Appendix – Main Modifications

How Changes have been shown in this document:

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.

~~Strikethrough text~~ = deleted text.
Underlined and bold text = additional text.

Policy numbers - Changes to Policy numbers have been shown in the modification columns.

Paragraph numbers - Changes to paragraph numbers are not shown in the modification column. Where new paragraphs have been added they are shown using an alphabetised list to follow the Plan (DCC13) paragraph numbers i.e. (new paragraph) 4.10a. At this stage of Plan preparation, updated paragraph numbers are currently shown only in the track changes version which is for reference purposes only.

Footnotes- Where new (or moved) footnotes are proposed the symbology **fn** has been used and the footnote is set out below the paragraph that it relates to. At this stage of Plan preparation updated paragraph numbers are currently shown only in the track changes version which is for reference only.

In a number of instances proposed additional modifications (AM's) are also shown below. This is where the AM's are in nearby parts of the Policy or supporting text.

MM1 Policy Numbering

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM1	All applicable pages of Plan and Policies Map	Policy Numbers on Contents Page, Policy Numbers in all applicable policies, in in supporting text and tables.	Policy M~~W~~2 - Mineral Exploration Policy M~~W~~3 - Benefits of Minerals Extraction Policy M~~W~~6 – Blasting Policy M~~W~~8 - Mineral Rail Handling Facilities Policy M~~W~~9 - Borrow Pits Policy M~~W~~10 - Ancillary Minerals Related Infrastructure Policy M~~W~~11 - Periodic Review of Mineral Planning Permissions Policy M~~W~~12 - Oil and Gas Exploration, Appraisal and Production Policy M~~W~~13 - Transport of Oil and Gas Policy M~~W~~14 - Vein Minerals, Metalliferous minerals, Lithium and Silica Sand Policy M~~W~~15 – Peat Policy ~~M~~W16 - Inert waste 'other recovery' Policy ~~M~~W17 - Inert Waste Disposal via landfill Policy ~~M~~W18 - Non-Hazardous Landfill Policy ~~M~~W19 - Water Resources **- Landfill, Landraise and Inert Waste Other Recovery** Policy M~~W~~21 - Site Specific Allocation at Thrislington West Quarry Policy M~~W~~22 - Site Specific Allocation Northern Extension to Crime Rigg Quarry Policy ~~M~~W23 - Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Disposal at Crime Rigg Quarry Policy ~~M~~W24 - Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Disposal at Cold Knuckle Quarry

MM2 Chapter 2 Paragraphs 2.8 and 2.10

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM2	12/13	2.8 and 2.10	2.8 County Durham is the largest producer of aggregates in the **North East** ~~Northeast~~ of England and has supply relationships with surrounding areas. Crushed rock and sand and gravel working is the biggest extractive industry in the County today. In **2021**~~2020,~~ the last year for which information is currently available, approximately **3,220,000** ~~2,613,000~~tonnes of crushed rock and **553,000** ~~438,000~~ tonnes of sand and gravel were won from County Durham's hard rock and sand and gravel quarries. Other minerals won in **2021**~~2020~~ included sufficient brick making raw materials to supply two of the regions three remaining brick works **and** ~~,~~ quantities of building stone**. No**~~and~~ coal **was won, as**~~from two of the~~ ~~remaining~~ **all former** surface coal mining sites in **County Durham**~~the region both of which~~ are now in aftercare. 2.10 In **2021**~~2020~~, the last year for which information is currently available, County Durham's existing waste management facilities received approximately 2 million tonnes of waste……

MM3 Chapter 4 Paragraphs 4.4 to 4.10

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM3	17	4.4	4.4 Mineral and waste developments within the county requiring planning permission must therefore be determined in accordance with the policies contained within the ~~CDP~~ **County Durham Plan** and the M&WDPD unless material considerations**, which will include national planning policy,** indicate otherwise. **Following adoption of the M&WDPD, the statutory development plan comprises of the County Durham Plan, the M&WDPD and made Neighbourhood Plans.** ~~In addition, while~~ **While** generally not relevant to minerals and waste

			development regard must be had to any designations and allocations in Neighbourhood Plans. **The provisions of the statutory development plan should therefore be read as a whole.**
	18	Following paragraph 4.10	**Local Liaison Groups** (New paragraph 4.10a) **Within County Durham there are several Local Liaison Groups which facilitate the exchange of views and information about specific mineral sites between representatives of the minerals operator, the Council, and where appropriate other organisations such as the Environment Agency and Town and Parish Councils and interested residents. While their principal role is to allow the exchange of information regarding the development, it is recognised that discussions sometimes may highlight areas where action could be taken by the Council or by the operator with their agreement. However, Local Liaison Groups are not decision-making forums, this is the role of the Council's Planning Committee, although officers have delegated authority for certain decisions. Where appropriate and deemed necessary the Council will encourage the establishment of additional local liaison groups**. (New paragraph 4.10b) **Where established, it is intended that the operator will convene the Local Liaison Group at least once every year or at such other frequency agreed by the Liaison Group Committee. The operator will also provide all practical administrative and secretarial facilities to enable the Liaison Committee to function effectively including the provision of a suitable local venue for every meeting and the production of publicly available minutes for every meeting.**

MM4 Policy MW1 - General criteria for considering minerals and waste development

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM4	19-26	MW1, 4,12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.17,	1. Human Health and the Amenity of local communities **as a result of visual impact, light pollution, air pollution and dust, noise, vibration, odour, vermin and birds and litter.** Where appropriate, separation distances will be required **between proposals for** minerals

		4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.24, 4.29 and 4.30	**extraction** ~~and waste developments~~ and occupied residential properties **when shown to be necessary by a technical assessment** ~~and other sensitive receptors~~; 2b. Biodiversity and geodiversity including nationally and locally protected sites, protected and priority species and habitats, and trees, woodlands and hedges**. Proposals should minimise impacts on and provide for a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity;** 2d. Surface water[fn], groundwater and flood risk**. Proposals must ensure the protection of water bodies throughout exploration, the working life of the site and following final restoration. Where necessary, detailed hydrological and hydrogeological risk assessments will be required in accordance with the Council's planning application validation checklist;** **[Fn] Including all water bodies for example rivers, canals, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters.** 3. The Local and Strategic Road Network and the ~~public rights of way network~~ **Public Rights of Way (PROW) and multi-user path network. Where unacceptable adverse impacts on the PROW and multi user path network and on their users are unavoidable, adequate proposals to mitigate these impacts to an acceptable level must be provided through either temporary or permanent diversions. These must provide at least an equivalent level of utility to users of the network. Stopping up of PROWs and multi user paths should be avoided unless it can be demonstrated that there are no alternatives**; 4.12 The nature and scale of the proposed minerals and waste development, their distance to sensitive land uses and receptors and their relationship to their surroundings will influence the nature and likelihood of adverse impacts. To be acceptable proposals must always seek to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts and must ensure that any unavoidable adverse impacts are controlled and mitigated to an acceptable level. In order to understand impacts, technical assessments should be undertaken where necessary. The type of technical assessments undertaken will depend upon the nature and scale of the proposed minerals and waste

