minimum landbank provision, Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) advises that LAAs must also consider other relevant local information in addition to the 10 year rolling supply and seek to look ahead at possible future demand, rather than rely solely on past sales. Such information may include, for example, levels of planned construction and housebuilding in their area and throughout the country. MPAs should also look at average sales over the last 3 years in particular to identify the general trend of demand as part of the consideration of whether it might be appropriate to increase supply (PPG ID: 27-064-20140306).

50. The question arises whether the use of a rolling 10 years sales figure in Policy MW01 would be robust throughout the plan period and whether there may be occasions when a future annual Gloucestershire LAA may be required to be more reliant on average sales over the last 3 years to identify the general trend of demand. Consequently, **MM20** is necessary in order to ensure that consideration is given in Policy MW01 to the relevant landbank requirement e based on the data published in the most recent annual Gloucestershire LAA. This MM is necessary to provide flexibility in the approach to calculating landbank requirements over the Plan period and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

51. Policy MW01 identifies that future aggregate provision will be obtained from allocated areas subject to the requirements of Policy MA01 of the Plan which are discussed in paragraphs 57 and 58 of in this report. Furthermore, Criterion III of Policy MW01 also supports aggregate extraction outside of allocated areas subject to the requirements of Policy MA02 which is discussed in paragraphs 76 to 78 of this report. Overall, Policy MW01 provides a degree

of flexibility to enable the consideration of aggregate development proposals on unallocated sites that are necessary in order to maintain an adequate level of provision and meet any identified shortfall in the landbank.

Sand and Gravel Provision

52. The quantity of sand and gravel required over the Plan period has been estimated on the basis of the average of 10 year sales (2007 – 2016). This is consistent with the approach set out in the NPPF, which says that an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) shall be prepared based on a rolling average of 10 year sales and other relevant local information. The period covers the latest 10 years for which published data is available, which included periods of both economic growth and recession.

53. The average annual sales of sand and gravel (measured over 10 years) is 0.742 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). In order to maintain a sufficient landbank of reserves of at least 7 years, the Plan identifies a total sand and gravel requirement over the Plan period of 17.066 Million tonnes (Mt). Taking into account permitted reserves at the start of the Plan period there is a shortfall in provision over the Plan period (to 31 December 2032) of 9.46Mt. The 'Supporting Evidence Paper' (SUB017) and Appendix 3 of the Plan sets out the calculation methodology used to define the requirement and the shortfall over the Plan period.

54. Although Objective SR of the Plan seeks to promote the maximum use of recycled aggregates in preference to primary land won aggregates, no substantive evidence was provided to suggest that these alternative sources will significantly substitute for land won aggregates in the short term. Consequently, the aspiration to increase the supply of secondary and recycled aggregates does not result in a need to revise downwards the amount of sand and gravel to be provided for in the Plan.

55. The question arises of whether there would be an under-provision of sand and gravel resources over the Plan period due to the likelihood of increased demand caused by economic growth in the County. However, without dismissing the possibility of significant future growth, I consider that the LAA should be able to identify the consequences and impact there might be on sand and gravel resources, reserves and landbanks and whether a review of the Plan would be triggered earlier than might otherwise be the case. Consequently, at this time, I see no convincing reason to depart from the basis of the supply figures defined in the Plan based on the last 10 years average sales data.

56. Therefore, I consider that the calculation of the annual provision of 0.742Mt of sand and gravel to the end of 2032 is sound and I conclude that the Plan makes adequate provision for sand and gravel over the Plan period.

Allocated sites for Sand and Gravel Provision

57. Policy MA01 (Aggregate working within allocations) identifies two locations where the principle of sand and gravel working has been accepted. These allocations at 'Land southeast of Down Ampney' (Allocation 06) and 'Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford' (Allocation 07) are shown in detail in

Appendix 4 of the Plan which provides detailed development requirements for the plan allocations. Policy MA01 identifies that proposals for aggregate working within allocations will be permitted subject to satisfying the development requirements set out in Appendix 4 and where it can be demonstrated that existing reserves are inadequate to maintain minimum landbank levels.

58. Whilst Policy MA01 identifies two allocations for future sand and gravel working, the Plan does not identify the contribution that each allocation will make to addressing the identified 9.46Mt shortfall in provision over the Plan period. **MM28** introduces a new table which sets out the potential yield of each of the allocated sites. This identifies that Allocation 06 could yield 7.8Mt and Allocation 07 could yield 3Mt. These provide for a potential combined yield of 10.8Mt which is sufficient to address the identified shortfall in sand and gravel provision over the Plan period. This MM is necessary to ensure that the Plan demonstrably addresses the shortfall and is positively prepared and effective.

59. The question arises whether the Table introduced in MM28 should define that the sand and gravel allocations are for sharp sand only and not for soft sands. However, the allocations are not exclusively for the supply of sharp sand and gravel only. Any soft sands that are worked within the allocations would also make a contribution to the overall supply of sand and gravel within Gloucestershire.

60. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, makes adequate provision for the steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel and is fully justified by the evidence and is soundly based.

Crushed Rock Provision

61. The average annual sales of limestone used as crushed rock (measured over 10 years) as defined in the 6th Gloucestershire LAA (SUB 019) is 1.452Mtpa. In order to maintain a sufficient landbank of reserves of at least 10 years, the Plan identifies a total crushed rock requirement over the plan period of 37.752Mt. The remaining reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2016 were 24.32Mt. Consequently, there is a shortfall in provision over the Plan period (to 31 December 2032) of 13.432Mt. The 'Supporting Evidence Paper' (SUB017) and Appendix 3 of the Plan sets out the calculation methodology used to define the crushed rock requirement over the Plan period.

62. The County has two resource areas for crushed rock aggregate – the Forest of Dean and the Cotswolds. Paragraph 144 of the NPPF identifies that MPAs are encouraged to facilitate the maintenance of landbanks from outside of AONB designations. The majority of the Cotswold resource area lies within the Cotswolds AONB whist a significant proportion of the Forest of Dean resource area lies outside of the Wye Valley AONB.

63. The local historic approach to the supply of crushed rock aggregate between the Forest of Dean and the Cotswold resource areas equates to a 70:30 respective split. This historic approach is an inappropriate basis on which to determine the future provision of crushed rock. Consequently, based on the existing reserves and the 70:30 split, the calculation methodology set out in

Appendix 3 of the Plan identifies the requirement from the Forest of Dean to be 10.426Mt and from the Cotswold resource area to be 3.016Mt. Overall, the approach adopted within the Plan adequately identifies the required future provision for crushed rock over the Plan period.

Allocated Sites for Crushed Rock

64. Policy MA01 (Aggregate working within allocations) identifies five locations where the principle of crushed rock working has been accepted. These allocations are shown in Appendix 4 of the Plan which provides detailed development requirements for the allocations. Policy MA01 identifies that proposals for aggregate working within allocations will be permitted subject to satisfying the development requirements set out in Appendix 4 and where it can be demonstrated that existing reserves are inadequate to maintain minimum landbank levels.

65. The Table proposed in MM28 identifies three allocations within the Forest of Dean resource area. These allocations at 'Land east of Stowe Hill Quarry' (Allocation 01), Land west of Drybrook Quarry (Allocation 02) and Depth extension at Stowfield Quarry (Allocation 03) have respective identified yields of between 10 and 17Mt, 3 and 4Mt and 7.4Mt. Overall there is a combined potential yield within the Forest of Dean resource area of between 20.4 and 28.4Mt which is sufficient to meet the identified shortfall of 10.426Mt.

66. The Table identifies two locations within the Cotswold resource area. These allocations at 'Land northwest of Daglinworth Quarry' (Allocation 04) and 'Land south and west of Naunton Quarry' (Allocation 05) have respective potential yields of up to 9Mt and up to 10Mt respectively. This provides a potential combined yield from the Cotswold resource area of up to 19Mt and in excess of the identified shortfall from this area.

67. The question arises whether land east of Stowe Hill Quarry (Allocation 01) should be deleted from the Plan. Both Natural England (NE) and the Environment Agency (EA) suggest that the allocation should be removed from the Plan due to the possible impact of mineral working on Slade Brook Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

68. The MPA has not proposed the deletion of Allocation MM01 as a MM. A planning application (17/0122/FDMAJM) has been submitted which proposes a lateral north eastern extension to the existing quarry which represents approximately 25% of the proposed allocation identified in the Plan.

69. A response to the MPA from NE dated 7 June 2019 (EX9), in respect of the formal consultation on the planning application, identified that whilst there is still uncertainty in relation to potential impacts on Slade Brook SSSI, subject to planning controls to mitigate the identified impacts, no objections are raised to the proposal. A letter from the EA of the same date (EX8) also identified that there is still concern regarding the epikarst re-creation and subject to proposed mitigation the EA would not be in a position to object.

70. A joint position statement on behalf of NE and EA dated 10 June 2019 (EX6a) was provided in the examination of the Plan. This identified that the proposed

allocation could lead to significant adverse impacts on Slade Brook SSSI and its inclusion risks the Plan being considered unsound.

71. The *Addendum to the Supporting Evidence Paper - December 2018* (SUB 18) identifies that Allocation 01 is an important part of the aggregate strategy set out in the Plan which would make a valuable contribution to maintaining a steady and adequate of supply of crushed rock from the County throughout the Plan period. It also identifies that as part of a suite of allocations in the Forest of Dean resource area, Allocation 01 will facilitate sufficient operating capacity to meet envisaged future demand and also the adequate replenishment of exhausted reserves for the Plan period and beyond (i.e. up to 10 years). The inclusion of Allocation 01 will also provide for a degree of flexibility to respond to changing circumstances.

72. I do not consider that the omission of Allocation 01 would risk the deliverability of the Plan in the short term. Nevertheless, its removal would introduce some uncertainty as a consequence of an increased reliance upon the future working of other mineral sites and the delivery of the remaining allocations (i.e. from Drybrook and Stowfield quarries). A number of assumptions would also need to become a reality before steady and adequate supplies of crushed rock from the Forest of Dean resource area could be secured. These include delivery of all potential yields in allocations, securing planning permission and the reactivation of the current inactive Drybrook Quarry.

73. I have carefully considered the written and oral evidence provided regarding the proposed allocation. I conclude that the omission of Allocation 01 presents a risk that the Plan would be incapable of providing for a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock aggregate in the medium to longer term of the Plan period. In addition, over time the crushed rock landbank for the Forest of Dean resource area would deplete as insufficient resources would be available to replenish exhausted reserves. At the end of the Plan period the resource area would have no long-term provision (i.e. less than 3 years) to support future supplies of crushed rock aggregate.

74. I recognise the concerns of EH and the EA. However, the evidence from the consultation responses to the planning application suggest that the consideration of detailed impacts on the SSSI and mitigation are matters more appropriately addressed through the development management process in response to a planning application submission. The fact that the allocation 'could' have an impact on the SSSI does not suggest that its continued inclusion would render the Plan to be unsound. Moreover, the removal of the allocation seriously undermines the ability of the Plan to provide for a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock aggregate. Consequently, the retention of Allocation 01 is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Aggregate working outside of allocations

75. Paragraph 233 of the Plan identifies that proposals for the working of aggregates outside of allocations may still come forward. Whilst this does not explain every possible circumstance where this may occur, an example is provided of prior-working of aggregates to avoid sterilisation by other development. However, **MM29** is required to explain that working adjacent

to, or within close proximity of, an existing permitted site that would otherwise be impracticable to exploit or could secure restoration enhancements may also be appropriate. This MM ensures the efficient recovery of mineral resources and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

76. Policy MA02 sets out the Council's approach to the consideration of development proposals for aggregate mineral extraction outside of allocations. This requires that such proposals should meet the requirements of five distinct criteria set out in the policy. However, **MM30** is necessary to identify that demonstration of compliance with one or more, and not all, of the criteria set out in the policy is required.

77. **MM30** also provides for revisions to some of the criteria themselves. The modification to Criterion I provides support for development that would contribute to maintaining the landbank in circumstances where the allocations identified in Policy MA01 are not able to contribute sufficiently to maintain the landbank. Modifications to Criterion III and V are required in order for the policy to be consistent with the modification made to paragraph 233 by **MM29**.

78. The modification to Criterion IV relates to aggregate extraction that would function as enabling development for other future extraction operations or for a permitted operation to be worked in a more efficient manner. New criterion VI and VII are provided which relate to the working of aggregates prior to non-mineral development taking place and extraction from 'Borrow Pits' to provide aggregates required to facilitate the delivery of a specific adjacent or nearby development project(s). **MM30** is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

79. **MM31** is necessary and provides modifications to paragraph 239 of the Plan which forms part of the supporting text to Policy MA02. This provides clarification as to what matters would be taken into account in respect of proposals for aggregate extraction outside of an allocation but related to an existing or planned aggregate working. **MM31** is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

80. A new supporting paragraph to MA02 is provided by **MM32**. This provides supporting guidance of the matters to be taken into account in the consideration of development proposals for Borrow Pits and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 4

81. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, makes adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals and is fully justified by the evidence and soundly based.

Issue 5 – Whether adequate provision is made for other minerals of significance in Gloucestershire and ancillary minerals development.

Limestone and sandstone for natural building stone

82. The Plan identifies that the extraction of natural building stone is integral to maintaining the County's built character and is used in local and national

historic building conservation projects. The County's key natural building resources are found within or nearby to the Cotswold and Wye Valley AONBs.

83. Natural building stone extraction is undertaken by small quarries that are dispersed throughout the resource areas and which generate a few thousand tonnes of sales per year with intermittent working. There is no specific target output for natural building stone required to be identified within the Plan.

84. Policy MW02 provides the circumstances where the extraction of natural building stone would be acceptable and requires demonstration that there are no alternative or more suitable sources of the material and that the stone would be used to maintain historic built assets or maintain local distinctiveness in new development. The policy provides an appropriate basis for the consideration of mineral development for natural building stone extraction proposals.

85. Paragraph 174 of the Plan provides some of the supporting text to Policy MW02. This recognises that consideration needs to be given to the impact of mineral development proposals on the landscape and scenic beauty of the Cotswolds and Wye Valley AONBs. However, it also recognises that a degree of flexibility is necessary when considering such proposals due to their small-scale nature and low rates of extraction.

86. In order for the Plan to be consistent with paragraph 144 of the NPPF, **MM21** is necessary to explain the type of operational circumstances under which natural building stone can be worked and which should be taken into account in the consideration of development proposals. It also explains that, due to the intermittent nature of extraction operations, potentially longer duration planning permissions may be considered.

87. Paragraph 176 of the Plan refers to the contribution that natural building stone working makes to the economic well-being of the County's rural communities. However, it does not sufficiently explain how the economic benefits of such working should be considered or how the agent of change principle could affect existing operations or how new extraction proposals themselves could affect existing development. **MM22** addresses these matters and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

88. Subject to the MMs identified above, the plan is effective and sound in the way that it has dealt with natural building stone.

Clay for civil engineering purposes

89. Gloucestershire has extensive and relatively widespread deposits of clay found within the Forest of Dean, along the Severn Vale and in parts of the Cotswolds. This has been used for civil engineering purposes for, amongst other things, flood defences and landfill lining and capping. The quantity worked is currently not significant and there is no evidence to suggest that this is likely to change over the Plan period.

90. Policy MW03 sets out the circumstances where the extraction of clay would be acceptable and requires demonstration that there is no suitable alternative supplies and that the proposal is necessary to sustain the economy and

cultural heritage of the County. Policy MW03 provides an appropriate basis for the consideration of new extraction proposals. Overall, the Plan is sound in the way that it has dealt with clays for civil engineering purposes.

