

## 1. Table of changes made to Herefordshire MWLP on request of Cabinet

1. This table has been prepared to report the changes that have been made to the Publication Draft Herefordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan following its discussion at Cabinet, held on 1 December 2020.
2. The amended text is shown in bold text, with new text underlined (**for example**) and deleted text crossed through (~~for example~~).
3. The table provides only those whole sentences within which a change has been made. There may be additional text either side of the sentence, but if it is not reported it has not been changed.

Consequent change(s) made	
Reference	Amended text/description of the change made
Paragraph 3.1.9	There are currently eleven <del>permitted</del> <b><u>consented</u></b> mineral workings in Herefordshire that could be worked during the plan period:
Paragraph 3.1.18	However, whilst there is a range of waste management facilities (including transfer, re-use and recycling) <del>permitted-consented</del> in Herefordshire that address a variety of wastes, there are no residual waste management facilities, such as energy from waste plant or landfill sites.
Paragraph 3.1.21	The waste facilities <del>permitted</del> <b><u>consented</u></b> in Herefordshire in 2019 are all shown on Figure 4.
Paragraph 3.3.7	In National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, many minerals and waste developments would be classed as 'major development' and should not be <del>permitted</del> <b><u>granted consent</u></b> except in exceptional circumstances, as defined by a series of considerations known as the 'major development test'.
Paragraph 3.3.25	<b><u>In March 2019 Herefordshire Council unanimously declared recognition of the climate emergency. In September 2019 the Council formally committed to becoming a net zero carbon council by 2030, and to working with strategic partners, residents and local organisations to help the county as a whole achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.</u></b> Herefordshire Council's third Carbon Management Plan is titled 'Pathway to Carbon Neutral Carbon Management Plan 2020/21-2025/26'. It sets out the council's targets and achievements towards being carbon neutral by 2030. In addition, <del>a new countywide Climate Emergency Steering Group was set up in 2019 to work collaboratively to develop an action plan to get Herefordshire to net zero carbon</del> <b><u>the council has since early 2019 been working in partnership with a group of stakeholders from environment, business and community sectors on an action plan to help Herefordshire achieve carbon neutrality</u></b> by 2030.

	<del>The group includes representatives from environment, business and community sectors including Herefordshire Wildlife Trust, Hereford Green Network, Extinction Rebellion and Herefordshire Council.</del>
Paragraph 5.5.15	Any application for major development, <del>as defined as residential development of 10 units or more or 0.5ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (as may be amended)</del> will be required to be accompanied by a Resource Audit.
Paragraph 5.5.17	Such documents are expected to have an increasing role demonstrating how new development is delivered and managed in a sustainable manner; explicitly setting out: how the use of raw materials will be minimised; how waste created can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site; <b>how the development will contribute to achieving local and national carbon reduction targets;</b> and how the long term management of the development will contribute to delivering the circular economy. Smaller applications, accompanied by Design and Access Statements, should include commentary on waste prevention and management measures. <b>All development proposals should make reference to the national and local zero-carbon plans in place at the time in order to inform best practice measures that can be incorporated into the proposed development.</b>
Policy SP1/2	<del>the provision requiring submission</del> of a Resource Audit that identifies the quantum required and approach to sourcing construction materials, the amount and type of waste that is expected to be produced by the development and end of life considerations for the development materials.
Policy SP1/2 new sub-point h, with necessary updates made to bullet list.	<b>embodied carbon and lifecycle carbon costs for the materials used in the development.</b>
Paragraph 5.11	Reclamation schemes should take into account the location and context of the site, including the implications of other significant <b>permitted consented</b> or proposed development in the area and the range of environmental and other assets and infrastructure that may be affected, including any important interactions between those assets and infrastructure.
Policy M1/d	restricting the extraction of hydrocarbons to within either the Surface Coal Resource areas or PEDL block SO51a (as appropriate to the mineral) and requiring compelling reasons to demonstrate that the use of any hydrocarbon is

	necessary, acceptable and provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts, including the greenhouse gas emissions associated with both the extraction and use of hydrocarbons <b>for energy</b> ;
Paragraph 6.1.12	Figure 7 presents the Minerals Safeguarding Areas for Herefordshire, incorporating: areas of reserve indicated by the British Geological Survey data; surface coal resource areas from the Coal Authority; currently <b>permitted consented</b> quarries and their associated infrastructure; the operating rail head at Moreton-on-Lugg; and the disused railhead at Moreton Business Park.
Paragraph 6.1.15	Policy M2 applies to all minerals resources, regardless of whether they have <b>gained the necessary planning permission to be worked. been permitted to be extracted.</b>
Paragraph 6.2.4	Therefore, regardless of which forecast most closely represents the real outcome for sand and gravel over the lifetime of the Draft MWLP, there will be a need for additional reserves of sand and gravel to be <b>permitted consented</b> to meet demand from 2027 onwards.
Paragraph 6.2.6	Recognising the advantages of working an area efficiently, specific sites for future sand and gravel extraction are allocated adjacent or near to existing <b>permitted</b> sites <b>with planning permission to be worked.</b>
Paragraph 6.2.13	There may remain a need for additional reserves of crushed rock to be <b>permitted consented</b> to meet demand from 2027 onwards.
Paragraph 6.2.15	Recognising the advantages of working an area efficiently, specific sites for future crushed rock extraction are allocated adjacent or near to existing <b>permitted</b> sites <b>with planning permission to be worked.</b>
Paragraph 6.3.4	There are six building stone delves currently <b>permitted consented</b> and active, all of which would be suitable in principle to gain an extension of time to enable extraction to be completed.
Policy W1/1, 2 & 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>permitting supporting</b> development that enables delivery of the circular economy;</li> <li>2. <b>permitting the supporting</b> infrastructure necessary to recover phosphorus for beneficial purposes;</li> <li>3. <b>permitting supporting</b> waste treatment development that effectively diverts waste from landfill;</li> </ol>
Paragraph 7.2.1	The three most prevalent solid wastes received at <b>permitted consented</b> facilities in Herefordshire are: municipal at around 45% (principally waste from households); construction and demolition wastes, at around 30%; and agriculture and processing wastes, at around 20%.

New last sentence at paragraph 7.2.11	<b><u>Policy W3 is not intended to support the development of anaerobic digestion facilities intended to be fed on crops grown for that purpose (commonly referred to as energy crops and often involving maize/corn).</u></b>
Paragraph 7.2.27	<del><b>The approach may have already been implemented and should be accompanied by demonstration of its achievements, or it may be proposed alongside the proposed development. Where an approach has already been implemented and further approaches are available to the unit, these should be proposed.</b></del>
Policy W3/2	Anaerobic digestion will be supported where its use is <b>primarily</b> intended to manage natural wastes generated <b>primarily</b> on the agricultural unit within which it is located.
Policy W3/3	All development proposals will be required to demonstrate <del><b>the approach undertaken within that unit contributes to achieving</b></del> nutrient neutrality, or betterment, within the River Wye SAC.

**Notes**

HRA = Habitats Regulations Assessment

SA/SEA = Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment

KDC = Key Development Criteria

Date: 30 November 2020