			development and in some cases these assessments will form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. ~~Where there are specific concerns in relation to health a Health Impact Assessment should also be undertaken~~. **Where significant impacts are expected, a Health Impact Assessment, proportionate to the scale of development proposed, should also be undertaken either as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment or as standalone document. The nature and detail of this will be determined at the pre-application stage in consultation with the Council's Public Health Team.** Paragraph 4.13 bullet 3. • Air pollution - If not, properly controlled, increases in air pollutants can have harmful effects on human health and the ~~natural and historic~~ environment. Impacts from minerals and waste development are most likely to arise as a result of emissions from plant and processing equipment or from the impact of associated transport movements. Some minerals and waste developments can also be a source of dust which can affect air quality and can cause nuisance to people and businesses and cause harm through deposition. In accordance with the Council's planning validation requirements where necessary an air quality and or dust assessment will be required for all applications. Policy MW5 (Air Quality and Dust) has been prepared to address both air quality and dust. 4.14 In order to minimise unacceptable adverse impacts on the amenity of local communities, separation distances between proposed ~~development~~ **mineral extraction activities** and occupied residential ~~dwellings~~ **properties** ~~and other similar sensitive receptors such as~~ **(falling in Use Class C of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended))** ~~care homes and also schools) which could be impacted~~ may be required. In line with the **'**Minerals**'** PPG14~~.~~ ~~Separation~~ **separation** distances **will be required where they are shown as necessary in a technical assessment taking into account, amongst other things, visual impacts, light pollution, air pollution and dust relating to proposed mineral extraction activities. Separation distances** should be determined on a site-specific basis and

			should be effective, properly justified, and reasonable. When determining appropriate separation distances account should be taken of the nature of the activity, location and topography, the characteristics of the various environmental effects likely to arise and the various mitigation measures that can be applied. In the case of minerals extraction~~, weight~~ **consideration** will also be given to the need to avoid undue sterilisation of mineral resources in decision making. 4.17 It will be essential that proposals are effectively and appropriately integrated with their surroundings and the character of the local and wider landscape during both the operational and restoration phases of development. For example, proposals should seek to protect and avoid damage to mature landscapes and topographic features and retain them where possible. Proposals should also seek to avoid creating visually prominent extraction areas and orientate working faces to minimise their visibility, ~~avoiding breaching~~ **having regard to effect on** local skylines. Screening, noise attenuation and storage mounds should have naturalistic profiles and blend with the surrounding topography. Operational plant should also be located to minimise its visibility and whenever possible, the area disturbed should be minimised at any one time through phased working and restoration. In accordance with the Council'**s** planning validation requirements where landscape impacts are likely a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will be required. 4.18 County Durham contains extensive areas which are protected because of their importance to biodiversity[fn] and geodiversity[fn]. Consideration of adverse impacts should be in in conjunction with County Durham Plan Policy 40 (Trees, Woodlands and Hedges), Policy 41 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity), ~~Policy 41 (Trees, Woodlands and Hedges),~~ (Policy 42 (Internationally Designated Sites) and Policy 43 (Protected Species and Nationally and Locally Protected Sites). **Where relevant consideration should be given to the Council's Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (once prepared).** **[FN] Biodiversity: The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals. [FN] Geodiversity is the range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.**

			4.19 Applicants will be required to demonstrate that the proposal is acceptable in relation to both biodiversity and geodiversity and including but not restricted to the County's network of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites, priority habitats and protected and priority species, commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality and the protection afforded by the County Durham Plan. Proposals should seek to **minimise impacts on biodiversity** ~~avoid the loss of, or damage to, habitats~~ and also ~~retain them and~~ where possible protect, enhance and manage them throughout the operation of sites. Proposals should avoid adverse impacts (direct or indirect) on protected species and avoid secondary or indirect impacts on species and habitats of nature conservation value in neighbouring areas. 4.20 Due to the scale and nature of some minerals and waste developments, it is recognised that there a significant opportunity to add real value to the County's biodiversity through the restoration of sites. The restoration of sites can help deliver net gains to biodiversity which contribute towards establishing coherent and resilient ecological networks through the creation of semi-natural habitats and the delivery of the County Durham Local Nature Recovery Strategy (once prepared). Applicants will be required to demonstrate that their proposal will deliver **a minimum 10%** net gain for biodiversity **in line with the requirements of the Environment Act 2021**. In accordance with the Council's planning validation requirements a number of specialist ecological reports will be required as part of a Biodiversity and Geology Survey and Report[15]. Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise) has been prepared to address the restoration and after use of mineral, landfill and landraise sites. 4.21 County Durham has a rich **and highly varied** historic environment **of designated and non-designated heritage** assets ranging from buildings, structures, and sites such as parks and gardens of local historic interest to that of the highest significance, the World Heritage Site, that is internationally recognised for its outstanding universal values. Great weight must be given to the conservation of all such designated and non-designated heritage assets including any contribution made by their setting. Consideration of development impacts must be assessed against County Durham Plan Policy 44 (Historic Environment), and Policy 45 (Durham Castle and Cathedral World Heritage Site), **Policy 46 (Stockton and Darlington Railway)** and Historic