Brick clay

91. There is presently only one active working site for the extraction of brick clay which is located alongside an existing brickworks near Blockley in the north Cotswolds. The Forest of Dean also contains an active brickworks although the working of brick clays no longer takes place in this locality.

92. The NPPF requires that a stock of permitted reserves of at least 25 years is provided for brick clay to support new or existing plant (brickworks). The Plan recognises that the current reserves are adequate to support the continued manufacturing of bricks at the two brickworks over the Plan period.

93. The Plan recognises that there may be a need to release additional reserves to meet any potential identified shortfall in the reserve position if there is any future significant increase in demand. Policy MW04 provides an appropriate framework to support the provision of a steady and adequate supply of brick clay to maintain at least 25 years' permitted reserves. Therefore, I consider that the provisions in the Plan for brick clay are sound.

Coal

94. There are three coalfields present within Gloucestershire – the Forest of Dean, Newent and the Oxfordshire-Berkshire which lies within the eastern fringes of the County. The Forest of Dean Coalfield is the only one to have been successfully worked to date and only localised and intermittent underground working of coal takes place.

95. Paragraph 149 of the NPPF identifies that 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. Otherwise the proposal should provide national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.

96. Policy MW05 provides a criteria-based approach for the consideration of proposals for the extraction of coal and is consistent with the policy provided in the NPPF. Overall, the Plan is sound in the way that it has dealt with coal.

Ancillary minerals development

97. The Plan recognises that worked minerals often need to undergo some form of processing before they can be used which may involve washing, screening, crushing and coating. All of these may require the use of specialist plant and machinery. Ancillary minerals development required to undertake these processes can often be undertaken without the need for planning permission. However, where this is not the case Policy MW06 provides a criteria-based approach for the consideration of ancillary minerals development.

98. However, to reflect the previous discussed approach in the Plan to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates at mineral working sites, **MM24** is necessary. This is required to recognise that ancillary minerals

development can be associated with the production of secondary and recycled aggregates.

99. To reflect the modification to Policy MW06 by virtue of **MM24**, modifications to the supporting text to the policy are necessary to refer to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. **MM23, MM25, MM26** and **MM27** provide these modifications to paragraphs 210, 214, 215 and 217 of the Plan respectively. These MMs are necessary for the Plan to be effective. Subject to these MMs, the Plan is sound in the way that it deals with ancillary minerals development.

Conclusion on Issue 5

100. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, provides an appropriate basis for the provision of minerals of significance (other than aggregates) and ancillary minerals development in Gloucestershire and is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy in this respect.

Issue 6 - Whether the Development Management policies strike an appropriate balance between seeking to provide sustainable development, appropriate restoration and protecting people and the environment.

101. The Plan contains a number of development management policies (Policies DM01 to DM11 and MR01) that collectively seek to control impacts from future minerals development. These include criteria-based policies that consider, amongst other things, the impacts of mineral development on residential amenity, transport, flood risk, landscape, water resources, biodiversity and geodiversity, soil resources, historic environment, landscape, green belt and restoration and aftercare.

102. Apart from Policy DM11 and the supporting text, which is sound without modification, the remaining development management policies are considered below.

Policy DM01: Amenity

103. Policy DM01 sets out the approach to the consideration of the impact of mineral development proposals on the amenity of local communities. The policy itself is sound without modification. However, some of the supporting text requires modification to enable a clearer understanding of how the impacts of noise, vibration, air pollution and visual intrusion, which are the impacts set out in the policy, are to be considered.

104. Paragraphs 267 and 268 provide a general introduction to the consideration of amenity issues and explain how mineral development can give rise to the impacts set out in the policy. However, these paragraphs do not refer to the consideration of the transportation of materials, both into and out of a site, and the effect that associated vehicular movements can have on the living conditions of the occupants of nearby dwellings. Therefore, for the Plan to be effective, **MM33** and **MM34** are necessary to explain that amenity impacts associated with mineral development can also relate to transportation matters.

105. Paragraph 271 explains that the details of amenity mitigation measures are required to accompany mineral development proposals. Changes to the text of this paragraph are necessary to explain that such mitigation could require the delineation of buffer zones between minerals development and sensitive receptors (**MM35**). This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

106. The use of Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to provide information to help decision-makers consider how a proposal might impact, directly or indirectly, on people's health is set out in paragraphs 272 and 273 of the Plan. However, these paragraphs do not adequately explain the scope or circumstances where HIAs may be necessary. To clarify the use of HIAs and the circumstances which may give rise to a need for such assessment to be provided **MM36** and **MM37** are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective. As a consequence of these MMs paragraph 274 is superfluous and **MM38** provides for its deletion.

107. The potential for mineral development to cause impacts on local air quality is set out in paragraph 281. This refers to the fact that air quality impact assessments may be necessary to accompany mineral development proposals. However, this supporting text does not adequately explain the circumstances which may influence when such assessment may require to be submitted. As currently worded the paragraph could be interpreted to require such assessment to accompany all mineral development proposals irrespective of the nature, scale and location. **MM39** is therefore required to clarify the requirements for the submission of an air quality assessment.

108. The potential for mineral development to cause ground vibration is considered in paragraphs 285 and 286 which predominantly focus on blasting operations. However, these paragraphs do not identify that ground vibration can also be generated by other sources including the transportation of minerals on local roads. To address this deficiency **MM40** is proposed which is necessary in order for the plan to be effective.

Policy DM02 - Cumulative Impact

109. This policy sets out the approach to the consideration of the cumulative impact of a number of mineral developments. However, the policy nor the supporting text adequately explain the factors that will be taken into account in defining when a cumulative impact assessment may be required and what should be covered in such assessment. **MM41** is therefore necessary to provide additional supporting text to identify some of the factors that will be taken into account in determining how cumulative impact matters should be addressed. This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Policy DM03 - Transport

110. 'Part a' of this policy seeks to ensure that mineral development proposals use more sustainable alternative modes of non-road transport. However, as currently worded, this part of the policy does not seek to minimise the miles travelled by minerals nor does it seek to encourage that more fuel efficient and/or low emission vehicles are used to transport minerals. It is therefore inconsistent with the modifications made to the Strategy by virtue of **MM4**. Consequently, **MM44** is necessary to provide consistency with the modified

'Development Management' section of the Plan's Strategy and seek to minimise the miles travelled by minerals.

111. To reflect the revisions made to 'Part a' of Policy DM03, modifications are also required to the supporting text in paragraph 297. This is provided by **MM42** which is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

112. In addition, two new paragraphs of supporting text are provided by **MM43** and **MM45**. These are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective and explain the relationship between transport and climate change and the likely transition over the Plan period towards lower emission vehicles and potentially zero-emission vehicles.

113. Paragraph 303 explains the issues relating to the transportation of minerals that will be taken into account in the consideration of mineral development proposals. This paragraph, amongst other things, identifies that the maintenance of the highway will be a factor to be taken into account. However, this fails to recognise that Section 59 of the Highways Act 1980 provides the appropriate mechanism to address matters of highway maintenance that may be caused by extraordinary traffic. As such, it is not for the planning system to seek to address highway maintenance issues. **MM46** addresses this matter and is necessary to ensure that the Plan does not seek to impose requirements that are dealt with in legislation other than planning.

Policy DM04 – Flood Risk

114. This policy sets out the approach to the consideration of mineral development proposals in relation to flood risk and the circumstances where a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) may be required. However, as currently worded, the policy is inconsistent with paragraphs 100 to 104 of the NPPF and is also contrary to the revised wording of the policy set out in the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) agreed with the Environment Agency dated December 2018 (SUB021). **MM47** is therefore necessary to address this matter and ensure that the Plan is effective and consistent with the NPPF.

115. A corresponding change to the supporting text in paragraph 322 is necessary to reflect the changes made to the policy and explain the requirement for climate change allowance to be taken into account. This is provided by **MM48**.

Policy DM05 – Water resources

116. This policy sets out the factors to be taken into account in the consideration of the impact of mineral development proposals on water quality and the integrity of water bodies and watercourses. As currently worded, the policy is inconsistent with the revised wording of the policy as set out in the SoCG agreed between the Council and the Environment Agency dated December 2018 (SUB021). The suggested revised wording set out in the SoCG provides a more coherent basis for the application of the policy. **MM49** is therefore necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective and consistent with the SoCG.

117. Corresponding changes are necessary to the supporting text provided in paragraphs 335, 336 and 337 to reflect the modifications made to Policy DM05

as a consequence of **MM49**. These modifications are provided by **MM50**, **MM51** and **MM52** and are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Policy DM06 – Biodiversity and geodiversity

118. This policy sets out the factors to be taken into account in the consideration of the impact of mineral development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity outside of designated areas and the effect on designated sites and protected species. However, **MM53** is necessary to ensure that the Plan is positively prepared with regard to the approach to achieving net gains in biodiversity, providing compensatory measures only exceptionally and requiring that irreplaceable habitat and geological assets are retained and protected unless there are exceptional overriding reasons of demonstrable public benefit.

119. **MM54** is necessary to the supporting text to reflect the modifications made to the policy by virtue of **MM53**. This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

DM07 – Soil resources

120. The Plan recognises that soil is a finite natural resource and contributes to considerable areas of the County being classed as the highest agricultural quality grades (1, 2, and 3a) based upon the Agricultural Land Classification system. Policy DM07 requires that soil resources are appropriately taken into account in mineral development proposals. However, the policy as currently worded is unduly restrictive by failing to recognise that there may be circumstances where a restoration proposal may outweigh the importance of protecting soil resources. In order to ensure that the Plan's approach to soil resources is both proportionate and effective, **MM55** is necessary.

DM08 – Historic environment

121. This policy is sound without modification. However, modifications are required to the supporting text provided in paragraphs 372 and 374 to reflect the acceptability of a staged/phased approach to the assessment of archaeological assets and the balance to be struck between maintaining a steady and adequate supply of minerals and harm to the significance of a heritage asset. The modifications are provided by **MM56** and **MM57** and are necessary in order to ensure that the Plan is effective.

Policy DM09 - Landscape

122. Whilst this policy is sound without modification, changes are required to the supporting text provided in paragraph 392 to clarify the circumstances where a comparative analysis of the opportunities for non-AONB mineral sources will be required to support mineral development proposals within an AONB. This is provided in **MM58** which is necessary in order for the Plant to be effective.

Policy DM10 – Gloucester-Cheltenham Green Belt

123. This policy is sound without modification. However, in order for the Plan to be effective, modifications are required to the supporting text provided in paragraph 397. This is provided by **MM59** which expands the guidance in the

current paragraph on how the effect of mineral extraction on the 'openness' of the Green Belt should be considered.

Policy MR01: Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses

124. Policy MR01 identifies three criteria that need to be satisfied to demonstrate that a proposed mineral development will achieve a high-quality restoration and aftercare. However, the policy is not sufficiently clear in identifying that all of the three criteria need to be satisfied in all cases. **MM60** is therefore necessary to address this matter and to ensure that the Plan is effective.

125. Paragraph 413 provides part of the supporting text to Policy MR01 and relates to the consideration of revisions to previously approved restoration schemes. **MM61** is necessary to provide clarity on the content of any such revisions and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

126. Paragraphs 427 and 428 relate to the importation of material for restoration purposes. The text of paragraph 427 does not adequately relate to the content of Policy MR01. The guidance provided in paragraph 428 adequately deals with the importation of material to assist in the restoration of mineral working sites. However, further clarification in paragraph 428 is necessary to explain the relationship between waste used for restoration purposes and mineral recovery operations and the linkage between the Plan and the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (PSD1) in this regard. **MM62** and **MM63** provide the necessary modifications which are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 6

127. Subject to the identified MMs, the development management and restoration policies, and their supporting text, reflect a balanced and comprehensive approach to the control and management of development that accords with national policy. Accordingly, I find this part of the Plan to be sound.

Issue 7 - Whether the implementation and monitoring arrangements for the minerals and waste sections of the Plan will be effective.

128. Section 12 of the Plan comprises the monitoring framework that lists the key indicator targets and implementation actions for corrective and/or mitigation measures to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan. It also identifies the necessary co-operation and participation of appropriate interested parties in undertaking the monitoring.

129. The Plan provides for Annual Monitoring Reports to be prepared to enable assessments to be made of the impacts of the policies and for reviews to take place should any parts of the Plan be found to need adjustment or replacement. LAAs also provide a monitoring mechanism specific to aggregate landbanks.

130. The Plan contains sufficient realistic indicators to monitor the performance of the policies. It provides for regular, deliverable assessment of how effective the policies are proving to be in meeting their objectives, thereby facilitating the identification of any changes needed.

131. However, in order to reflect the changes made to Policy SR01 by virtue of **MM6**, modifications are required to the monitoring indicators for the policy. These provide for the monitoring of planning applications for infrastructure for secondary and recycled aggregates and the submission of a Waste Minimisation Statement to accompany planning applications within the County for non-minerals development. This modification is provided by **MM64** which also provides for corresponding modifications to the monitoring indicators for Policy MW01 to refer to the most recent published aggregate landbank figures.

Conclusion on Issue 7

132. Subject to the recommended MM, the monitoring framework provides a comprehensive, effective and robust framework for monitoring the delivery of the Plan and is soundly based.

Issue 8 – Whether detailed development requirements for the Plan allocations provide appropriate guidance for the submission of development proposals and whether the existing 'saved' policies of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 1997–2006 that would be replaced by the adoption of the Plan should be identified.

133. Appendix 4 of the Plan identifies the main environmental and amenity impacts that need to be included within any planning applications for mineral development proposals for the proposed allocations identified in Policy MA01.

134. **MM66**, **MM69**, and **MM71** are necessary to modify the text provided for Allocations 01, 02 and 03 to ensure that the 'water resources' theme takes into account the Wye and Severn Vale Catchment Management Plans. Similarly, **MM73**, **MM76**, **MM79** and **MM85** are necessary to modify the 'water resources' theme text for Allocations 04, 05, 06 and 07 to ensure that the Thames Catchment Management Plan is taken into account.

135. Modifications are also required to the 'economic development' theme provided for all of the seven Allocations to reflect the fact that an Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) should be carried out but that this may not necessarily be in the form of a dedicated document. **MM67**, **MM68**, **MM70**, **MM72**, **MM75**, **MM77** and **MM84** provide these modifications.

136. Modification is also required to the 'archaeology' theme of Allocation 04 to identify the relevance of a possible Bronze Age barrow and earthworks that borders the south eastern boundary of the allocation and forms part of the late Iron Age/early Roman settlement of Bagendon. This modification is provided by **MM74** and is necessary to ensure that the archaeological implications of mineral extraction within the allocation area are properly taken into account and in order for the Plan to be effective.

137. **MM78** provides for modifications to the 'highways' theme of Allocation 06. This is necessary to ensure that the avoidance of vehicular movements through the settlement of Latton is taken into account and in order for the text to be consistent with MM46 in respect of highway maintenance issues.

138. **MM80** is necessary to modify the 'natural environment' theme of Allocation 06 to appropriately refer to the status of the Cotswold Water Park SSSI and to

redefine the 'key wildlife sites' as 'local wildlife sites' to ensure consistency with the changes made to the designation of such sites in the Gloucestershire Nature Map and the Strategic Nature Areas.

139. The 'archaeological' theme of Allocation 06 requires modification to refer to the possible limitation on mineral development in the allocated area in order to mitigate the impact of mineral development proposals on designated heritage assets. This is provided by **MM81**.

140. The 'aerodrome safeguarding' theme of Allocations 06 and 07 also requires modification to ensure that mineral development proposals appropriately take into account the need for a Bird Hazard Management Scheme to reflect the 'statutory safeguarding aerodrome height, technical and birdstrike consultation zones' for RAF Fairford and ensure that consultation with the 'Defence Infrastructure Organisation' occurs if any equipment that exceeds 15.2m in height above ground level is proposed. These necessary modifications are provided by **MM82** and **MM86**.