			England's **good practice advice including that on the Setting of Heritage Assets[fn] and** Mineral Extraction and Archaeology Advice Note 13[16]. New footnote (fn): **https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/** 4.22 Applicants will be required to demonstrate that the proposal is acceptable in relation to impacts on the County's historic environment in terms sustaining, ~~conserving~~ and~~/or~~ enhancing **their** significance and setting commensurate with their ~~statutory~~ **heritage** status and the protection afforded to them by relevant ~~County Durham Plan~~ **development plan** and **the requirements of the NPPF**. Whilst temporary in nature the location, nature and scale of minerals development and some forms of waste development have the potential to cause harm to the significance and setting of both designated and non-designated heritage assets and can be destructive to archaeological remains. Quarries for example can remove almost all the deposits of archaeological interest and can also impact on surrounding archaeology, beyond the site itself, through dewatering and changes in water flow patterns. Landraise sites can also conceal deposits of archaeological interest. Whenever possible proposals should seek to preserve features of archaeological value or historical interest in situ where possible and protect them from site operations. Where preservation of archaeological features by record rather than in situ has been agreed, recording must be carried out to a high standard and the results published. 4.24 Water is an essential resource for domestic, agricultural and industrial use and is also vital to the ecological well-being of the County's natural environment. The quality of water resources is of great importance, and surface water and groundwaters in aquifers need protection from pollution. (New paragraph 4.24a): **Minerals and waste developments have the potential to pollute surface and groundwater resources if operations are not effectively controlled and monitored.** ~~Mineral working by its very nature can result in the removal of limestones and sand which form part of aquifers.~~ Assessment of risks including cumulative risk to groundwater for

			sensitive areas, such as the Principal Aquifer which underlies much of East Durham is particularly important. Consideration of adverse impacts should be in conjunction with County Durham Plan Policy 35 (Water Management) and Policy 36 (Water Infrastructure) and Policy ~~M~~W19 (Water Resources **-Landfill, Landraise and Inert Waste Other Recovery**). New paragraph (4.24b): **Mineral extraction by its very nature will result in the removal of limestones and sands which form part of aquifers. It can require significant water resources in relation to operations such as mineral processing and dust suppression and will need to demonstrate that these supplies can be secured. Should boreholes be used to abstract water for onsite activities, boreholes must be constructed to prevent uncontrolled discharge of groundwater to the surface, and to prevent uncontrolled discharge of water or contamination into or between individual aquifers or different geological formations. Mineral extraction can also lead to changes to groundwater levels and mine water levels in the surrounding area, which is a concern due to rising mine water levels in parts of the County. This is important as existing groundwater levels support important habitats and species and for water abstraction for public and private water supply and for agricultural abstractors. Surface run off from sites can include high concentrations of silt and mud which can cause pollution. Settling ponds are often used to help filter out mud and silt however these can bring extra considerations around aviation safety and the potential for bird strikes.** (New paragraph 4.24c) **Waste development can create new point sources of pollution through the storage, treatment and processing of potentially polluting waste materials. In particular, problems can arise from surface run-off, leachate from waste disposal and composting sites, other polluting substances may leak from storage and processing areas and the discharge of waste water. Materials or waste may be hazardous or contain hazardous substances. This can in turn affect water quality, nature conservation interests and/or human health.**

			(New paragraph 4.25a) **The North East has a long history of mining with both shallow and deep mine workings across the County. Recent changes to the pumping of mine workings have led to changes in groundwater levels and the Coal Authority in partnership with the Environment Agency has developed a groundwater screening tool which seeks to raise awareness of a variety of mining and groundwater constraints which could affect development. This screening tool has been introduced to provide developers and competent authorities with a better understanding of the drainage implications they will need to consider within new development proposals, and if necessary, to seek pre-consultation advice with the Coal Authority and/or the Environment Agency. The mapping and guidance document can be found on the Coal Authority web page[fn].** **[Fn] http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html** The Local and Strategic Road Network and the Public Rights of Way **and Multi User Path** Network 4.29 One of the main sources of disturbance from minerals and waste development to local communities is the impact of heavy lorry traffic on local roads which can cause damage to roads and verges, cause noise and disturbance and threaten road safety. Policy MW7 (Traffic and Transport) has been prepared to address the traffic and transportation impacts of minerals and waste development and is supported by Policy M~~W~~8 (Mineral Rail Handling Facilities). Amongst its provisions Policy MW7 (Traffic and Transport) requires applicants to consider and seek to maximise the use of sustainable forms of transport where practical and economic and requires safe and suitable access for all employees and visitors which optimises where practicable the use of public transport, walking and cycling. County Durham Plan Policy 26 (Green Infrastructure) also addresses the County's **PROW** ~~Public Rights of Way~~ Network. Applicants should demonstrate the acceptability of the proposed development in relationship to traffic and transportation as well as any impacts on the public rights of way and ~~footpath~~ **multi-user** path[fn] network.

			[Fn] Multi user paths are non-statutory multi-user routes which are not formal PROW they include sections of SUSTRANS Routes and the Councils network of Railway Paths. 4.30 Due to the nature and location of mineral working and some types of waste development which can be located within the open countryside, such proposals have a potential to adversely impact on the ~~County's Public Rights of Way~~ (PROW) **and multi user path** network which will also impact on recreational amenity. Where proposals will adversely affect existing PROW and **multi user paths,** adequate arrangements will be required for ~~their~~ **the** continued use of PROW **and multi user paths** both during and after the proposed development, either by means of existing or diverted routes which are safe and convenient and where possible propose opportunities to enhance the existing network. ~~Formal stopping~~ **Stopping** up of PROWs **and multi user paths** should be avoided, unless it can be demonstrated that there are no alternatives.

MM5 Policy MW2 - Mineral Exploration

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM5	29	4.41 and footnote 24	M~~W~~2 – Mineral Exploration 4.41 Most mineral exploration activities are of relatively short duration and have a limited environmental impact and some are classed as permitted development under the General Permitted Development Order[24] However, where the proposed mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted **development'** and planning permission is sought, it is important for **satisfactory** safeguards to be in place to minimise the environmental, amenity and long-term impacts of the development. **At a minimum, planning conditions would include conditions in relation to the commencement, completion and decommissioning of exploration operations and for all development being carried out in accordance with approved plans and documents. A range of other planning conditions may also be**

			required in relation to site working including but not limited to matters such as operating hours, site lighting, noise, site access and the protection of the public highway, traffic movements, protection of surface and groundwater, biodiversity and restoration. [24] The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 **(as amended) Part 17 Mining and Mineral Exploration.** Class J – temporary use of land etc for mineral exploration. **Class K – use of land etc for mineral exploration.**

MM6 Policy MW3 - Benefits of Minerals Extraction

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM6	30/31	4.43, 4.45, 4.46	Policy M~~W~~3– Benefits of Mineral Extraction 4.43 …. For the Council to give great weight to the benefits of mineral extraction (except in relation to proposals for coal extraction[25]) in the decision-making process the applicant ~~will~~ **should explain** ~~need to demonstrate they relate directly to~~ the benefits arising from the proposed development ~~and sufficient evidence will need to be provided~~ to enable the Council to assess the nature and significance of the benefits. 4.45 …. Such proposals will also result in wages and other money being spent in the local economy ~~including business rates~~. The…. 4.46 Environmental benefits of minerals extraction relate mainly to the benefits that can be provided through enhancements to the environment through the restoration and ~~after-use~~ **after use** of mineral sites**, although it is recognised that some benefits could accrue through the various forms of mitigation measures which could be required through**

			the operational phase of minerals development including landscaping and planting which would have biodiversity benefits. Given ….

MM7 Policy MW4 - Noise

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM7	32/33	MW4	1. Proposals for mineral**s** development**s** including minerals extraction, processing and restoration at minerals sites, surface operations associated with underground mineral extraction sites and waste recycling and disposal operations that form an integral part of a minerals site, will be permitted where the operator can demonstrate that noise levels at specifically identified noise-sensitive properties and l~~ocations~~ **sensitive environmental sites** do not give rise to an unacceptable adverse impact. Subject to specific circumstances which may justify some small variation, noise limits will be established subject to: a. During normal working hours (07.00-19.00) noise should not exceed background noise levels, (LA90) 1 hour (free field) by more than 10dB(A) at noise sensitive properties, or where it is difficult not to exceed the limit set should be as near that level as practicable. In any event, the total noise from the operations should not exceed 55dB(A) LAeq, 1h (free field); b. During the evening **period** (19.00-22.00) the noise limits should not exceed the background noise level (LA90,1h) by more than 10dB(A) and should not exceed 55dB(A) LAeq, 1h (free field); c. ~~Between~~**During** the **night time** period (22.00 – 07.00) noise limits should be set to reduce to a minimum any adverse impacts, without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mineral operator. In any event the noise limit should not exceed 42dB(A) LAeq,1h (free field) at a noise sensitive property;

			d. Where the site noise has a significant tonal element **specific limits may be required, and where site operations have a** peak or impulsive noise **element**, separate limits may **also be required to** be set independent of background noise and **they** will not be allowed to occur regularly at night; and e. Noise emitted as a result of noisy short-term activities will be permitted to facilitate essential site preparation and restoration work but should not, unless in wholly exceptional cases, exceed 70dB LAeq, 1Hr (free field) at specified noise sensitive properties during normal ~~weekday daytime~~ **working** hours and will be permitted for no more than eight weeks a year. Where work is likely to take longer than ~~8~~ **eight** weeks, a lower limit over a longer period should be set as deemed appropriate. To minimise adverse impacts, where such activities are permitted to occur operators will be expected to deliver temporary works at a lower agreed level of noise impact whenever possible. 2. Proposals for ancillary minerals development which do not form part of a mineral **extraction** ~~working~~ operation **at a mineral site** and all other waste development, **excluding waste recycling and disposal operations that form an integral part of a minerals site,** will be permitted where ~~the operator~~ **it** can **be** demonstrate**d** that noise levels[27] arising from the development at specifically identified noise-sensitive properties and ~~locations~~ **sensitive environmental sites** do not exceed the following:

MM8 Policy MW5 - Air Quality and Dust

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM8	35	MW5, 4.55 and 4.59	Proposals for mineral**s** and waste development will ~~only~~ be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will not have an unacceptable adverse

			impact either individually or cumulatively on the environment, ~~local~~ amenity or human health ~~through~~**:** **1. Through** the emission of one or more air quality pollutants **including those associated with vehicle emissions, and point sources of pollution** which would ~~result in adverse impacts on air quality~~ **expose people to harmful concentrations of air pollutants and/or have an unacceptable adverse impact on biodiversity and/or have and unacceptable adverse impact** on an**y** Air Quality Management Area within the County; **2.** ~~or as~~ **As** a result of dust emissions **from dust generating activities from within a site upon residential properties and other dust sensitive land uses**. 4.55 …. operated on sites. **Dependent upon the characteristics of the particular development, the impact of point source emissions of other pollutant types may also need to be included in any assessment.** 4.59 Where dust emissions are likely to arise **from site operations which include the transport of minerals and waste**, as far as possible dust generating activities should be located away from residential properties and other sensitive land uses…….

MM9 Policy MW6 - Blasting.

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM9	38	MW6, paragraphs 4.63, 4.64 and footnotes 33 and 34	Policy M~~W~~6 – Blasting Proposals for mineral**s** working will be permitted where the operator can demonstrate that, where blasting is required, **blast vibration has been minimised and that** there are no unacceptable adverse impacts either individually or cumulatively on the environment, and that the ground vibration resulting from blasting will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on people within buildings or to buildings and structures. ~~Ground vibration affecting people when measured at monitoring locations should not normally exceed peak particle~~

			~~velocities of 6 mm/second unless geological and/or geographical circumstances require a higher level to be agreed.~~ Applications for mineral working should be accompanied by a blasting and vibration monitoring scheme. 4.63 In order to control the impacts of blasting, limits will be imposed on the timing of blasts and ground vibration levels measured by peak particle velocity (PPV) at vibration sensitive properties. **The precise levels of PPV that will be acceptable will depend on the effects on the local environment but will also be determined by the type of mineral being worked and local circumstances**…… 4.63 ……. In certain parts of the County including the Magnesian Limestone Escarpment where a number of quarries are in close proximity to one another and also near to populated areas **and key infrastructure such as the A1(M),** lower limits will generally be required. Similarly, due to geological characteristics, some rock types which are softer**, for example magnesian limestone and** are considered easier to blast than others, **such as the carboniferous limestone and dolerite,** therefore lower limits may be more appropriate than where the rock is harder……. 4.64 The British Standards Institution (BSI) has produced two standards that relate to blast-induced vibration, one relates to the impact on buildings and structures[33], and the other to the impact on people within buildings[34]. The BSI standard **6472-2** sets out a 'satisfactory magnitude' of 6 to 10mm/second peak particle velocity with respect to people ~~and for~~ **within** buildings….. [33] ~~BS 6472-2:2008: Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings. Blast-induced vibration~~ **BSI 7385-2, Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings, Part 2: Guide to damage levels from ground-borne vibration, 1993.** [34] ~~BS 6472-1:2008: Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings. Vibration sources other than blasting~~ **BSI 6472-2, Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings, Part 2: Blast induced vibration, 2008**.