141. A modification is also required to the 'restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocations 06 and 07 to reflect the fact that wet restoration opportunities and the creation of open water at these allocations will be restricted in order to minimise the risk of aircraft birdstrike. These necessary modifications are provided by **MM83** and **MM87**.

142. **MM88** provides for a new appendix which was omitted from the Plan that contains a schedule of the existing 'saved' policies of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 1997–2006 that would be replaced by the adoption of the Plan. This is necessary to ensure that the Plan meets the requirements of Regulation 8(5) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Conclusion on Issue 8

143. Subject to the recommended MMs, I am satisfied that the detailed development requirements for the Plan allocations, as set out in Appendix 4, provide appropriate guidance for the submission of development proposals. In addition, the Plan adequately identifies the policies of the previous Mineral Local Plan that would be replaced by the adoption of the Plan

Public Sector Equality Duty

144. Throughout the examination, I have had due regard to the equality impacts of the Plan in accordance with the Public Sector Equality Duty, contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. This, amongst other matters, sets out the need to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it. An Equalities Due Regards Statement was prepared (SUB012). This indicates that the Plan does not lead to any adverse impacts or cause discrimination to any particular groups within the Plan area. There is no compelling evidence that the Plan as a whole would bear disproportionately or negatively on them or others in this category.

Assessment of Legal Compliance

145. My examination of the legal compliance of the Plan with the legal requirements is summarised below. I conclude that the Plan meets them all.

146. The Local Plan has been prepared in accordance with the MPA's adopted Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (SUB011).

147. Consultation on the Local Plan and the MMs was carried out in compliance with the adopted MPA's Statement of Community Involvement (SUB009). Consultation on the Local Plan and the MMs has complied with the SCI requirements.

148. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been carried out. The Addendum to the SA (PSD4) sets out the implications for SA resulting from the MMs. This concluded that none of the modifications are considered to require additional SA assessments. Overall, the SA is adequate.

149. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (SUB005) and Addendum (PSD5) set out why an Appropriate Assessment is not necessary.

150. The Plan includes objectives and policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the MPA's area contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change (Section 4 - Vision and objectives).

151. The Local Plan complies with all other relevant legal requirements, including in the 2004 Act (as amended) and the 2012 Regulations, except where indicated and MM's are recommended.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

152. The Plan has a number of deficiencies in respect of soundness for the reasons set out above, which mean that I recommend non-adoption of it as submitted, in accordance with Section 20(7A) of the 2004 Act. These deficiencies have been explored in the main issues set out above.

153. The MPA has requested that I recommend MMs to make the Plan sound and capable of adoption. I conclude that with the recommended main modifications set out in the Schedule of Main Modifications to the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 2018-2032 satisfies the requirements of Section 20(5) of the 2004 Act and meets the criteria for soundness in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

Stephen Normington

INSPECTOR

This report is accompanied by Appendix 1 containing the Schedule of Main Modifications.

Appendix 1 – Main Modifications

The modifications below are expressed either in the conventional form of ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and underlining and bold font for additions of text, or by specifying the modification in words in *italics*.

The page numbers and paragraph numbering below refer to the submission local plan, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM1	4	Introduction Paragraph 13	Revise paragraph 13:- Minerals of economic value in Gloucestershire that are presently worked and / or could be in the foreseeable future include: - clay; coal; limestone; sand & gravel **(including sharp and soft sands)**; and sandstone. These minerals are mostly found at or near the surface and are concentrated in four main resource areas – the Cotswolds; Forest of Dean; Seven Vale; and the Upper Thames Valley. Coal is present underground, although at relatively shallow depths within the Forest of Dean resource area.
MM2	26	The Strategy	**Secondary & recycled aggregate supplies (see section 6)** To **make provision for the supply of secondary and recycled aggregates and** support local decision makers in giving weight to the planning merits of increasing the use of recycled and secondary aggregates **in development** as an alternative to primary land-won aggregates.
MM3	27	The Strategy	**The future supply of minerals (see section 8) and Areas for future aggregate working (see section 9)** To make provision for the steady and adequate supply of **nationally important minerals found locally including aggregates made up of crushed rock, sharp and soft sands and gravel; secondary and recycled aggregates; and the industrial mineral brick clays** ~~key local minerals (clay, brick clay and aggregates~~ throughout the plan period and beyond where necessary, which will contribute towards meeting ~~identified~~ **local, sub-national and national** needs as advised appropriately through the monitoring of relevant landbanks of permitted reserves; To provide for the future working of aggregates **principally** from within allocated areas located in the Forest of Dean, Cotswold and Upper Thames Valley resource areas~~.~~ **, but acknowledging that some aggregates may also be sourced from outside of allocated areas under certain circumstances.** ~~Aggregate working outside of allocated areas will only be allowed in certain circumstances;~~ To make provision for the supply of **important and valuable** local natural building stones, ~~which will~~ **that** contribute~~ing~~ towards ~~maintaining~~ the **maintenance of Gloucestershire's** historic built environment, heritage assets further afield and **the** promoti~~o~~n~~g~~ **of** local distinctiveness **through the design of** ~~in~~ new build **development.** ~~design;~~

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM4	27 and 28	The Strategy	**Development management (see section 10)** To **support actions for tackling and responding to climate change and to** ensure that the natural (including water) and historic environment, health, wellbeing and quality of life of local communities, the efficient, effective and safe functions of the highway network, and the economic **prosperity of Gloucestershire** ~~viability of local businesses,~~ will not suffer unacceptable adverse impacts caused by mineral developments, through: - • demanding that all proposals set out sufficiently detailed and evidenced appraisals of potential adverse impacts **including making reasonable allowances for the impacts of climate change**, their possible significance and a clear demonstration of how these could be avoided or that effective mitigation measures will be employed; • giving prominence to the potential risk of cumulative impacts through either multiple impacts from a single mineral development or a number of mineral developments clustered within one of Gloucestershire's mineral resource areas or another equivalent resource area within a neighbouring local authority area; • **pursuing actions that contribute towards decarbonising the economy and minimising greenhouse gas emissions by requiring: - increasingly efficient mineral operations that will achieve a reduction in journey frequency and the distance travelled by minerals, the use where practicable of alternative and more sustainable modes of non-road based transport and / or haulage vehicles that use increasingly reduced emissions technology or are able to employ more sustainable alternatives to the internal combustion engine; and** • seeking to avoid, wherever possible, future working of ~~aggregate~~ minerals from within AONB designations or where the setting of such designations might be affected. ~~But~~ **However**, where **mineral** working is justified and allowed, an appropriate balance will be achieved that is reflective of the **importance of the mineral resource** ~~reasonableness of these areas~~ to contribute towards ~~key~~ **aggregate and other** mineral supplies **such as natural building stones,** having given great importance to the protection of landscape quality, scenic beauty, cultural heritage and wildlife conservation.
MM5	28	The Strategy	**Mineral restoration (see section 11)** To make certain that the 'temporary nature' of minerals development is upheld and that opportunities to maximise beneficial after uses are realised by: - • requesting appropriately detailed reclamation site plans that demonstrate how effective, progressive restoration will be achieved to a high environmental standard and in the shortest possible timescale to the effect of ensuring the minimum amount of disturbance occurs; and • positively encouraging restoration that contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development, which will not limit

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			the range of potential acceptable after-uses and that, will secure long lasting community and environmental benefit**s** particularly in terms of biodiversity, geological conservation interest, resilience to and adaptation to climate change**, contributing towards minimising the carbon footprint of mineral activities through increasing vegetation and / or open water bodies** and where appropriate, the reinstatement of soil resources including to the highest possible achievable grade of best and most versatile agricultural land.
MM6	30	Policy SR01	Revise Policy SR01:- **Part a | Mineral developments** **Mineral development proposals will be permitted where they adopt best practice in the extraction, processing and transportation of primary minerals in order to minimise the amount of waste generated and make provision for the sustainable production of secondary and recycled aggregates, subject to the requirements to policy MW06 | Ancillary minerals development.** **Part b | Non-mineral developments** Non-mineral development~~s~~ **proposals will be permitted where they adopt sustainable design principles, construction methods and procurement policies that are in line with the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy Policy WCS 2: Waste reduction. This includes using the minimal amount of primary minerals; reusing or facilitating the recycling of mineral wastes generated on-site and using alternative construction materials sourced from** ~~should use~~ secondary and recycled aggregates ~~in preference to primary aggregates wherever reasonable and practicable to do so~~. ~~Major non-mineral developments should maximise the use of secondary and recycled aggregates including building products made from these materials, and demonstrate this through supporting evidence.~~ **Part c | Non-mineral developments involving the production of secondary aggregates** **Non-minerals development proposals involving the production of secondary aggregates will be permitted subject to such operations meeting the applicable requirements of other local development plan policies such as those concerned with amenity protection and environmental acceptability.**
MM7	30	Para 89	Revise paragraph 89:- The aim of policy SR01 is to **support measures that will achieve the best use of primary minerals and to facilitate increased availability and use of alternative secondary and recycled aggregates in development throughout Gloucestershire. This will contribute towards achieving increasingly sustainable local mineral supplies.** ~~increase awareness of and to encourage greater uptake of recycled and secondary aggregates within new development. In turn this may help stimulate local markets in favour of alternatives to primary land-won aggregates. A stimulated local market may also generate a more attractive investment environment~~

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			~~that could further enhance alternative aggregate supplies over time through more efficient and effective infrastructure and product innovation.~~
MM8	30	Para 90	Revise paragraph 90:- ~~All non-minerals development should use as much secondary and recycled aggregates as possible within reasonable construction and design quality constraints, environment limits and where potential impacts on local communities are not made worse.~~ **In recognition of potential synergies between mineral working and inert recycling operations, due consideration should be given to the possibility of secondary and recycled aggregates production derived from inert waste taking place at mineral development sites. However, such proposals must not prejudice the delivery of permitted mineral working incorporating previously agreed restoration plans and avoid generating unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and amenity of surrounding local communities. The acceptability of any secondary and recycled aggregate production at mineral development sites will need to meet the relevant criteria set out in policy MW06 | Ancillary minerals development.**
MM9	30	Para 91	Revise paragraph 91:- ~~Specific efforts should be made with major non-minerals development proposals to maximise the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and this must be shown through supporting evidence. A focus on major development offers an opportunity to achieve meaningful change by way of economies of scale. It also enables an effective means of monitoring policy SR01.~~ **Non-mineral development proposals brought forward throughout Gloucestershire over the coming years will need to demonstrate their sustainable credentials in order to meet local development plan requirements. This includes adherence to the principles of waste minimisation, the re-use of materials and the adoption of high sustainable construction standards. The adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy Policy WCS 2 | Waste Reduction requires the submission of a Waste Minimisation Statement (WMS) that demands the monitoring of waste generated during construction (including minerals where they have been used), and the demonstration of how construction and demolition waste materials may be re-used on-site or will be recycled for later use off-site.**
MM10	30 and 31	Para 92	Revise paragraph 92:- ~~The definition of major development is set out in planning regulations and this should equally apply to major non-minerals development . It involves 10 dwellings or more, or a site for housing of over 0.5 hectares; and for all other development types, any building that creates floor space of 1,000m2 or more, or will be carried out on a site of 1 hectare or more.~~ **In relation to construction materials used in non-minerals development proposals, there are adopted local plan policies that seek the achievement of high sustainable construction standards,**

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			including some support for exceeding the minimum requirements under the building control framework. This could be achieved through meeting the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) technical standards, which includes demonstrating material efficiency through the procurement of materials with high levels of recycled content [retain footnote 50] or securing credits towards Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification by way of using materials that include a recycled element. In addition, the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Minimisation in Development Projects Supplementary Planning Document (WM-SPD) which supports Policy WCS 2 contains a target of 10% (by value) for major development to be constructed from materials derived from recycled and sustainable sources.
MM11	31	Para 93	Revise paragraph 93:- ~~93. Collaboration between the MPA and local planning authorities will be essential to achieve desirable increases in the demand and subsequent use of secondary and recycled aggregates. Local planning authorities will largely be responsible for determining accordance with policy SR01, but may seek advice from the MPA from time-to-time to ensure the realistic deliverability of proposals through confirmation of proposed sources and uses of secondary and recycled aggregates .~~ **The MPA will work closely with Gloucestershire's local planning authorities to support the implementation of local development plan policy requirements relating to matters of waste reduction, reuse and sustainable construction, specifically where this relates to mineral matters. The MPA may advise decision makers in response to any applicants' analysis of availability and possible sources of local alternative secondary and recycled aggregates [retain footnote 46]. This is alongside a review of evidence provided by applicants on meeting the principles of waste minimisation, which has been available from the County Council in its capacity as Waste Planning Authority (WPA) since the adoption of the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy in 2012.**
MM12	31	Para 94	Revise paragraph 94:- ~~For major non-minerals development proposals, consideration will need to be given to the arrangements put in place to assess and monitor materials used in the construction phase of the development. This should include scoping the potential use of secondary and recycled aggregates to determine what is realistic, and practicably achievable. Availability, viability and technical suitability are all valid matters that should be reviewed. This scoping exercise could be secured through a pre-commencement condition.~~ **For non-mineral development proposals that could involve the production of secondary aggregates, permission should be granted subject to all relevant site-specific matters such as protecting the amenity of local communities and safeguarding the environment are appropriately addressed. Decision makers must consider the wider benefits of supporting the supply of an alternative construction material to primary minerals against the implications of any intensification of development that could result from the production**

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			of secondary aggregates such as increased highway movements.
MM13	31 and 32	Paras 95 to 98	Delete paragraphs 95 to 98:- ~~95. The adopted Gloucestershire Waste Minimisation in Development Projects Supplementary Planning Document (WM-SPD) contains a target of 10% (by value) for major development to be constructed from materials derived from recycled and sustainable sources47. The use of secondary and recycled aggregate as advocated by policy SR01 could make an invaluable contribution to the achievement of this target. It is important to note that major non-minerals development proposals that fall short of this target should be required to present a robust justification for doing so.~~ ~~96. The content of the WM-SPD may be subject to a review over the time horizon of the plan. As such any new target(s) put forward covering recycled and / or sustainable materials in construction, will need to be taken into account.~~ ~~97. In the majority of instances, evidence needed to support policy SR01 will relate to other local development plan policy requirements for major non-minerals development in Gloucestershire. The use of recycled aggregate is also actively encouraged under both waste reduction and sustainable construction policies48. For example, Adopted Waste Core Strategy Policy WCS 2 (Waste Reduction) requires the submission of a Waste Minimisation Statement (WMS) that includes a requirement to monitor and measure waste generated during construction, and to show how its re-use on / or off-site will be encouraged. Adopted Gloucester-Cheltenham-Tewkesbury Joint Core Strategy policy SD3 (Sustainable Design and Construction) also contains an expectation that development will incorporate the principles of waste minimisation and re-use. The policy's supporting text goes on to explain that higher standards for sustainable construction than those required through the building control framework will be encouraged. This could be achieved by meeting or exceeding the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) technical standards. These include demonstrating material efficiency through evidence of the procurement of materials with high levels of recycled content.~~ ~~98. To avoid unnecessary duplication and excessive and overly burdensome information it would be wholly appropriate for matters relating to policy SR01 to be incorporated with other evidential requirements for major non-minerals development. For example an expanded WMS or an addendum to a submission report tasked with demonstrating how sustainable construction and design standards are to be met.~~
MM14	32	Para 99	Revise paragraph 99:- **Non-mineral developments that provide for a supply of recycled aggregates** ~~iInfrastructure matters related to the supply of secondary and recycled aggregates~~ are dealt with through other local development plan policies covering the county. The policies contained within the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) are more likely to be of key importance. New, expanded or maintained recycled aggregate sources will largely be influenced by the successful implementation of Core Policy WCS 4, which is concerned with inert waste recycling & recovery, and Core Policy WCS 11 that deals with the safeguarding of sites for waste

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			management.
MM15	33	Para 102	Revise paragraph 92:- Mineral safeguarding is the means available to avoid the needless sterilisation of primary mineral resources by non-minerals~~s~~ developments. National policy and practice guidance advises this can be achieved through defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs), which identify the location of specific minerals of local and national importance and an appropriate policy framework to assess the significance of the matter and **to** consider mitigation where appropriate. **This approach accords the 'agent of change' planning principle that is laid down in national policy through the revised NPPF 2018 [new footnote].** New footnote **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018, paragraph 182**
MM16	35	Policy MS01	Revise the 1st sentence and the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th clauses of Policy MS01: - Non-mineral development~~s~~ **proposals** within a Mineral Safeguarded Area (MSA) will be permitted provided: - I. ~~it is~~ **they are** exempt from **safeguarding requirements** as set out in the list contained in table 2; or II. needless sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or III. the mineral **resources of** concern~~ed is~~ **are** not economically valuable; or IV. it is appropriate and practicable to extract ~~the~~ mineral**s** prior to development taking place; or V. the overriding need for ~~the~~ development outweighs the desirability to safeguard mineral resources.
MM17	37	Table 2	Add a new bullet point item at the end of the list in Table 2 of page 37: - **All development considered under the 'Permission in Principle' consent route unless the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) specifically requests that a Mineral Resource Assessment is included on the local Brownfield Land Register entry or a 'Permission in Principle' decision notice.**
MM18	37 and 38	Para 122	Revise paragraph 122: - ~~A MRA will need to consider the site-specific nature of the mineral resources present along with an analysis of the relationship between these resources and the proposed non-minerals development.~~ **The MRA must meet PERC Reporting Standards [New footnote]. It must determine the category of mineral resources that are present (i.e. 'Inferred', 'Indicated' or 'Measured') and carefully analyse site-specific circumstances to determine whether there will be a risk of sterilisation from proposed non-minerals development.** ~~In addition to assessing~~ **In making a judgement, careful consideration will be given to technical details concerning** the extent to which non-minerals development may **affect access to currently worked minerals and / or unworked, but potentially exploitable, resources on the application site and / or nearby, within the sphere of influence of the proposal** ~~overlay mineral resources, attention should be given to accessibility~~

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			~~issues affecting the potential to exploit unworked and currently worked resources.~~ The risk of unreasonably curtailing / constraining permitted mineral working activities should also be investigated. **New footnote PERC refers to Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee Standard of Exploration, Results and Mineral Resources - http://www.percstandard.eu**
MM19	39	Para 130	Revise paragraph 130:- Effective site safeguarding for the county's mineral infrastructure is therefore needed to avoid conflicting land uses from disrupting supply networks and / or generating a loss of handling capacity or future capability. **Safeguarding in this manner also accords with the 'agent of change' planning principle that is laid down in national policy through the revised NPPF 2018 [new footnote]..** **New footnote National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018, paragraph 182**
MM20	47	Policy MW01	Revise the 1st clause of Policy MW01: - they will make a contribution towards maintaining throughout and at the end of the plan period an aggregate landbank requirement of at least 10 years for crushed rock or at least 7 years for sand & gravel, ~~calculated using the rolling 10 years' sales~~ **based on the LAA rate** ~~data presented~~ **published** in the **most recent** annual Gloucestershire Local Aggregates Assessment; an
MM21	51	Para 174	Revise the final sentence of paragraph 174: - In carrying out an assessment of sustainability, a review of the potential impacts on key designations will be required. Attention must be given to key designations present in the locality such as the valued landscapes of the Cotswolds and Wye Valley AONBs. The scale and significance of any impacts on the conservation of the landscape and scenic beauty, and ability to protect wildlife and cultural heritage will be of paramount importance. Meeting the relevant criteria set out in policies DM06, DM08 and DM09 and MR01 will be crucial. However, as supported by national policy, a degree of flexibility may be shown when analysing individual proposals for small-scale natural building stone working~~s, which are likely to operate over a protracted timescale, experience low rates of working and / or periods of intermittency~~ **Subject to the merits of any given proposal and consideration of possible environmental impacts, on a case by case basis it may be justified for proposals to involve relatively low rates of extraction, periods of intermittent working and as a consequence, relatively longer planning permission timeframes than would otherwise be desirable**[84].
MM22	51	Para 176	Revise paragraph 176: - Natural building stone working ~~may~~ positively contribute**s** to the economic well-being and cultural heritage of the county's rural local communities. ~~This may arise~~ **It does so** ~~through the~~ direct**ly** ~~and indirect~~ **through** local employment opportunities **and indirectly by contributing to the localities attractiveness as an area for tourism, recreation and other businesses.** ~~being offered~~. Support for new or sustained local skilled

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			labour, particularly traditional quarrying-related skills **will** ~~may~~ be a noteworthy benefit **with mineral development proposals for the working of building stone**. Appropriate provision for local apprenticeships secured either by way of a planning condition or a planning obligation could **also prove to** be materially significant **in the decision making process**[86]. However, **in accordance with the 'agent of change' planning principle, proposals for new or extended natural building stone working that could have a significant adverse effect on the operation of other existing established businesses will need to provide suitable mitigation measures.** [(new footnote)] **This will ensure the broader local economy is not unduly weakened or suffers from a net decline as a consequence of new mineral developments. In assessing 'agent of change' impacts consideration will be given to the temporary nature of mineral working, that some adverse impacts are unavoidable and there may be a lack of alternative options given minerals can only be worked where they are found. Advice should be sought from the MPA at the earliest possible opportunity and ideally at the early pre-application stage, to establish whether matters relating to the 'agent of change' are relevant or to what extent they will need to be addressed.** ~~it is equally important to demonstrate how any potential negative economic impacts will be sufficiently outweighed. An assessment of possible impacts on the future economic performance of other industries that are operating locally and / or which are being promoted through regeneration and growth initiatives may represent justified and credible evidence.~~ [New footnote] **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018, paragraph 182**
MM23	63	Para 210	Revise paragraph 210: - Worked minerals may need to undergo some form of processing before they can be put to use. This may include washing, screening, crushing, cutting and bagging. It could also involve secondary processing such as the manufacturing of coated materials (e.g. asphalt); batching for mortar and concrete; and block, tile and brick-making, often this will include bringing other materials and minerals to the site to manufacture the final product. **In addition, the production of secondary and / or recycled aggregates could be incorporated to complement primary mineral working and processing, and to support the delivery of post-working site restoration.** Where this takes place within an existing mineral site it is termed ancillary minerals development.
MM24	63 and 64	Policy MW06	Revise the 2nd and 5th clauses of Policy MW06: - II. any importation of minerals **and other materials used to produce secondary and / or recycled aggregates** from elsewhere will represent an environmentally acceptable and sustainable option; and V. a positive contribution will be made to sustaining or growing the local economy and **/ or** upholding cultural heritage throughout Gloucestershire.
MM25	64	Para 214	Revise paragraph 214: - Proposals for ancillary minerals development will need to demonstrate

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>how they will be beneficial to and function alongside mineral working activities at the site. In doing so information will be required to show how mineral processing <u>and the production of secondary and / or recycled aggregates</u> will support diversity of mineral supplies and / or will be able to achieve certain mineral product specifications. Details of the arrangements concerning the temporary nature of any built structures will be necessary. This should incorporate a timetable for closure and dismantling, which will ensure previously approved mineral site restoration will not be prejudiced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM26</td><td>64</td><td>Para 215</td><td>Revise paragraph 215:-

Proposals that incorporate the importation of minerals <u>and other materials to support the production of secondary and / or recycled aggregates</u> from elsewhere must be shown to be environmentally acceptable and accord with the principles of sustainable development.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM27</td><td>65</td><td>Para 217</td><td>Revise the 1st and last sentence of paragraph 217: -

A comparative analysis will be required <u>for ancillary mineral development proposals involving the importation of any minerals and other materials</u> where existing, permitted alternative <u>processing</u> arrangements are potentially available nearby. Evidence as to why it is not practicable and / or viable to use alternative facilities will be necessary. The ability to achieve certain product specifications and / or to facilitate the creation of desirable blended products could be a reasonable justification, although this will need to be demonstrated through supporting evidence. In addition, information concerning the efficient movement of minerals could also prove to be significant. A justification will be necessary to show how allowing ancillary development rather than using alternative facilities will make a positive contribution to reducing transport-related impacts and / or greenhouse gas emissions by way minimising freight miles travelled or the use of more appropriate freight routes. The plans for site restoration and the impact on its timely delivery at the proposal site ~~and alternative facilities~~ should also be factored into the analysis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM28</td><td>66</td><td>New table after para 223</td><td>Introduction of a new table after paragraph 223: -

Forest of Dean (FoD) Limestone resource area:
<table>
<tr><th>MLP Allocations</th><th>Resource area requirement (at 2016)+ (after landbank deductions)</th><th>Potential yield</th><th>% Contribution to the resource area requirement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Allocation 01</td><td rowspan="3">10.426mt (FoD)</td><td>Between 10 and 17mt</td><td>96% - 100% +</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allocation 02</td><td>Between 3 and 4 mt</td><td>29% - 38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allocation 03</td><td>7.4mt</td><td>71%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total for allocations 01,02,03</td><td>10.426mt (FoD)</td><td>Between 20.4mt and 28.4mt</td><td>100% +</td></tr>
</table>
Cotswolds (C'wolds) Limestone resource area:
<table>
<tr><th>MLP Allocations</th><th>Resource area requirement (at 2016)+ (after landbank deductions)</th><th>Potential yield</th><th>% Contribution to the resource area requirement</th></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Allocation 04</td><td rowspan="2">3.016mt (C'wolds)</td><td>Up to 9mt</td><td>100% +</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allocation 05</td><td>Up to 10mt</td><td>100% +</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total for allocations 04 and 05</td><td>3.016mt (C'wolds)</td><td>Up to 19mt</td><td>100 % +</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>Total for allocations 01,02,03,04 and 05</td><td>Resource requirement countywide = 13.442mt</td><td>Potential yield countywide = Between 39.4 and 47.4 mt</td><td>% Contribution to requirement countywide = 100 % +</td></tr>
</table>
Sand and gravel (countywide):
<table>
<tr><td>MLP Allocations</td><td>Resource area requirement (at 2016) (after landbank deductions)</td><td>Potential yield</td><td>% Contribution to the resource area requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allocation 06</td><td rowspan="2">9.456mt</td><td>7.8mt</td><td>82%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allocation 07</td><td>3 mt</td><td>32%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total for allocations 06 and 07</td><td>9.456mt</td><td>10.8mt</td><td>100% +</td></tr>
</table>
+ The resource area requirements are based on the MLP's provision approach, which presents a '70/30 split' between the Forest of Dean and Cotswold limestone resource areas (see pages 45 to 46 for more details).
</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM29</td><td>69</td><td>Para 233</td><td>Revise paragraph 233

In Gloucestershire, proposals for the working of aggregates outside of allocations may still come forward and could prove to be acceptable in planning terms. This could include the prior-working of aggregate bearing land to avoid needless sterilisation by other development, (see policy MS01); or ~~relatively small-scale residual working related to an~~ <u>working adjacent to / or within close proximity of an</u> existing permitted site <u>that would otherwise be impractical to exploit in any other way and / or could secure enhancements to the restoration of the existing permitted site.</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM30</td><td>70</td><td>Policy MA02</td><td>Revise 1st sentence and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th clauses and add two new clauses (6th and 7th) to Policy MA02: -

Mineral development proposals for aggregate working outside of allocations will be permitted only where <u>one or more of the following</u> ~~it~~ can be demonstrated: -

I. the plan's allocations as set out in policy MA01 are not able to contribute towards maintain<u>ing</u> minimum landbank levels in accordance with policy MW01; ~~and / or~~
II. constraints on the availability of existing permitted reserves and / or productive capacity are likely to limit output or restrict the range of available products over the plan period; ~~and / or~~
~~III. they represent the residual working of an area of aggregate mineral resource that is permitted or planned to be worked and would otherwise be impractical to exploit in any other way; and / or~~
<u>III. they represent the working of an area of aggregate mineral resource that is adjacent to / or within close proximity to an existing permitted aggregate working that would otherwise be impractical to exploit in any other way;</u></td></tr>
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			~~IV. they will facilitate enhancements to previously approved plans for mineral restoration and the achievement of beneficial after-uses that will outweigh the desirability to restrict working from outside of allocated areas; and / or~~ **IV. they would function as enabling development to allow an allocation for future aggregate working to be delivered or a permitted working to be worked in a more efficient manner;** ~~V. they will facilitate the working of aggregate minerals prior to non-minerals development taking place in accordance with policy MS01.~~ **V. they will not prejudice the delivery of previously approved restoration plans and facilitate enhancements to site restoration that will support the achievement of beneficial after-uses and satisfactorily meet the requirements of policy MR01 (Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses);** **VI. they will facilitate the working of aggregate minerals prior to non-minerals development taking place in accordance with policy MS01;** **VII. they represent a borrow pit that is justifiably required to facilitate the delivery of a specific adjacent / or nearby development project(s) and will be fully reclaimed as part of the project(s).**
MM31	71	Para 239	Revise the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th sentences of paragraph 239: - Aggregate working outside of allocations~~, which represents~~ **that is adjacent to / or within close proximity to an existing permitted aggregate working and would otherwise be impractical to exploit in any other way** or **enabling development**, will need careful consideration. Proposals will be assessed **on a case by case basis** with regards to their size, scale and timeframe compared to the~~characteristics of the~~ existing **or planned for** aggregate working site it relates to. ~~Ensuring that mineral working will not be excessively extended will be a critical factor~~ **Evidence of the operational, economic viability, amenity and / or environmental case for allowing non-allocated aggregate working to take place in the manner proposed**. ~~Furthermore,~~ **The deliverability of** previously approved mineral site restoration **and aftercare schemes** must not be unduly **affected** ~~inhibited~~. Although, where **it is necessary to make any amendments to any existing** ~~revised mineral~~ restoration **and aftercare schemes for operational reasons, due consideration will be given to any potential enhancement opportunities that may be achieved (e.g. an increase in public access, improvement in the provision of green infrastructure, facilitating biodiversity gains or the creation of a landform that would be more sympathetic to the local landscape character).** ~~is submitted, this must be acceptable in principle and offer demonstrable benefits with regard to future land use opportunities.~~
MM32	71	New para after para 240	New paragraph to be inserted after paragraph 240: - **A borrow pit cannot be precisely defined in terms of quantity of mineral worked or duration. However, in order for mineral working to be classified as such, a direct functional link between the exploitable mineral and the potential delivery of a specific, named development that is either subject to a planning application or benefits from a planning consent must be shown. The consequences of the relationship must also meaningfully contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development. To demonstrate this, evidence of environmental or other planning benefits compared to obtaining minerals from alternative sources will be necessary. In addition, all mineral operations must be tied to**