MM10 Policy MW7 - Traffic and Transport

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM10	39	MW7 and paragraph 4.72	2. **In determining planning applications for minerals and waste development the Council will seek to maximise the use of sustainable forms of transport,** where opportunities exist and are practicable and economic: **(i) by ensuring that applicants have considered the scope for the movement of minerals by rail from existing and new transport infrastructure; and** **(ii) for both minerals and waste development encouraging the utilisation of changing transport technologies including those which over time will** ~~Minerals and waste proposals should always seek to maximise the use of sustainable forms of transport~~ minimise greenhouse gas emissions **through fuel efficiency and low and ultra-low emission vehicles.** ~~where opportunities exist and are practicable and economic.~~ 4.72 Planning applications for minerals and waste development which generate large volumes of movements should be accompanied by a ~~Traffic~~ **Transport** Assessment identifying the effect on **the** highway network of traffic generated by the proposed development……

MM11 Policy MW8 - Mineral Rail Handling Facilities

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM11	44	MW8 and 4.77	Policy M~~W~~8 Mineral Rail Handling Facilities

			~~The establishment of rail handling facilities to facilitate the importation of waste into County Durham will, however, be resisted as this would be unlikely to meet the requirements of the proximity principle[38]~~ ~~[38] The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/pdfs/uksi_20110988_en.pdf~~

MM12 Policy MW10 - Ancillary Minerals Related Infrastructure

Mod Ref	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM12	46-47	MW10	Policy M~~W~~10 - Ancillary Minerals Related Infrastructure **1.** Proposals for ancillary minerals related infrastructure will be permitted at active mineral sites where it can be demonstrated that: **a.** ~~1.~~A clear functional relationship exists between the mineral extraction which occurs, and the proposed ancillary minerals related infrastructure; **b.** ~~2.~~The proposed ancillary minerals related infrastructure will remain ancillary to the primary use of the site for mineral extraction; **c.** ~~3.~~The duration of the proposed ancillary minerals related infrastructure is linked to the life of the mineral site and will be removed and restored as soon as extraction of minerals from the site has permanently ceased or any longer period as agreed; and **d.**~~4.~~ The proposed ancillary minerals related infrastructure can be satisfactorily located and will not individually or cumulatively in association with the mineral site have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment, human health, or the amenity of local communities and can meet the applicable requirements of Policy MW1 (General criteria for considering

			minerals and waste development), Policy MW3**4** (Noise), M**W**4**5** (Air Quality & Dust) and MW7 (Traffic and Transport) and other relevant policies. **2.** Proposals for permanent ancillary minerals related infrastructure will be permitted where it can be demonstrated: **a.** 5. That the proposed development can be satisfactorily located on employment land that is well related to markets and **the** rail or **the** lorry route network except where they are located on a strategic or specific use employment site as identified by County Durham Plan Policy 2 (Employment Land); and **b.** 6. The proposed ancillary minerals related infrastructure would not individually or cumulatively in association with other employment uses on the employment site have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment, human health, or the amenity of local communities, or other businesses located on the employment site and can meet the applicable requirements of Policy MW1 (General criteria for considering minerals and waste development), Policy MW3**4** (Noise), M**W**45 (Air Quality & Dust) and MW7 (Traffic and Transport) and other relevant policies.

MM13 Policy MW11 - Periodic Review of Mineral Planning Permissions

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM13	49	MW11 and new paragraphs following 4.96	Policy M**W**11 - Periodic Review of Mineral Planning Permissions That high-quality restoration schemes are **will be** agreed in accordance with the requirements of Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise), or if this is not practicable, other appropriate restoration schemes will be agreed. (New paragraph 4.96a) **In order to accord and be consistent with the NPPF, Policy MW20 has been prepared. This policy seeks to ensure that all land used for mineral extraction is restored to a high standard at the earliest opportunity, through**

			progressive and phased restoration with aftercare and wherever possible to a positive after use which provides enhancements to the environment or benefits to the local community. The Council will seek to where practicable to agree new schemes of conditions for restoration in accordance with this policy. However, it is recognised that there may be a difference between what may be achievable in terms of the high quality restoration which should always be secured on new planning permissions where minerals have never been worked and some older historic planning permissions where new schemes of modern working and restoration have yet to be agreed or are pending their Periodic Review. (New paragraph 4.96b) **The Council when considering these older historic planning permissions will consider all relevant material considerations when applying the provisions of Policy MW20 to ensure that the most appropriate restoration scheme can be agreed which is practicable in the circumstances of the existing permission. In particular, the Council will consider the location of the site, the nature and extent of the existing working, the length of time that minerals extraction has taken place at the site, the land quality and proposed after use, and the availability of suitable restoration materials.**

MM14 Local Liaison Groups

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM14	50	4.97 and 4.98	~~Local Liaison Groups~~ ~~4.97 Within County Durham there are several Local Liaison Groups which facilitate the exchange of views and information about specific mineral site between representatives of the mineral operator, the Council, and where appropriate other organisations such as the Environment Agency and Town and Parish Councils and interested residents. While their principal role is to allow the exchange of information regarding the development, it is recognised that discussions sometimes may highlight areas where action could be taken by the Council or by the operator with their agreement. However, Local Liaison Groups are not~~

			~~decision-making forums, this is the role of the Council's Planning Committee, although officers have delegated authority for certain decisions. Where appropriate and deemed necessary the Council will encourage the establishment of additional local liaison groups.~~ ~~4.98 Where established, it is intended that the operator will convene the Local Liaison Group at least once every year or at such other frequency agreed by the Liaison Group Committee. The operator will also provide all practical administrative and secretarial facilities to enable the Liaison Committee to function effectively including the provision of a suitable local venue for every meeting and the production of publicly available minutes for every meeting.~~

MM15 Policy MW12 - Oil and Gas Exploration, Appraisal and Production

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM15	53/54	MW12 and 5.10	Policy M~~W~~12 - Oil and Gas Exploration, Appraisal and Production Planning applications for the exploration, appraisal and production of oil and gas will ~~only~~ be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment, human health or upon the amenity of local communities**.** **Planning applications at each stage must provide for restoration and aftercare, which includes well decommissioning, to a high standard at the earliest opportunity should be agreed in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)** and provided that: 2. Exploration and appraisal operations are for an agreed temporary period ~~and a comprehensive restoration strategy is agreed, together with a scheme of after-use and aftercare~~; and 3. Proposals to produce conventional and unconventional oil and gas including well sites and facilities, and other related ancillary development and infrastructure will ~~only~~ be