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			the development and the timeframe associated with site restoration and aftercare will need to be aligned with the completion of the development. A borrow pit is typically located next to, or nearby to the development it is supporting. It is also usually the case that any restoration materials that may be required will arise, at least in part, from the inert construction wastes of the supported development. However, under all circumstances site restoration of a borrow pit must be acceptable in planning terms having been appropriately assessed against the relevant development management plan policies from DM01 to DM11 and policy MR01.
MM33	77	Para 267	Revise paragraph 267: - Amenity impacts can be numerous and differ in frequency, significance and complexity on a case-by-case basis related to the types of activities taking place and the relationship to nearby land uses. Nevertheless, for minerals development there are usual risks that arise such as: - noise; air pollution from fumes and / or dust; vibration and visual intrusion, which can incorporate light pollution and loss of privacy. The way in which minerals are worked, how they are stored and ~~moved~~ **transported in, out and** around the site, whether ancillary processing takes place to create saleable products; and the phase of development (e.g. site preparation, working of minerals, implementing restoration etc.) are likely to be influential factors.
MM34	77	Para 268	Revise paragraph 268: - It is important that a balance is struck between enabling the need for minerals to be met through their working ~~and~~, processing **and transportation** and ensuring that those who might be affected are afforded protection. The extent to which a good standard of amenity is achievable for all users and occupants of land and buildings now and in the future is a measure of success in this regard and is a core land-use planning principle set out in national policy[127].
MM35	78	Para 271	Revise paragraph 271: - Mineral development proposals must be accompanied by thorough investigations concerning amenity impacts. These investigations must be clear in their presentation of outcomes and be able to be scrutinised. They must highlight the potential for adverse amenity impacts to occur and their possible significance. Furthermore, details of any proposed mitigation measures and what commitments and resources will be afforded to them to ensure implementation and routine monitoring must be provided. **This could include the delineation on a case-by-case basis of amenity buffer zones between minerals development and sensitive receptors.** All monitoring programmes will be carefully scrutinised before any development is allowed to take place.
MM36	78	Para 272	Revise paragraph 272: - Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) provide information to help decision-makers consider how a proposal might impact, directly or indirectly, on people's health **and wellbeing**. Mineral development proposals may benefit from the carrying out of a~~n~~ HIA, as ~~public~~ health **and wellbeing** ~~status and needs~~ are **potentially important** ~~critical~~ matters that ~~should~~

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			~~be~~ **need to be considered** ~~taken account~~ in the **determination of planning proposals** (New footnote)**.** ~~decision-making process, as required by national policy~~. ~~A successfully completed HIA should present sufficient evidence to determine whether potential significant health-related effects will arise from on-site mineral working and other associated activities such as restoration, the transportation of minerals and any importation, and where relevant, facilitated after-uses following restoration. HIA information may contribute to the reasoned justifications for why certain actions, such as mitigation measures will be necessary. An important feature of a HIA is that it offers a way of ensuring all sections of an affected community will be afforded sufficient scrutiny including those that already experiencing disadvantage and / or present vulnerable health characteristics.~~ **A proportionate approach to determining whether a HIA is required will be taken based on the scale and significance of mineral development proposals having regard to the health and wellbeing of local communities. Major mineral schemes that must be accompanied by an Environmental Statement will represent the threshold for considering the need to prepare a HIA. However, major mineral development proposals that are within close proximity to potentially sensitive uses such as schools, child care centres, hospitals, adult and older persons' facilities and leisure and recreational centres will likely require a HIA. Advice from the Director of Public Health should be sought at the earliest possible opportunity and ideally at the early pre-application stage, to establish whether preparing a HIA would represent the most efficient and effective way of presenting supporting evidence on health matters and for determining the scope and level of detail necessary. A HIA can be undertaken as a stand-alone assessment or integrated into a wider Environmental Statement, although in all instances it should be closely aligned with other technical investigations such as those covering environmental and transport impacts** **New footnote – Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Health and wellbeing section, paragraph: 001, reference ID: 53-001-20140306.)**
MM37	79	Para 273	Revise paragraph 273: - **Where a HIA is completed it should present sufficient evidence to determine whether potential significant health-related effects (positive and / or negative) will arise from on-site mineral working and other associated activities such as restoration, the transportation of minerals and any importation, and where relevant, facilitated after-uses following restoration. HIA information may contribute to the reasoned justification(s) for why certain actions, such as mitigation measures will be necessary or not required. An important feature of a HIA is that it offers a way of ensuring the health and wellbeing of all sections of an affected community will be afforded sufficient scrutiny including those that already experiencing disadvantage and / or present vulnerable health characteristics.** ~~At the early preparation stage for minerals development proposals, a HIA screening exercise should to be carried out. This must establish whether preparing a HIA will represent the most efficient and effective way of presenting supporting evidence on health matters and for~~

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			~~determining the level of detail necessary. A HIA can be undertaken as a stand-alone assessment or integrated into a wider Environmental Statement, although in all instances it should be closely aligned with other technical investigations such as those covering environmental and transport impacts. In the event that a HIA is to be prepared, the screening exercise should provide a sound basis for understanding the size and nature of the local communities likely to be affected and to identify in the broadest of terms, what potential risks and impacts on health could occur – positively and / or negatively and in terms of their significance.~~
MM38	79	Para 274	Delete paragraph 274: - ~~Early engagement with the County Council's as an advisor on local public health matters across Gloucestershire is strongly encouraged. This will ensure that the most appropriate and up-to-date evidence is being used and to help establish the most effective approach for preparing an HIA. Good practice guidance is also available on HIA in respect of carrying out a screening or scoping exercise and for formal HIA preparations.~~
MM39	81	Para 281	Revise the 4th sentence of the paragraph 281: - Mineral developments can impact upon local air quality. This may occur through the release of particulates from emissions and dust, and **in**~~on~~ some instances, through unpleasant odours. Air pollution can arise from on-site mineral working activities,but may also be caused by vehicles using unsurfaced roads, from wind blowing across stockpiles and quarry waste storage, and the exposure of unconsolidated, bare ground. An air quality impact assessment ~~founded on the advice contained in planning practice guidance should be provided alongside~~ **may be necessary to accompany a mineral development proposal and the requirement for such an assessment, will be decided on a case-by-case basis having considered the nature and scale of development and the level of concern about air quality** ~~mineral development proposals~~[135]. **Where** ~~A~~**a**ssessments **are required, they** must take into account existing air quality levels prior to development and establish whether any new sources of air pollution are likely to arise and what their influence on existing air quality could be. The impact on air quality from changes to local traffic linked to minerals development both near to the site and / or further afield along defined freight routes will need to be included. Account should also be given to the scale, duration, hours of operation, type of activities being proposed; whether they are likely to be temporary or continuous and the existence of other operations in the same locality.
MM40	82	New para after para 286	New paragraph to be inserted after Publication MLP paragraph 286:- **Adverse impacts associated with ground vibration may also be generated by the movement of minerals to and from mineral workings. In Gloucestershire, this is most likely to be a concern with the use of heavy goods vehicles on local roads for means of access and / or local delivery. In the event there is a risk of unacceptable adverse impacts occurring with mineral development proposals, careful consideration must be given to the size, scale and frequency of vehicle movements that cause**

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			ground vibration and whether it is reasonable and justified to impose operational restrictions through the use of planning conditions.
MM41	84	Para 294	Revise Publication MLP paragraph 294: - Mineral development proposals will be expected to identify potential cumulative impacts and to show how these will be avoided or sufficiently mitigated to prevent unacceptable adverse impacts from arising. In respect of cumulative impacts related to intensified development across a locality, the parameters for this will need to be agreed on a case-by-case basis depending upon prevailing environmental conditions and geography, the scale of development proposed **in relation to permitted activities** and the nature of the individual matter of **amenity and / or environmental** concern subject to a cumulative impact assessment. **Nevertheless, in all instances advice should be sought from the MPA at the earliest possible opportunity and ideally at the early pre-application stage, to establish how cumulative impact matters should be addressed.**
MM42	86	Para 297	Revise paragraph 297: - Mineral developments are heavily reliant on Gloucestershire's highway networks and those of surrounding areas. They allow for the hauling of minerals to markets or for further processing and provide the means by which staff and customers can gain access. The county's mineral supplies are predominately local in nature and follow well established routes that are strongly aligned with the existing road infrastructure. This presents very limited opportunities for more sustainable modes of **non-road** transport such as rail, ports or other inland waterways to attract the necessary interest and accompanying investment to act as a viable alternative. Nevertheless, Gloucestershire still contains numerous rail links, navigable waterways and canals that under the right circumstances could be used as an alternative to the movement of minerals by road.
MM43	86	New para between para 299 and para 300	New paragraph to be inserted between paragraphs 299 and 300:- **In addition, significant technological advancements across the transport sector are anticipated over the coming years, which will also make a valuable contribution towards tackling climate change. These are likely to include major improvements in fuel efficiency, the introduction of low and ultra-low emission haulage vehicles, and in time, zero emission vehicles that employ only non-fossil fuel based means of power [new footnote].** **[New footnote] - BEIS (2017) Clean Growth Strategy: An ambitious blueprint for Britain's low carbon future https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy**
MM44	87	Policy DM03	Revise part a and part c of Policy DM03: - Part a | ~~Alternatives to road~~ **Sustainable** transport Mineral development proposals **that minimise** ~~will be permitted~~ **the miles travelled by minerals and demonstrate how road-based transport will also be kept to a minimum will be permitted. Wherever possible**

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			alternative and ~~that use~~ more sustainable~~, alternative~~ modes of non-road transport **must be used along with fuel efficient and / or low, ultra-low or zero greenhouse gas emitting haulage vehicles.** Part c | Public Rights of Way (ProW) Network and open access land Mineral development proposals will ~~only~~ be permitted where it can be demonstrated: - I. public rights of way routes and / or open access land will be retained and their safe use maintained, and unacceptable adverse impacts will be avoided or satisfactor**il**y mitigated; and / or
MM45	86 and 87	New para between para 305 and para 306	New paragraph to be inserted between paragraphs 305 and 306:- **Furthermore, the benefits resulting from a transition away from fossil-fuel based road haulage should be taken into account. Increasing significance should be given to the most advanced technology available at the time, moving from increased fuel efficiency to low emission vehicles, then ultra-low emission vehicles, and ultimately zero emission vehicles.**
MM46	88	Para 303	Revise paragraph 303: - For new mineral development proposals that use the local and / or strategic highway network, the potential for adverse impacts arising must be carefully scrutinised. National policy provides a clear threshold in this respect, focused on ensuring severe impacts on the highway network is prevented[151]. Particular issues likely to be scrutinised include: - network capacity; ~~maintenance~~, safety of road users, debris on the highway and related amenity impacts such as noise, dust, vehicular vibration, and air and water pollution **(see also Policy DM01)**. These impacts may be of significance to a variety of sensitive receptors located along mineral haulage routes and not just those local communities that are close by to the proposal site. **For matters relating to potential impacts on the maintenance of the highway, this is dealt with under s.59 of the Highways Act 1980 and the provision available to recover expenses due to extraordinary traffic.**
MM47	91 to 93	Policy DM04	Revise 1st, 2nd. and 3rd clauses; add new 4th, 5th ,6th, 7th and 8th clauses and a new bullet-pointed sentence; delete part a, part b and part c and replace part d with a new bullet-pointed sentence for Policy DM04: - Mineral development proposals will be permitted, where it can be demonstrated: **-** **I.** ~~they will be resilient to the impacts of flooding;~~ **there will be no increase in the risk of flooding on site and elsewhere from all sources of flooding now and in the future;** **II.** ~~there will be no increase in the risk of flooding from all sources now and in the future; and~~ **wherever possible, flood risk reduction initiatives will be incorporated that will achieve a reduction in the risk of flooding overall;** **III.** ~~wherever possible, flood risk betterment initiatives will be delivered.~~ **appropriate measures will be put in place to manage and wherever possible, reduce surface water run-off**

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			including through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS); **IV. wherever possible, a net increase in flood water storage capacity will be achieved;** **V. where applicable, flood flow routes will be improved such as through the removal of obstructions;** **VI. where applicable, there will be no detriment to the integrity of existing flood defences and that access to allow for their future maintenance or improvement will not be impeded;** **VII. they accord with the policies contained in the River Severn, Severn Tidal Tributaries and Thames Catchment Flood Management Plans; and** **VIII. any mineral processing plant, associated building(s), and / or equipment should be designed to remain operational, safe for users, and flood resilient during a flood event.** ~~The application of a sequential test that will favour the location of development within Flood Zone 1 is fundamental to assessing the acceptability of mineral developments and will be required as part of the supporting evidence for proposals.~~ **Mineral development proposals will only be permitted in areas of flood risk (Flood Risk Zones 2, 3a or 3b) having taken into account climate change, where they have passed the Sequential Test and, where applicable, the Exception Test as set out in national policy.** **Mineral development proposals involving sand and gravel working along with water-compatible development[(New footnote)] may be appropriate within 'Flood Risk Zone 3b' or any identified 'functional floodplain', providing that: -** • **there will be no net loss in flood storage and flood risk reduction measures (betterment opportunities) are provided where possible;** • **there will be no impediment to water flow routes; and** • **any mineral processing plant, associated building(s), and / or equipment is designed to remain operational, safe for users, and flood resilient during a flood event.** **New Footnote - Water compatible development types other than sand and gravel working is set out under Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Flood risk and coastal change section, paragraph 066,reference ID: 7-066-20140306)** ~~Part a | Proposals located within Flood Zone 2~~ ~~Mineral development proposals will be permitted in Flood Zone 2, where it can be shown no reasonable alterative locations within Flood Zone 1 are available.~~ ~~Part b | Proposals located within Flood Zone 3a~~

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			~~Mineral development proposals will only be permitted in Flood Zone 3a, where they are classified as 'less vulnerable' or 'water compatible' and it can be demonstrated that no reasonable alternative locations are available within both Flood Zones 1 and 2.~~ ~~Part c | Proposals located within Flood Zone 3b (the functional floodplain)~~ ~~Mineral development proposals will only be permitted in Flood Zone 3b, where it can be demonstrated: -~~ ~~I. they are classified as 'water compatible'; and~~ ~~II. there will be no net loss of floodplain storage, no impediment to water flows, and no increase in flood risk elsewhere; or~~ ~~III. wider sustainability benefits to the community exist that outweighs the risk of flooding as determined through an exception test.~~ ~~Part d | Proposals exceeding 1 ha within Flood Zone 1 and all other proposals within Flood Zones 2, 3a or 3b~~ **Mineral development proposals in areas of flood risk and where they exceed 1ha must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) that ~~will~~ shows how the risk of flooding on-site and elsewhere from all sources will not increase and, where possible could be reduced. The FRA must identify and assess the following: -** • **all current and future sources of flooding, appropriately taking into account the anticipated impacts of climate change;** • ~~set out~~ **how flood risk on-site and elsewhere will be effectively managed for the lifetime of the proposal including during site restoration and aftercare; and** • **identify measures to prevent increased flood risk including through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and compensatory works if any loss of flood storage capacity is expected to occur.**
MM48	94	Para 322	Revise the 2nd and 3rd sentences of paragraph 322: - Mineral development proposals must be able to demonstrate how an increase in flood risk at their immediate location, elsewhere and in the future ~~—~~**(**taking into account the impacts of climate change**)** will not occur. **Climate Change Allowances have been published by the Government and these must be applied unless exceptional circumstances indicate alternative local assessments would be more appropriate. Engagement with the EA in respect of this matter will be necessary and should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.** All elements of minerals development must **form part of the assessment of flood risk** ~~adhere to these requirements~~, including all built structures, the working of minerals themselves and also the carrying out of restoration and aftercare.
MM49	97	Policy DM05	Revise 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th clauses Policy DM05: -

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			Mineral development proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated: - **I.** there will be no ~~**deterioration**~~ **decline** in water quality **that would lead to a deterioration of EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) water body status and that measures to improve water quality and water body status will be incorporated wherever possible to help achieve good ecological status;** **II.** ~~**they will not prejudice the quantity of water contained within water bodies;**~~ **measures will be incorporated to enhance and protect water quality, including Gloucestershire's groundwater resources;** **III.** ~~**due regard has been given to the actions and objectives of the Severn and / or Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) in striving to protect and improve the quality of water bodies**~~ **the actions and objectives set out in the Severn and / or Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) will be supported in striving to protect and improve the quality of water bodies;** **IV.** **Unless justifiable and agreeable change is achievable to the** physical integrity of watercourses **(New Footnote), they** will be preserved **and wherever possible enhanced, including riverside habitats. Where necessary, management and mitigation measures will be incorporated to improve and / or enhance water quality and habitats of aquatic environments in or adjoining the development site; and** **V.** Wherever possible, measures to achieve the efficient use of water will be delivered **including incorporating appropriate water conservation techniques.** **New Footnote - A watercourse is defined as any channel through which water flows. Watercourses can be natural or man made, open on the surface or enclosed. Watercourses serve to drain the land and can assist in supporting flora and fauna. They include rivers, brooks, becks, ditches, streams, leats, goyles, rhynes and culverts.**
MM50	97 and 98	Para 335	Revise paragraph 335: - Mineral development proposals **may benefit from** ~~should be supported by~~ a hydrological and hydrogeological assessment that ~~provides~~ **incorporates** an analysis of ~~risk to~~ water **quality and quantity** ~~resources and how any possible adverse~~ impacts ~~will be avoided or mitigated~~. ~~In line with planning practice guidance,~~ ~~t~~**T**he assessment **must be carried out where it is anticipated water quality impacts pose a significant** ~~should identify the water bodies that represent potential~~ planning concern ~~– those directly affected through proposed modifications or as a consequence of indirect activities178~~. ~~The assessment must also consider the nature of potential adverse impacts upon identified water bodies and the options for reducing impacts to acceptable levels including an analysis of the delivery of effective and deliverable mitigation~~

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			~~measures.~~ In certain circumstances a specific WFD Compliance Assessment may also be necessary. **A WFD Compliance Assessment will need to consider biological quality, physio-chemical conditions and hydro-morphological conditions of surface water bodies and quantity and chemical status of groundwater bodies. In line with planning practice guidance, the assessment of water quality should be undertaken where a proposal involves the physical modification of a water body and / or could indirectly affect a water body. Key aspects of the assessment should include the nature of potential adverse impacts upon identified water bodies and the options for reducing impacts to acceptable levels including an analysis of the delivery of effective and deliverable mitigation measures.** The **overarching** objective must be to demonstrate at least, how the current **WFD** status of identified water bodies will not suffer any deterioration.
MM51	98	Para 336	Revise the 1st, 4th and 6th sentences to paragraph 336: - ~~In preparing a hydrological and hydrogeological~~ **The** assessment **of water quality and quantity impacts will need to pay** particular attention ~~should be paid, where relevant~~ to the Severn River and / or Thames River Basin Management Plans[179]. These plans implement the WFD at the sub-national level by way of a catchment-based approach to water management, which will ensure a holistic view is taken over hydrological influences affecting a larger-than-local area. A catchment-based approach to water management is encouraged through planning practice guidance[180]. The Severn River and Thames River Basin Management Plans identify key technical information concerning the hydrological characteristics of Gloucestershire and surrounding areas and set out actions to be taken to ensure **improvements, where possible, or to secure** ~~there is~~ no deterioration in the quality of water bodies from their current status. The plans also consider the means of delivering improved water quality status. Consequently, mineral development proposals should incorporate measures~~,~~ wherever possible, that will contribute to the ~~improvements~~ **ambitions** outlined within the relevant River Basin Management Plan.
MM52	98	Para 337	Revise paragraph 337: - Mineral development proposals involving dewatering activities should be supported by detailed technical evidence as part of a wider hydrological and hydrogeological assessment. The approach put forward must accord with advice published on this matter by the Environment Agency[181]. Furthermore, for locations which contain significant archaeological deposits, potential risks associated with dewatering will need to be careful scrutinised. Where minerals development proposals ~~are located near to~~ **could affect** watercourses, it will always be preferable for their physical integrity to be preserved. The provision of 'stand-off' strips or areas between the banks of the watercourse affected and mineral working may be an effective means of achieving this **and might** ~~which may~~ also present a number of complementary activities. Through the appropriate treatment of stand-off areas, visual and / or landscape impacts of mineral developments could be reduced (see policies DM01 and DM09). Stand-off areas may also be used to positively contribute to the management of flood risk (see policy DM04) and / or facilitate tangible biodiversity enhancements (see policy DM06) that in turn may

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			aid the delivery of ecological improvements to the status of water bodies. **In the event that the integrity of a watercourse may be unavoidably affected, robust and credible evidence to justify this matter must be provided. All proposals under these circumstances will be rigorously scrutinised including through consultation with the Environment Agency and / or the Lead Local Flood Authority where necessary, to ensure that an acceptable and deliverable scheme is brought forward that will secure the least amount of change and / or alteration possible.**
MM53	101 to 103	Policy DM06	Revise the 1st sentence of Part a and 2nd paragraph of Part B of Policy DM06: - Part a | Biodiversity and geodiversity outside of designated areas Mineral development proposals that demonstrate the conservation of biodiversity and/or geodiversity, in addition to providing net gains ~~where possible~~, will normally be permitted. Potential adverse impacts on natural environment assets must be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated in line with Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership objectives. ~~In exceptional circumstances~~**Exceptionally**, where an impact cannot be avoided or mitigated, then compensatory measures including the use of ~~biodiversity and / or geodiversity~~ offsets **for habitat or geological feature losses** will be considered **provided these deliver significant net gain**.~~as a means to provide an overall net gain.~~ **Irreplaceable habitat and geological assets must be retained and protected from deterioration unless this cannot be avoided because there are exceptional overriding reasons of demonstrable public benefit.** Part b | Designated sites and protected species Mineral development proposals which, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, are likely to have a significant effect on any Internationally Important Site designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Ramsar site will only be permitted, where they have been subject to an Appropriate Assessment, which has determined that either:- I. there will be no adverse effect upon the integrity of such designated sites; or II. where adverse effects on integrity have been concluded, has satisfactorily addressed the subsequent stages in the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) process as set out in table 3, which present imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Mineral development proposals will only be permitted within designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and in localities that could have an impact upon such designations, where it can be demonstrated: - I. there will be no conflict with the conservation, management and enhancement of a designation; II. that any potentially harmful aspects of mineral development can be satisfactorily mitigated; and III. there would be no wider indirect and/or cumulative impact on the national network of SSSIs; or where the benefits of

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			mineral development clearly outweigh the potential adverse impacts upon the key features of any designation. Mineral development proposals on local sites that include Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Gloucestershire ~~Key~~ **Local** Wildlife Sites (~~K~~**L**WS) and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and in localities that could have an impact upon such designations will be permitted where it can be demonstrated: - I. adverse impacts can be avoided and /or satisfactorily mitigated; or II. where the benefits of minerals development clearly outweigh the potential adverse impacts upon the key features of any designation. Mineral development proposals that could adversely affect legally protected species will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that suitable safeguarding measures will be provided.
MM54	106	Para 353	Revise paragraph 353: - As highlighted in national policy, irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and aged or veteran tress found outside of ancient woodland, which clearly cannot be replaced should not be subject to loss or deterioration in condition. **However, in extreme circumstances where a significant public benefit can be proven, which clearly overrides the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, development may be acceptable [new footnote].** ~~Mitigation will only be acceptable where it will result in a reduction in residual adverse impacts to such an extent, that the benefits of the development will outweigh any occurrence of loss[189].~~Standing advice prepared by Natural England and the Forestry Commission on development with ancient woodland and veteran trees should be reviewed at **the** earliest **possible** opportunity **and** ideally ~~during~~ **at** the ~~initial~~ pre-application ~~preparations~~ stage[190]. **New footnote National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018, paragraph 175**
MM55	108	Policy DM07	Revise the 2nd, 3rd and 4th clauses of Publication MLP Policy DM07: - Mineral development proposals will be permitted where they have been informed by and are sympathetic to the protection of soil resources by demonstrating: - I. unacceptable adverse impacts on the quality of soil including as a result of disturbance and / or from contamination will be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated; and II. **wherever possible, measures to achieve improvements in** ~~opportunities for~~ soil quality ~~enhancement~~ will be **delivered** ~~facilitated~~; and III. where Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMVAL) is present, it will be avoided, or where this is not possible, it will be restored to the highest grade possible **unless in doing so, beneficial restoration that outweighs the importance of protecting soil resources would be compromised** ~~and~~

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			~~any other potential adverse impacts will be kept to a minimum~~; or IV. the **overall** benefits of minerals development will clearly outweigh unacceptable adverse impacts on the quality of soil **and / or opportunities to achieve soil quality improvements** to justify ~~the grant of~~ planning permission **being granted.**
MM56	112	Para 372	Revise paragraph 372: - However, in recognition that certain archaeological assets may not be identifiable or fully appreciated early on in the decision-making process, it ~~may be~~ **is** reasonable for a phased approach to be adopted for assessing significance and determining the subsequent treatment of assets, which involves initial desk-based assessment and / or field evaluations. A clear national framework for assessing the significance of heritage assets is provided by national policy, which sets out specific requirements of prospective applicants and expectations for determining planning authorities[209]. There is a necessity for the G-HER to be consulted and technical expertise should also be **sought** ~~employed~~, where necessary.
MM57	113	Para 374	Revise the 1st and 2nd sentences of Publication MLP paragraph 374: - From a minerals planning perspective, the ability to maintain steady and adequate supplies of an important mineral is a material consideration that may **outweigh any** substantial degree of harm caused to the significance of an affected heritage asset. ~~It should however~~ **Nevertheless,** ~~be noted that~~ **attempts to avoid harm should be explored wherever possible.** ~~it is expected that to avoid harm, alternative options should first be considered.~~
MM58	120	Para 392	Revise paragraph 392: - A robust comparative analysis must also be undertaken with **major mineral developments** to show that non-AONB sources of the type of mineral proposed to be worked and / or processed will not be appropriate. Careful consideration will be given to evidence concerning the present and forecast future availability of non-AONB mineral supplies and its suitability to meet the same technical specifications. Before any judgement can be made, information must be submitted to establish the size and scale of the pattern of mineral supplies that could be affected; whether productive capacity issues might arise with non-AONB supplies; and a robust explanation of any other possible supply challenges, **including matters of sustainability** that might emerge from having to rely upon alternative non-AONB sources. **The fact that minerals can only be worked where they occur and that their distribution is therefore limited will be a defining factor in determining whether a comparative analysis is necessary. Furthermore, the importance of the mineral to be worked in meeting local, sub-national and national needs will be an important matter that will be taken into account by decision makers. At the earliest possible opportunity and ideally at the initial pre-application stage, advice should be sought from the MPA regarding the preparation of a comparative analysis of potential, alternative non-AONB mineral supplies.**

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MM59	122 and 123	Para 397	Revise 1st and 2nd sentence of paragraph 397: - National policy also makes provision for mineral **extraction** ~~working~~ to be allowed to take place in principle within the Green Belt where openness is preserved and no conflict will occur with purposes of the designation[231]. **Evidence that considers both anticipated visual impacts and spatial effects of mineral extraction on the openness of the Green Belt will be required by decision makers.** ~~This is reflective of the temporary nature and low intensity of any built structures such as certain forms of plant that usually accompanies this type of activity.~~
MM60	126	Policy MR01	Revise the 1st clause of Publication MLP Policy MR01: - Mineral development proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated high quality restoration and aftercare will: - I. take place at the earliest opportunity and without generating unacceptable adverse impacts; **and** II. be delivered to a high environmental standard; and III. facilitate beneficial after-uses that will contribute to the delivery of sustainable development.
MM61	127	Para 417	Revise paragraph 413: - Provision for site restoration and aftercare will be heavily **dependent**~~dependant~~ upon the nature of the minerals development under consideration and site-specific circumstances present at the time. ~~For existing permitted workings, evidence will be required as to how previously agreed restoration and aftercare commitments will not be adversely affected. Existing planning conditions related to the cessation of operations, equipment removal and end-dates should not be compromised without justification. Proposals that seek to vary previously permitted restoration and aftercare schemes will be subject to rigorous scrutiny.~~ ~~Information must be presented to show how the environmental condition of previously approved development, will not be degraded.~~ **Where restoration and aftercare proposals of permitted mineral workings need to be revised, careful consideration must be given to any potential adverse impacts on the envisaged, final environmental status of the site once it has been restored. In all cases the possibility of environmental degradation must be avoided. If revised restoration aims to deliver enhancement opportunities, these must be clearly identified in the supporting evidence.** ~~Further enhancement opportunities deemed achievable through a modified restoration and aftercare scheme will be careful assessed and only where positive change is materially significant and delivered to a high quality standard, will this be seen as beneficial~~. **For** ~~M~~**m**ore substantial mineral development proposals or those ~~likely to~~ involv**ing**~~e~~ a fundamental change to an existing restoration and aftercare **scheme**~~plan~~, ~~will need to be accompanied by~~ a detailed revised restoration strategy **will be required.**
MM62	132	Para 427	Delete paragraph 427: - ~~Possible benefits linked to importing materials for restoration purposes~~

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			~~such as improving in soil conditions must be justified in terms of their wider sustainability credentials. This should include consideration of the proposed time period over which importation will occur; the impact importation may have on the timescales for completing restoration and facilitating the delivery of future beneficial after-uses; and the transport implications incorporating effects and significance on the safe and efficient functioning of the highway network and possible impacts on local actions for tackling climate change. Evidence used to show the relevant criteria of policies DM01, DM03, DM05, DM08, DM07 and DM09 have been met, could reasonably be applied in these circumstances~~
MM63	132	Para 428	Revise the 1st and final sentence of paragraph 428: - Importing ~~recovered~~ waste[259] for use in mineral restoration may be considered **a recovery operation that is** acceptable as outlined in paragraph 4.43 of the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy[260]. Imported waste suitable for mineral restoration but managed by way of disposal to landfill, might also be justified[261]. ~~However,~~ **For the latter,** the relevant criteria contained within adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy policy WCS 8 (Landfill) **(or future replacement)** will need to be successfully addressed[262].
MM64	135	Monitoring Schedule	Revise Monitoring Schedule: - Add indicators for Policy SR01 | **Planning applications for minerals development involving infrastructure for the production of secondary and / or recycled aggregates;** **Planning applications for non-minerals development involving infrastructure for the production of secondary aggregates** Revise existing indicator for Policy SR01 | Planning applications for major (non-minerals) development ~~that will require aggregates for construction~~ **accompanied by a Waste Minimisation Statement (WMS) that incorporate the re-use of construction, demolition and excavation waste in construction and the procurement of construction materials with a recycled content.** Revise existing target for Policy SR01 | 100% of permitted major (non-minerals) development applications ~~committing to the use of secondary and / or recycled aggregates in their construction~~ **accompanied by a Waste Minimisation Statement (WMS) that incorporate re-use of construction, demolition and excavation waste in construction and the procurement of construction materials with a recycled content.** Add indicators for Policy MW01 | **Most recently published landbank of permitted reserves for crushed rock aggregate covering the West of England (WoE) Authorities;** **Most recently published landbank of permitted reserves for sand and gravel aggregate covering the neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities of Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire and Worcestershire.**