			permitted in accordance with an overall agreed scheme and where the following criteria apply:' 3b. Extraction, processing and transport facilities are located and operated to minimise both unacceptable environmental and amenity impacts and provide any necessary mitigation and enhancements. ~~As a Climate Emergency has been declared in County Durham proposals~~ Proposals will **also** need to demonstrate that they ~~mitigate~~ **minimise** emissions as far as possible and **include measures to** offset **any** residual emissions; ~~3d. A decommissioning strategy has been submitted and agreed.~~ **All relevant matters will be secured through planning conditions and where necessary planning obligations or other legal agreements.** ~~Proposals at each stage must provide for the restoration and aftercare of the site to a high standard at the earliest opportunity. Should oil and gas be found through the exploration and appraisal stages in commercially viable quantities, subsequent planning applications for production should be accompanied by a comprehensive restoration strategy for the oil or gas field(s).~~ 5.10 All oil and gas exploration, appraisal and production sites ~~must be decommissioned, and the sites~~ must be fully restored with a beneficial ~~after-use~~ **after use.** ~~A period of aftercare may also be required.~~ **in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise). All Planning applications for oil and gas wells should include a decommissioning strategy** ~~Decommissioning will require the~~ **through which it should be demonstrated that there will be no unplanned escape of fluids and ensure the** dismantling and ~~removing~~ **removal** of all facilities and equipment including areas of hard standing and access roads. ~~as part of the full restoration of the site. The Council will therefore require a detailed strategy detailing the decommissioning and restoration, after-use and~~ **~~decommissioning~~** ~~aftercare phases to~~ **This should** be submitted for approval, prior to any activities beginning. This should detail the proposed schedule and methods of decommissioning activities, along with time scales, as well as

			anticipated impacts on the environment and ~~local~~ amenity, including through transportation and the mitigation proposed. (New paragraph 5.10a) **As a Climate Emergency has been declared in County Durham applicants should also sufficiently demonstrate the steps that will be taken to minimise greenhouse gas emissions as far as possible from the proposed development and where there are residual emissions, what measures will be implemented to offset these. This should be set out in a Carbon Emissions Management Scheme which should consider measures like local renewable energy generation and grid connection, carbon capture including the purchase of voluntary carbon (offset) credits where needed, and the use of sustainable forms of transport including the use of low or zero emission vehicles in accordance with Policy MW7 (Traffic and Transport) and pipelines to transport any oil or gas from the production wells in accordance with Policy M13 (Transport of Oil and Gas). The Carbon Emissions Management Scheme should be supported by an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with policy MW1 (General criteria for considering minerals and waste development.**

MM16 Policy MW13 - Transport of Oil and Gas

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM16	55/56	MW13 and 5.16	Policy M~~W~~13 - Transport of Oil and Gas Oil and gas should normally be transported from production wells by pipeline. Proposals for oil and gas pipelines will ~~only~~ be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that: If the transport of oil and gas by pipeline is not possible, the feasibility of rail transport for either all or part of its transportation should be considered. However, where transportation

			by road is required including for any plant, equipment, materials, and waste resulting from the development, planning permission will ~~only~~ be granted where it can be demonstrated that proposals comply with Policy MW7 (Traffic and Transport). 5.16: ….Pipelines should **normally** be accommodated below ground to minimise visual and landscape impacts. **However, it is recognised that this may not always be practicable, for example, where pipelines need to cross rivers and may need to be routed through areas with known or suspected areas of archaeological potential. In addition there may also be a range of other factors which can impact on the routing of pipelines including land ownership, economic considerations and environmental constraints.** Environmental and amenity impacts associated with pipeline construction should be ~~mitigated~~ **minimised** to acceptable levels. Following construction, the landform and the former land use of the pipeline should be ~~reinstated~~ **restored** to a condition at least commensurate with its condition prior to its construction. Similarly, where temporary pipelines are proposed, pipelines will be required to be decommissioned, removed and the land restored with a suitable after use. **Restoration, after use and aftercare schemes, including all decommissioning activities, will be agreed in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise).** Environmental enhancements will be sought whenever possible.

MM17 Chapter 6 - Other Minerals

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM17		Policy MW14, paragraph 6.2, 6.12, 6.23	Policy M~~W~~14 – Vein Minerals, Metalliferous minerals, Lithium and Silica Sand ….. impacts on tourism and upon amenity. **Proposals for mineral exploration associated with these minerals which are not classed as permitted development under the General Permitted Development Order will be determined in accordance with Policy M2 (Mineral Exploration).**

			1. In determining planning applications for such proposals, the Council will carefully consider whether the proposal ~~is: a. Required~~ provide**s** for the extraction of a steady and adequate supply of industrial or other minerals which are essential to help maintain national supply and/or meet net zero carbon ambitions**.**~~; b. Required for the purposes for which their specific qualities are essential; and c. Will seek to ensure that great weight~~ **Great weight in the planning balance** will be given to the benefits of their extraction in accordance with Policy M~~W~~3 ~~-~~(Benefits of Mineral Extraction) **and significant weight will be given to proposals which provide the feedstock for downstream industries which support economic growth and provide local employment.** **Lithium** 2. Given the complex geological and hydrogeological locations associated with Lithium extraction which is a novel form of mineral extraction a phased ~~a~~ risk-based approach will be required. Proposals to produce lithium including well sites**,** ~~and facilities~~ **site infrastructure** and ~~other related~~ ancillary development ~~and infrastructure~~ will ~~only~~ be permitted in accordance with an overall agreed scheme and where the following criteria apply: b. ~~Extraction, processing and transport facilities~~ **Well sites, site infrastructure and ancillary development** are located and operated to minimise both unacceptable environmental and amenity impacts and provide any necessary mitigation and enhancements. c. ~~A decommissioning strategy is submitted which provides for the restoration and aftercare of extraction and processing site to a high standard at the earliest opportunity following the cessation of extraction is submitted and agreed~~. **That the planning application is accompanied by a scheme of restoration. after use and aftercare in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)**

			which provides for the decommissioning of well sites and infrastructure and the removal of all site infrastructure and ancillary development. ~~Proposals for mineral exploration associated with these minerals which are not classed as permitted development under the General Permitted Development Order will be determined in accordance with Policy MW2 (Mineral Exploration).~~ **All relevant matters will be secured through planning conditions and where necessary planning obligations or other legal agreements.** 6.2 ….. Should future exploration activities conclude that there are accessible resources of any of these minerals which are of current or potential economic importance, they will be considered in a review of the **County Durham Plan or the** Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document. 6.12 ……Growth in its use has led to Lithium being identified **previously** by the UK as a strategic metal. **It was** ~~and has also been~~ identified by the **European Union (**EU**)** on its fourth list of critical raw materials in 2020 **and by the UK as a critical mineral in 2022.**…. 6.23 The extraction of Lithium from hot saline brine groundwaters utilising lined boreholes represents a novel form of mineral extraction which has similar characteristics to conventional oil and gas extraction. **Lithium exploration and appraisal activities within County Durham are at a relatively early phase.** New paragraph (6.23a) **Prior to a planning application for production, exploration and appraisal operations should be carried out to establish the presence, extent and characteristics of the resource and the economic viability of extraction. To date exploration operations have been undertaken following Prior Notification under Class K of Part 17 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended). Experience has shown that the exploration and appraisal phase could involve the drilling of several boreholes for the testing of abstraction and the reinjection of groundwater, together**

			with necessary site infrastructure including areas of hardstanding. Associated site infrastructure such as temporary pipelines and testing or processing facilities may also be required if such operations are conducted on site. New paragraph (6.23b): Given the complex geological and hydrogeological locations associated **with exploration, appraisal and production** ~~such extraction~~, a phased risk-based approach will be required. **This will require the applicant to submit sufficient information to enable the Council to be satisfied that unacceptable adverse impacts on both surface water and groundwater resources have not occurred through exploration and appraisal operations and will not occur through the extraction of hot saline brine groundwaters and their reinjection and any on site processing as part of the lithium production process. In accordance with the Council's planning validation requirements where appropriate, hydrological and hydrogeological risk assessments will be required in support of planning applications.** New paragraph (6.23c): Other than ~~an~~ the **initial boreholes** and pilot plant to prove the extraction of Lithium **through the exploration and appraisal stage of operations**, proposals to produce lithium at a commercial scale, including well sites ~~and facilities and other related ancillary development and~~**, site** infrastructure **and ancillary development** will ~~only~~ be permitted in accordance with an overall agreed scheme. It will be essential that all proposals **for exploration, appraisal and production** are located in the least environmentally sensitive locations and operated to minimise both unacceptable environmental and amenity impacts, provide any necessary mitigation and enhancements. New paragraph (6.23d): **Given the early stages of lithium extraction in the County, it is considered that all proposals should also** ~~and~~ include a **scheme of Restoration, After Use and Aftercare which addresses site decommissioning. The D**~~d~~ecommissioning **S**~~s~~trategy **will need to demonstrate that there will be no unplanned escape of fluids from extraction and reinjection wells and ensure the** ~~for which~~ **dismantling and removal of all site infrastructure and equipment. The Council will therefore require a**

			detailed strategy to be submitted for approval, prior to any activities beginning. This should detail the proposed schedule and methods of decommissioning activities, along with time scales, as well as anticipated impacts on the environment and local amenity. Proposals should also provide~~s~~ for ~~the eventual~~ restoration and aftercare ~~to a high standard at the earliest opportunity~~ once extractive operations have permanently ceased **in accordance with Policy MW5 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise).**

MM18 Chapter 7 Waste Paragraphs 7.1, 7.4 and 7.5

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM18	64 - 65	7.1, 7.4 and 7.5	7.1 This chapter provides policies to address the 'disposal'[50] of inert waste (inert construction, demolition, and excavation waste) and non-hazardous waste (which includes household, commercial and industrial waste) and elements of 'other recovery'[~~51~~]. **'Other recovery' is where waste can serve a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used.** ~~Once adopted t~~ **T**hese policies will complement the strategic waste policies of the County Durham Plan. ~~[52] 'Other recovery' is where waste can serve a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used~~. 7.3 The National Waste Management Plan for England[fn]…. 7.4 Over the last three years (~~2018 to 2020~~**2019 to 2021**), approximately 1.9 million tonnes of inert waste was disposed to landfill in these three sites with a further ~~446,000~~**328,000** tonnes at non-inert landfill sites. A sizeable proportion of this waste originated from outside of County Durham.

			7.5 County Durham also has one remaining Non-Hazardous Landfill site (Aycliffe East Quarry Landfill) where non-hazardous waste and some hazardous waste is landfilled in a specifically engineered cell[54]. Over the last three years (~~2018 to 2020~~**2019 to 2021**) approximately ~~289,000~~**262,000** tonnes of non-hazardous waste and approximately ~~6,000~~ **5,000** tonnes of hazardous waste was disposed to landfill in this site. A large proportion of this non-hazardous waste is ~~Local Authority Collected~~ **local authority collected waste** from Darlington Borough together with quantities of commercial waste and smaller quantities of inert waste.

MM19 Policy MW17 - Inert Waste Disposal via landfill

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM19	66	MW17	Policy ~~M~~W17 - Inert Waste Disposal via landfill 4. The proposal would not result in an over provision of capacity which could lead to ~~excessive~~ **unnecessary** importation of inert waste from outside County Durham; **and** ~~5. The proposal includes a high-quality restoration scheme, and the resulting final landform, landscaping and after-uses are sympathetically designed and enhance the natural environment and meet the applicable requirements of Policy MW22 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise); and~~ ~~6~~ **5**. There will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment, human health or the amenity of local communities and proposals can meet the applicable requirements of Policy MW1 (General criteria for considering minerals and waste development)**,** ~~and can meet the applicable requirements of~~ Policy ~~M~~W19 (Water Resources **- Landfill, Landraise and Inert Waste Other Recovery**) **and Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)**.

			Proposals to create new disposal capacity via landraise for inert waste will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that existing capacity at existing landfill sites is insufficient to manage the waste during the proposed operational life of the proposed landraise site and that there are significant benefits that outweighs any harm caused by the proposal. ~~Proposals will also be required to meet all relevant Policy MW17 criterion.~~

MM20 Policy MW18 - Non-Hazardous Landfill

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM20	70	MW18, 7.24 to 7.25	Policy ~~M~~W18 Non-Hazardous Landfill 2. The proposal would not result in an over provision of capacity which could lead to the ~~excessive~~ **unnecessary** importation of non-hazardous waste from outside County Durham~~.~~**;** 3. The proposal ~~is supported by a scheme for the long-term management of leachate and landfill gas which~~ seeks to ensure full recovery of energy from any generated landfill gas or where this is **demonstrated** not technically possible**,** maximum practicable recovery of energy from landfill gas with measures to offset residual emissions; **and** ~~4. The proposal includes a restoration and aftercare scheme, and the resulting final landform, landscaping and after-uses are sympathetically designed and enhance the natural environment and meet the applicable requirements of Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise); and~~ ~~5~~ **4**. There will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment, human health or the amenity of local communities and proposals can meet the applicable requirements of Policy MW1 (General criteria for considering minerals and waste development)**,** ~~and~~ Policy ~~M~~W19 (Water Resources **- Landfill, Landraise and Inert Waste Other Recovery**) **and Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)**. 7.24 ….. Proposals for disposal of non-hazardous **waste** which ~~arises from locations outside County Durham~~ **cannot demonstrate they meet a need in accordance with County Durham Plan Policy 60** will be resisted as the creation of **unnecessary** capacity ~~to dispose of non-hazardous waste from other areas~~ would not be consistent with the proximity principle.