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			Ass review triggers for Policy MW01 | **Evidence of a significant annual decline and / or declining trend of least 3 years in the published landbank of permitted reserves for either crushed rock or sand and gravel aggregates for neighbouring and / or nearby authority areas as reported within Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) and Aggregate Working Party (AWP) Annual Reports and / or at Duty to Cooperate (DtC) meetings.**
MM65	142	Appendix 2	Revise the schedule of safeguarded mineral infrastructure sites: - Add two sites for handling and / or processing and distributing recycled and secondary aggregates - **Land at Cowfield Mill, Northway Lane, Tewkesbury GL20 8JG** **Land at Shurdington Road, Shurdington, Cheltenham GL51 4HU**
MM66	145	Appendix 4	Revise the Water resources theme for Allocation 01: - A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment in accordance with EA guidance will be required. As the underlying geology of the allocation is classified as a Principal aquifer, attention will need to be given to identifying and quantifying risks associated with all possible minerals-related development activities (e.g. working, processing and site restoration) to groundwater resources and for establishing a stringent monitoring regime commencing 24-months prior to development, continuing throughout the operational phase, and including site restoration and aftercare. In addition, potential hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (up to 5km) will require scrutiny. These include: - several tributaries of Oakwood Brook, a small spring and the resulting flow into the Slade Brook, several unnamed springs to the north of the allocation, Valley Brook, Warth Brook and Cannop Brook. However, a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. Particular attention will need to be given to the potential hydrological / hydrogeological impacts on the Slade Brook SSSI. This contains a karst feature – an active tufa-forming stream, which is likely to be sensitive to local hydrological and hydro-geochemical change. There are known hydrological linkages between the SSSI and the allocated area.. An holistic approach should be adopted when considering the Slade Brook SSSI with technical advice on this matter sought from both the EA and Natural England at the earliest possible opportunity. Avoiding the derogation of the SSSI must be the primary focus. Possible cumulative / in-combination hydrological / hydrogeological impacts associated with permitted mineral working and other related activities should also be considered such as proposed restoration and aftercare at the existing Stowe Hill Quarry and the adjacent Clearwell Quarry. The HIA will need to establish mitigation requirements and where necessary provide a strategy for their implementation. It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management and identify how development of the allocation may positively contribute towards protecting and improving the water environment in line with the Severn River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)[275] **and Wye and Severn Vale Catchment Management Plans** New web linked footnote - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-

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			management-plans.
MM67	146	Appendix 4 Economic development' theme of Allocation 01: Land east of Stowe Hill Quarry	Revise the Economic development theme for Publication MLP Allocation 01: - An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of further aggregate working at Stowe Hill Quarry. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence to show how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from further aggregate working at Stowe Hill Quarry must be explored. The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation will need to form part of the EcIA.
MM68	152	Appendix 4 Economic development' theme of Allocation 02: Land west of Drybrook Quarry	Revise the Economic development theme for Allocation 02: - An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of further aggregate working at Drybrook Quarry. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence that will show how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from further aggregate working at Drybrook Quarry must also be explored. The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation will need to form part of the EcIA.

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MM69	153	Appendix 4 Water resources' theme of Allocation 02: Land west of Drybrook Quarry	Revise the Water resources theme for Allocation 02: - A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment in accordance with EA guidance will be required. As the underlying geology of the allocation is classified as a Principal aquifer, attention will need to be given to identifying and quantifying risks associated with all possible minerals-related development activities (e.g. working, processing and site restoration) to groundwater resources and for establishing a stringent monitoring regime commencing at least 12-months prior to development, continuing throughout the operational phase and including site restoration and aftercare. In addition, potential hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (within 1km) will require scrutiny. These includes: - Cinderford Brook to Blackpool Brook, Dry Brook, Bailey Brook, Lodgegrove Brook and the quarry lagoons within the existing Drybrook Quarry. Although a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. Possible cumulative / incombination hydrological / hydrogeological impacts associated with permitted mineral working and other related activities should also be considered such as proposed restoration and aftercare at the existing Drybrook Quarry. The HIA must scrutinise the need to employ mitigation and where necessary provide a strategy for implementation. It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management and identify how development of the allocation may positively contribute towards protecting and improving the water environment in line with the Severn River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)[281] **and Wye and Severn Vale Catchment Management Plans** New web linked footnote - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans
MM70	157	Appendix 4 Economic development' theme of Allocation 03: Depth extension to Stowfield Quarry	Revise the Economic development theme for Allocation 03: - An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of further aggregate working at Stowe Hill Quarry. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence to show how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from further aggregate working at Stowfield Quarry must be explored. The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation

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			will need to form part of the EcIA.
MM71	159	Appendix 4 Water resources' theme of Allocation 03: Depth extension to Stowfield Quarry	Revise the Water resources theme for Allocation 03: - A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment in accordance with EA guidance will be required. As the underlying geology of the allocation is classified as a Principal aquifer, attention will need to be given to identifying and quantifying risks associated with all possible minerals-related development activities (e.g. working, processing and site restoration) to groundwater resources and for establishing a stringent monitoring regime commencing at least 12-months prior to development, continuing throughout the operational phase and including site restoration and aftercare. In addition, potential hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (within 1km) will require scrutiny. These includes: - Whippington Brook, an unnamed drain, tributary and pond at Swan Pool, and the lagoon within Stowfield Quarry. Although a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. Possible cumulative / in-combination hydrological / hydrogeological impacts associated with permitted mineral working and other related activities such as proposed restoration and aftercare at the existing Stowfield Quarry should also be considered. The HIA must scrutinise the need to employ mitigation and where necessary provide a strategy for implementation. It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management and identify how development of the allocation may positively contribute towards protecting and the improving water environment in line with the Severn River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)[286] **and Wye and Severn Vale Catchment Management Plans.** New web linked Footnote - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans
MM72	162	Appendix 4 Economic development' theme of Allocation 04: Land northwest of Daglingworth Quarry	Revise the Economic development theme for Allocation 04: - An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of further aggregate working at Daglingworth Quarry. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence which shows how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from further aggregate working at Daglingworth Quarry must be explored.

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			The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation will need to form part of the EcIA.
MM73	164	Appendix 4 Water resources' theme of Allocation 04: Land northwest of Daglingworth Quarry	Revise the Water resources theme for Publication MLP Allocation 04: - A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment in accordance with EA guidance will be required. As the underlying geology of the allocation is classified as a Principal aquifer, attention will need to be given to identifying and quantifying risks associated with all possible minerals-related development activities (e.g. working, processing and site restoration) to groundwater resources and for establishing a stringent monitoring regime commencing at least 12-months prior to development, continuing throughout the operational phase and including site restoration and aftercare. The allocation also lies within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1). This will require a very specific risk assessment to be carried out to consider potential pollution of potable water supplies and other sensitive commercial water supplies. Beyond the allocation, potential hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (within 1km) will require scrutiny. These include: - Elkstone Brook and Daglington Stream. Although a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. For example, the River Churn is just over 3 km to the South East of the allocation. Possible cumulative / in-combination hydrological / hydrogeological impacts associated with permitted mineral working and other related activities such as proposed restoration and aftercare at the existing Daglingworth Quarry should also be considered. The HIA must scrutinise the need to employ mitigation and where necessary provide a strategy for implementation. It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management by identifying how development of the allocation may positively contribute towards protecting and the improving water environment in line with the Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and also the Severn RBMP, which covers an area that may be within the sphere of influence of the allocation[291] **and Thames Catchment Management Plans** **New web linked Footnote - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans**
MM74	165	Appendix 4 Historic environment including archaeology' theme of Allocation 04: Land northwest of Daglingworth Quarry	Revise the final sentence of the historic environment including archaeology theme for Allocation 04: - A Heritage Statement (HS) will be required to establish the presence of heritage assets that could be affected and to assess the nature, extent and importance of their significance and their settings. The HS must also provide a detailed analysis of potential impacts and their envisaged significance associated with all activities related to the working of the allocation. Where the potential for adverse impacts is identified, details of the means of avoiding such impacts or delivering sufficient mitigation to eradicate and / or reduce their significance to an acceptable degree must be included. The prime focus should be on the preservation of key heritage assets. A proportionately detailed, reasoned justification will be necessary in every instance that harm to, or the potential loss of a heritage asset is envisaged. Information regarding how recording and / or the excavation of heritage assets may also be necessary. The HS must be comprehensive in its

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			coverage by considering both designated and undesignated heritage assets including those of potential archaeological interest. Information contained on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (G-HER) should be interrogated along with the National Heritage List (NHL) produced by English Heritage. Of potential relevance **that could result in restrictions upon future working proposals,** ~~to the allocation~~ is the grade II listed milestone (NL list entry: 1090206); **a possible Bronze Age barrow;** ~~and the linear,~~ **and an** earthwork**s that borders the** ~~located close to the~~ south eastern boundary **of the allocation and forms part of the late Iron Age / early Roman settlement of** . ~~Other archaeological features associated with the historic settlement of~~ Bagendon. ~~may need investigation.~~
MM75	168	Appendix 4 Economic development' theme of Allocation 05: Land south and west of Naunton Quarry	Revise the Economic development theme for Publication MLP Allocation 05: - An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of further aggregate working at Naunton Quarry. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence to show how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from further aggregate working at Naunton Quarry must be explored. The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation will need to form part of the EcIA.
MM76	170	Appendix 4 Water resources' theme of Allocation 05: Land south and west of Naunton Quarry	Revise the Water resources theme for Allocation 05:- A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment (HIA) in accordance with EA guidance will be required. As the underlying geology of the allocated units has been classified as a Principal aquifer, attention will need to be given to identifying and quantifying risks associated with all possible minerals related development activities (e.g. working, processing and site restoration) to groundwater resources and for establishing a stringent monitoring regime commencing at least 12-months prior to development, continuing throughout the operational phase and including site restoration and aftercare. In addition, potential hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (up to 3km) will require scrutiny. These includes: - the River Windrush, River Eye, several springs feeding an unnamed tributary of the Windrush; and small ponds and a small lake that are linked to existing and previous mineral working at the existing

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			Naunton Quarry. Although a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. Possible cumulative / in-combination hydrological / hydrogeological impacts associated with permitted mineral working and other related activities should also be considered such as proposed restoration and aftercare proposals at the existing Naunton Quarry and also the nearby Tinker's Barn Quarry. The HIA must scrutinise the need to employ mitigation and where necessary provide a strategy for implementation. It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management by identifying how development of the allocated units may positively contribute towards protecting and the improving water environment in line with the Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Severn RBMP, which covers an area that may be within the sphere of influence of the allocation[296] **and Thames Catchment Management Plans** **New web linked Footnote - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans**
MM77	174	Appendix 4 Economic development' theme of Allocation 06: Land south east of Down Ampney	Revise the Economic development theme for Allocation 06:- An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of aggregate working taking place at land south east of Down Ampney. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well-being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence to show how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from aggregate working starting up at land south east of Down Ampney must be explored. The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation will need to form part of the EcIA.
MM78	175	Appendix 4 Highways' theme of Allocation 06: Land South east of Down Ampney	Revise the 2nd sentence and last sentence of the highways theme for Allocation 06: - A Transport Assessment (TA) will be required. Advice on the necessary content of a TA should be sought from the Local Highway Authority, Highways England and also the neighbouring Local Highway Authority for Wiltshire (Wiltshire Council) at the earliest possible opportunity as part of pre-application preparations. Highways matters, which will need to be investigated include: - the creation of a

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			safe and suitable means of vehicular access that will achieve the shortest possible route to the A419; ~~and~~ **the** avoid**ance**, wherever possible, of **associated vehicular movements through** the locally significant settlement of Latton; and the establishment of acceptable freight routes using the A419, which do not create a conflict with Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan policies LTP PD 3.1 and LTP PD 3.4, and follow the advice contained within the Gloucestershire Freight Gateway **or its future replacement**, In addition, where it is relevant, consideration should be given to the Wiltshire Local Transport Plan Freight Strategy. **For matters relating to potential impacts on the maintenance of the highway, this is dealt with under s.59 of the Highways Act 1980 and the provision available to recover expenses due to extraordinary traffic.**
MM79	176	Appendix 4 Water resources' theme of Allocation 06: Land South east of Down Ampney	Revise the Water resources theme for Allocation 06: - A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment in accordance with EA guidance will be required. The superficial deposits of the allocation host a Secondary 'A' shallow aquifer for which little information is known as to its properties. Consequently, a detailed analysis of the existing local groundwater regime will be essential. The assessment must also afford attention to identifying and quantifying groundwater risks associated with all possible minerals-related development activities (e.g. working, processing, site restoration including aftercare) and establish a stringent monitoring regime commencing at least 12-months prior to the commencement of the development, continuing throughout the operational phase and including site restoration and aftercare. The allocation mostly lies within a Source Protection Zone 2 (SPZ2) although a small area falls within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1). A very specific risk assessment will therefore need to be carried out to consider potential pollution of potable water supplies and other sensitive commercial water supplies **in order to demonstrate there will be no significant environmental impacts and that appropriate protection and / or mitigation and management measures will be put in place. Any landfill or deposit for recovery (DfR) activities will require an appropriate EA permit. Advice from the EA in respect of this matter should be sought at earliest opportunity.** Beyond the allocation, potential hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (up to 3km) will require scrutiny. These include: - Marston Meysey Brook; Ampney and Poulton Brooks; River Thames (from the River Churn to River Coln); River Churn (Baunton to Cricklade); Thames & Severn Canal; a number of unnamed tributaries and drains to the River Thames and Ampney Brook; and several ponds and lakes some of which can be traced back to previous and existing mineral workings in the locality. Although a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. Possible cumulative / incombination hydrological / hydrogeological impacts associated with nearby permitted mineral workings and other related activities such as restoration and aftercare should also be considered. This includes: - Whetstone Bridge Quarry and Roundhouse Farm Quarry and Eysey Manor Quarry (the final two are located across the administrative border in Wiltshire). An early up-to-date survey of the status of nearby mineral workings would be beneficial to this exercise. The HIA must scrutinise the need to employ mitigation and where necessary provide a strategy for implementation.

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			It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management by identifying how development of the allocation may positively contribute towards protecting and the improving water environment in line with the Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)[303] **and Thames Catchment Management Plans** New web linked Footnote - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans
MM80	176	Appendix 4 Natural environment' theme of Allocation 06: Land South east of Down Ampney	Revise the natural environment theme for Publication MLP Allocation 06: A comprehensive assessment of the natural environment will be required. This should include those natural assets present in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation. The assessment must identify potential impacts and scrutinise their significance taking into account the different activities / stages of minerals development ((e.g. the preparation of land prior to mineral working, mineral working and processing and subsequent restoration incorporating aftercare). Environmental designations in the locality that will need careful consideration include: - North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC; North Meadow SSSI / NNR; and Down Ampney Pits ~~K~~**L**WS**. In the event that** ~~The re-notification of~~ the Cotswold Water Park SSSI **is re-notified** for its breeding and overwintering bird assemblages, **an assessment** should ~~also~~ be ~~assessed~~ **carried out** to establish whether adverse effects from proposed mineral developments may occur including the disturbance of the important bird assemblages. In addition, any priority habitats and / or priority species, which encompass or have been recorded in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation must be investigated. A further crucial aspect of the assessment will be the provision of sufficient details concerning measures deemed necessary to avoid, reduce, remedy and / or compensate possible unacceptable negative effects. Any scheme of mitigation must also be accompanied by a clear strategy for implementation and be able to demonstrate its deliverability. In totality, the assessment of natural resources must demonstrate how any issues which arise~~ing~~, have been considered in a holistic manner and within a strategic context. In particular it must be clear ~~as to~~ how **local ecological networks** ~~the nearby: - Ampney Corridor; Eysey; Cleveland Lakes; and Roundhouse Farm Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) as expressed upon the Gloucestershire Nature Map~~ will not be subject to unacceptable adverse impacts. Where opportunities exist to deliver tangible benefits, due consideration should be given to possible collaborations and coordination with the programme of nature conservation actions identified for the Cotswold Water Park Nature Improvement Area (NIA).
MM81	177	Appendix 4 Historic environment – including archaeology' theme of Allocation 06: Land South east of Down Ampney	Revise the historic environment theme for Allocation 06: A Heritage Statement (HS) is required to establish the presence of heritage assets that could be affected and to assess the nature, extent and importance of their significance and their settings. The HS must also provide a detailed analysis of potential impacts and their envisaged significance associated with all activities related to the working of the allocation. Where the potential for adverse impacts is identified, details of the means of avoiding such impacts or delivering sufficient mitigation to eradicate and / or reduce their significance to an acceptable degree must be included. **This could include**

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			limitations on operations including the working of minerals. The prime focus should be on the preservation of key heritage assets. A proportionately detailed, reasoned justification will be necessary in every instance that harm to, or the potential loss of a heritage asset is envisaged. Information regarding how recording and / or the excavation of heritage assets may also be necessary. The HS must be comprehensive in its coverage by considering both designated and undesignated heritage assets including those of potential archaeological interest. Information contained on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (G-HER) should be interrogated along with the National Heritage List (NHL) produced by English Heritage. The settlement at Bean Hay Copse Scheduled Monument (NH list entry: 1003446) and several grade II listed buildings at Castle Hill Farm (NH list entries: 1341032 and 1304915) are located near to the boundary of the allocation and will likely require some degree of analysis. There are also numerous records of prehistoric and Roman activity in the locality, which will likely require further investigation. In addition, 20th century military activity within the allocation is very evident and should also be carefully assessed[304].
MM82	178	Appendix 4 Aerodrome safeguarding' theme of Allocation 06: Land South east of Down Ampney	Revise the aerodrome safeguarding theme for Allocation 06: A Bird Hazard Management Scheme (BHMS) will be required. Advice with respect to its scope and content should be sought at the earliest possible opportunity from Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) Safeguarding. The BHMS should establish the nature, scale and significance of any potential bird hazards associated with all mineral-related activities that support the working of the allocation. Particular~~ly~~ attention will need to be given to the functioning of nearby RAF Fairford due to the location of the allocation within ~~a~~**the statutory safeguarding aerodrome height, technical and** ~~B~~**b**irdstrike **safeguarding consultation** zone**s** and an area where Instrumental Landing Systems (ILS) may need to operate. Although, other nearby aerodromes could also require investigation and may need to be taken into account. **Consultation with the DIO will be required if any equipment is proposed that exceeds 15.2 metres in height above ground level**. Details of the deliverable measures and securable commitments to manage and reduce the frequency and severity of any possible bird hazard risks **to an acceptable level** and **that** ~~the~~ effective monitoring of their success over time, **including post-mineral working, restoration and aftercare, should** ~~will likely~~ form a major element of the BHMS.
MM83	178	Appendix 4 Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 06: Land South east of Down Ampney	Revise the restoration opportunities and constraints theme for Allocation 06: A restoration strategy will be required. Where necessary, individual proposals must give due consideration to their contribution to the delivery of a coherent and combined solution encompassing the entire allocation. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it is demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to apply alternative arrangements. In developing the overall restoration strategy, evidence must be presented to show how integration can be achieved with the existing local environment. Particular attention must be given to continued aviation safeguarding and the avoidance of any increased risk of bird strike at nearby RAF Fairford **and / or other nearby aerodromes**. **This may significantly**

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			restrict opportunities to achieve wet restoration, particularly involving the introduction of new open water bodies. Where the public rights of way network has been affected by development of the allocation, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent re-routing of affected paths. Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the nearby Eysey and Ampney Corridor Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) and the nature conservation actions for the Cotswold Water Park Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Cotswold District Local Plan and the Cotswold Water Park Master Plan. This could, under the right circumstances, include facilitating new infrastructure that will contribute towards the long-term restoration and possible expansion ambitions of the Thames and Severn Canal network[305]. Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and the need to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience to its envisaged impacts. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-year post-mineral working period should be incorporated into the overall restoration strategy. This must set out the commitments for carrying out aftercare and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. It must also contain the direction for future management of any restored areas. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.
MM84	174	Appendix 4 ('Economic development' theme of Allocation 07: Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford	Revise the Economic development theme for Allocation 07:- An Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA) **should be carried out** ~~will be required~~ to identify potential economic impacts and their significance as a result of aggregate working taking place at land at Lady Lamb Farm. ~~The~~ **Whether a dedicated** EcIA **is prepared or related information is to be presented as part of another type of assessment, it** must establish whether current local economic conditions are likely to be influenced and the scale and significance of any positive contribution to economic well being at the local, sub-national and national levels, having taken into account the occurrence of possible negative economic impacts. The EcIA should be based on a balanced and credible analysis of evidence that has been published and / or has been robustly generated to support the proposal. Information concerning the potential impact on local employment both direct and indirectly will be crucial. The prospect of new jobs being generated should be highlighted. Commitments to secure employment and training opportunities that will benefit local communities (e.g. provision of local apprenticeships) will be best placed set out within the EcIA. This is in addition to any evidence to show how existing direct and indirect employment will be safeguarded. The possibility that existing non-minerals related local businesses and / or permitted emerging enterprises could be exposed to undue economic risk from aggregate working starting up at land at Lady Lamb Farm must be explored. The nature of any risks to other businesses, their likely significance and any proposed means of mitigation will need to form

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			part of the EcIA.
MM85	182	Appendix 4 Water resources' theme of Allocation 07: Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford	Revise the water resources theme for Allocation 07: A hydrological / hydrogeological impact assessment in accordance with EA guidance will be required. The superficial deposits of the allocation host a Secondary 'A' shallow aquifer for which little information is known as to its properties. Consequently, a detailed analysis of the existing local groundwater regime will be essential. The assessment must also afford attention to identifying and quantifying groundwater risks associated with all possible minerals-related development activities (e.g. working, processing, site restoration including aftercare) and establish a stringent monitoring regime commencing at least 12-months prior to the commencement of the development, continuing throughout the operational phase and including site restoration and aftercare. The allocation also lies within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1). This will require a very specific risk assessment to be carried out to consider potential pollution of potable water supplies and other sensitive commercial water supplies. Beyond the allocation, possible hydrological impacts on nearby surface water bodies (up to 3km) will require scrutiny. These include: Marston Meysey Brook; Dudgrove Brook; River Coln; a network of drains and tributaries to the River Coln; and several ponds and lakes some of which can be traced back to previous mineral workings in the locality. Although a more definitive sphere of hydrological influences will need to be established through a Water Features Survey. This could identify other and / or more distant surface water bodies that are also worth assessing along with other relevant receptors. The HIA must scrutinise the need to employ mitigation and where necessary provide a strategy for implementation. It must also incorporate a strategic, catchment-scale view of water resource management by identifying how development of the allocation may positively contribute towards protecting and the improving water environment in line with the Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)[310] **and Thames Catchment Management Plans** **New web linked Footnote -** **https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans**
MM86	183	Appendix 4 Aerodrome safeguarding' theme of Allocation 07: Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford	Revise the aerodrome safeguarding theme for MLP Allocation 07: A Bird Hazard Management Scheme (BHMS) will be required. Advice with respect to its scope and content should ideally be sought at the earliest possible opportunity from Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) Safeguarding. The BHMS should establish the nature, scale and significance of any potential bird hazards associated with all mineral-related activities that support the working of the allocation. Particular~~ly~~ attention will need to be given to the functioning of nearby RAF Fairford due to the location of the allocation within ~~a~~**the** statutory **safeguarding aerodrome height, technical and b**~~B~~irdstrike **safeguarding consultation** zone**s** and an area where Instrumental Landing Systems (ILS) may need to operate. **Consultation with the DIO will be required if any equipment is proposed that exceeds 15.2 metres in height above ground level.** Although, other nearby aerodromes could require investigation and may need to be taken into account. Details of the deliverable measures and securable commitments to manage and reduce the frequency and severity of any possible bird hazard risks **to an acceptable level** and ~~the~~ **that** effective monitoring of their success over time, **including post- mineral working, restoration and aftercare,**

<table>
<tr><th>Ref</th><th>Page</th><th>Policy/ Paragraph</th><th>Main Modification</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>should</u> ~~will likely~~ form a major element of the BHMS.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM87</td><td>184</td><td>Appendix 4 Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 07: Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford</td><td>Revise the restoration opportunities and constraints theme for Publication MLP Allocation 07:

A restoration strategy will be required. Where necessary, individual proposals must give due consideration to their contribution to the delivery of a coherent and combined solution encompassing the entire allocation. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it can be demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to apply alternative arrangements. In developing the overall restoration strategy, evidence must be presented to show how compatibility and wherever possible, integration can be achieved with the existing local environment. Particular attention must be given to continued aviation safeguarding and the avoidance of increased risk of bird strike at nearby RAF Fairford~~.~~ <u>and / or other nearby aerodromes. This may significantly restrict opportunities to achieve wet restoration, particularly involving the introduction of new open water bodies.</u> Where the public rights of way network has been affected by development of the allocation, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent re-routing of affected paths. Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the nearby Bibury and Coln Corridor Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) and the nature conservation actions for the Cotswold Water Park Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Fairford Neighbourhood Plan, Cotswold District Local Plan and the Cotswold Water Park Master Plan. Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and the need to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience to its envisaged impacts. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-year post-mineral working period should be incorporated into the overall restoration strategy. This must set out the commitments for the carrying out aftercare and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. It must also contain the direction for future management of any restored areas. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM88</td><td>184</td><td>New Appendix 5</td><td>Insert a new appendix into the that contains a schedule of the existing 'saved' policies that would be replaced: -

<table>
<tr><th>Policy</th><th>Title</th><th>Status (i.e saved or not saved under transitional arrangements)</th><th>Proposed Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>E1</td><td>International and European Sites of Nature Conservation</td><td>Not Saved</td><td>Replaced by Policy DM06 | Biodiversity and Geodiversity</td></tr>
<tr><td>E2</td><td>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</td><td>Saved</td><td>Replaced by Policy DM09 | Landscape</td></tr>
<tr><td>E3</td><td>Nationally Important Sites of Nature Conservation</td><td>Not Saved</td><td>Replaced by Policy DM06 | Biodiversity and Geodiversity</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

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E4	Nationally Important Archaeological Sites (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments)	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM08 | Historic Environment
E5	Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	Not Saved	Replaced by Policy DM08 | Historic Environment
E6	Other Nationally Important Sites of Historic Interest	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM08 | Historic Environment
E7	Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	Not Saved	Replaced by Policy DM07 | Soil Resources
E8	Regionally and Locally Important Designated Sites	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM06 | Biodiversity and Geodiversity
E9	Green Belt	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM10 | Gloucester-Cheltenham Green Belt
E10	National, Regional and Local Biodiversity	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM06 | Biodiversity and Geodiversity
E11	Protection of the Water Environment	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM05 | Water resources
E12	Flood Risk/Flood Plain Development	Not Saved	Replaced by Policy DM04 | Flood risk
E13	Riparian Buffer Zones	Saved	Replaced by a combination of Policy DM04 | Flood risk and Policy DM05 | Water resources
E14	Protecting the Local Environment – County-Wide	Saved	Replaced by DM01 | Amenity, DM02 | Cumulative impact and DM09 | Landscape
E15	Protecting the Local Environment – Cotswolds Water Park	Saved	Replaced by DM01 | Amenity, DM02 | Cumulative impact, and DM09 | Landscape
E16	Economic Development	Saved	Replaced by DM01 | Amenity and DM02 | Cumulative impact
E17	Safeguarding Public Access	Saved	Replaced by DM03 | Transport
E18	Opportunities for Improved Access	Saved	Replaced by DM03 | Transport
E19	Transport	Saved	Replaced by DM03 | Transport
E20	Highways	Saved	Replaced by DM03 | Transport
E21	Safeguarding Railhead and Wharves	Not Saved	Replaced by MS02 | Safeguarding mineral infrastructure
A1	County Contribution to the local apportionment of the Regional Guidelines	Saved	Replaced by MW01 | Aggregate provision
A2	Landbanks	Saved	Replaced by MW01 | Aggregate provision
A3	Future Aggregates Mineral Development within Preferred Areas	Saved	Replaced by MA01 | Aggregate working within allocations and MW01 | Aggregate provision
A4	Future Aggregates Mineral Development outside Preferred Areas	Saved	Replaced by MA02 | Aggregate working outside of allocations and MW01 | Aggregate provision
A5	Areas of Future Crushed Rock	Saved	Replaced by MA01 | Aggregate working within

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	Aggregates Mineral Development – Forest of Dean		allocations and MW01 | Aggregate provision
A6	Areas of Future Crushed Rock Aggregates Mineral Development – Cotswold	Saved	Replaced by MA01 | Aggregate working within allocations and MW01 | Aggregate provision
A7	Areas of Future Sand and Gravel Aggregates minerals Development – Upper Thames Valley	Saved	Replaced by MA01 | Aggregate working within allocations and MW01 | Aggregate provision
NE1	Supply of Building Stone	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW02 | Natural building stone
NE2	Clay	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW03 | Clay for civil engineering purposes and Policy MW04 | Brick clay
EM1	Opencast Coal Extraction	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW05 | Coal
EM2	Small Scale Underground Mining	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW05 | Coal
EM3	Colliery Spoil	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW05 | Coal
EM4	Existing Colliery Spoil Tips	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW05 | Coal
EM5	Reworking Colliery Spoil Tips	Saved	Replaced by Policy MW05 | Coal
EM6	Oil and Gas	Not Saved	The policy has not been replaced and as it was not saved, does not remain in force. Please refer to paragraphs 55-64 of the new MLP for an explanation.
EX1	Mineral Exploration	Not Saved	The policy has not been replaced and as it was not saved, does not remain in force. Please refer to paragraphs 55-64 of the new MLP for an explanation.
SE1	Processing Secondary Materials	Not Saved	Replaced by SR01| Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates, MS02 | Safeguarding mineral infrastructure and MW06 | Ancillary minerals development
SE2	Minerals Waste Minimisation	Not Saved	Replaced by MR01 |Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses and MA02 | Aggregate working outside of allocations
SE3	Safeguarding Mineral Resources	Not Saved	Replaced by MS01 | Non-mineral developments within MSAs and MS02 | Safeguarding mineral infrastructure
SE4	Prior Extraction of Mineral Resources	Not Saved	Replaced by MS01 | Non-mineral developments within MSAs
R1	Beneficial	Saved	Replaced by MR01

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	Reclamation of Worked-Out Mineral Sites		|Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses
R2	After-use	Saved	Replaced by MR01 |Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses
R3	Progressive Restoration	Saved	Replaced by MR01 |Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses
R4	Enhancing Worked-Out Mineral Sites	Saved	Replaced by MR01 |Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses
DC1	Mitigation of Environmental Effects	Saved	Replaced by DM01 | Amenity, DM02 | Cumulative impact, DM03 | Transport, DM05 | Water resources, DM06 | Biodiversity and Geodiversity and DM07 | Soil Resources
DC2	Ancillary Development	Saved	Replaced by MW06 | Ancillary minerals development
DC3	Importation of Material	Saved	Replaced by MR01 |Restoration, aftercare and facilitating beneficial after-uses
DC4	Safeguarding Aerodromes	Saved	Replaced by Policy DM11 | Aerodrome safeguarding and aviation safety
DC5	Planning Obligations	Saved	This policy has been superseded by the CIL Regulations. As such it no longer remains in force and has not been replaced.
DC6	Planning Obligations – Eastern Spine Road	Saved	This policy has been superseded by the CIL Regulations. As such it no longer remains in force and has not been replaced.
DC7	Borrow Pits	Saved	Replaced by policies MA02 | Aggregate working outside of allocations, MW01 | Aggregate provision, MW02 | Natural building stone, MW03 | Clay for civil engineering purposes, Policy MW04 | Brick clay and MW05 | Coal