			7.25 …… ~~Non-Hazardous landfill sites also produce leachate, which is caused by water percolating through the waste. This is a potentially polluting liquid that can cause harmful effects to both surface and groundwater. Any leachate produced must be safely controlled and managed. Given that leachate can continue to be produced for many years beyond the cessation of waste disposal operations, it is important that long term monitoring would continue until levels are safe~~. **An environmental permit is required in relation to landfill gas, and it is for the Environment Agency to approve landfill gas management plans as licensing authority. However, where full energy recovery is not possible the applicant should also set out estimated residual emissions and how these will be offset. Where appropriate offsetting will be secured by an appropriate legal agreement.**

MM21 Policy MW19 - Water Resources

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM21	71 - 73	MW19 and paragraphs 7.27 to 7.34	~~M~~W19 Water Resources **- Landfill, Landraise and Inert Waste Other Recovery** ~~Development which could adversely affect the quality or quantity of surface[56] or groundwater will be required to demonstrate no unacceptable impact on the water resources both for the proposed site and the surrounding area including the water resources required for operations. Proposals must ensure the protection of water bodies throughout exploration, the working life of the site and following final restoration. Detailed hydrological and hydrogeological risk assessments will be required to support minerals and waste planning applications.~~ ~~Landfill, Landraise and Inert Waste Other Recovery~~ Unless it can be demonstrated **through that risk assessment** that active long-term site management is not essential to prevent long-term groundwater pollution, proposals for landfill and landraise **and inert waste other recovery** will not be permitted on or in a principal Aquifer, or within Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZ) 2 or 3, or below the water table in any

			strata where the groundwater provides an important contribution to river flow or other sensitive receptors. 7.27 This policy **seeks to compliment and** should be applied in conjunction with County Durham Plan Policy 35 (Water Management), ~~Policy 36 (Water Infrastructure)~~ and Policy 31 (Amenity and Pollution) as well as the ~~Waste Management Plan for England~~ ~~and the~~ Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (Feb 2018 V1.2) or any subsequent iterations of these documents. New paragraph (7.27a) **County Durham is underlain by important groundwater resources. The eastern part of the County is underlain by areas of Magnesian Limestone which forms the Principal Aquifer and is exploited for drinking water by both Northumbrian Water Ltd and Hartlepool Water Company and is also important for private dwellings and agricultural abstractors which abstract water from the underlying strata. The remainder of the County is underlain by Secondary Aquifers that can support local water supplies and may form an important source of base flow to rivers. The Environment Agency applies a general level of protection for all drinking water sources through the use of Source Protection Zones (SPZs).** ~~7.28 Water is an essential resource for domestic, agricultural and industrial use and is also vital to the ecological well-being of the County's natural environment.~~ ~~7.29 The quality of water resources is of great importance, and surface water and groundwaters, particularly in aquifers, need protection from pollution. Waste development has the potential to pollute surface and groundwater resources if operations are not effectively controlled and monitored. For example, problems can arise from surface run-off; changes to groundwater and mine water levels; extraction of water drawing pollutants from other areas of the water system; changes to groundwater levels which support important habitats and species; leachate from waste disposal, sludge and composting sites; the discharge of wastewater and cross contamination due to flooding or accidental spills of liquid materials. This can in turn affect water quality, nature conservation interests and/or human health. Applicants

			~~will be expected to consider the cumulative impacts of each proposed development upon the environment and other activities in the vicinity.~~ ~~7.30 The East of the County lies on a major aquifer, a vital source of groundwater. The main groundwater abstraction points are numerous and subject to change. Boreholes must be constructed to prevent uncontrolled discharge of groundwater to the surface, and to prevent uncontrolled discharge of water or contamination into or between individual aquifers or different geological formations.~~ ~~7.31 The North East has a long history of mining with both shallow and deep mine workings across the County. Recent changes to the pumping of mine workings have led to changes in groundwater levels and the Coal Authority in partnership with the Environment Agency has developed a groundwater screening tool which seeks to raise awareness of a variety of mining and groundwater constraints which could affect development. This screening tool has been introduced to provide developers and competent authorities with a better~~ ~~understanding of the drainage implications they will need to consider within new development proposals, and if necessary, to seek pre-consultation advice with the Coal Authority and/or the Environment Agency. The mapping and guidance document can be found on the Coal Authority webpage[57].~~ 7.32 Groundwater **in aquifers** can be at risk of contamination by **waste development including** leachate from landfill sites, which can accumulate over many years. Due to the slow movement of groundwater through aquifers, effects of pollution will be persistent and may take a long time to manifest themselves. Groundwater pollution, if it is possible at all, may take decades to clean up, even after the source of the problem has been removed. Prevention of pollution and protection of groundwater quality and yield is of paramount importance. ~~Waste~~ **Landfill** sites can be lined, and surfaces capped with impermeable material to reduce the risk of pollution. However, even with the best available engineering measures, it is impossible to eliminate risk of contamination and there may be certain areas of the County where the risk is so great as to make waste disposal unacceptable.

			(New paragraph 7.32a) **In February 2018 the Environment Agency's published its approach to groundwater protection. It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows. It provides the Environment Agency's position statement on Landfills and non-landfill waste activities. It makes clear that the Environment Agency seeks to discourage the location of landfill developments with a long term pollution potential in areas where water resources are particularly sensitive. The Environment Agency identified these as groundwater SPZs. The Environment Agency will object to any proposed landfill site in groundwater SPZ 1. For all other proposed landfill site locations, the Environment Agency requires that the applicant conducts a risk assessment, based on the nature and quantity of the wastes, and the natural setting and properties of the location. Where the risk assessment demonstrates that active long term site management is essential to prevent long-term groundwater pollution, the Environment Agency would object to sites: on or in a Principal Aquifer; within SPZ's 2 and 3, and below the water table (in any strata where the groundwater provides an important contribution to river flow and other sensitive receptors. In relation to non-landfill waste activities, non-landfill waste operations pose fewer hazards to groundwater than landfill operations. With the exception of 'deposit for recovery' activities within an SPZ 1 due to the high potential groundwater pollution risk from being located close to drinking water supplies.** (New paragraph 7.32b) **The Environment Agency has a duty to protect the quality of groundwater and to conserve the use of water resources and assesses the risk of pollution from proposed development. The Environment Agency will be consulted when applications are received which may affect water resources and should provide advice on practicable improvements that might be incorporated to minimise the perceived impact of the development on their interests.**

			~~7.33 Minerals development in particular can require significant water resources in relation to operations such as irrigation and watering and will need to demonstrate that these supplies can be secured. Mineral extraction can also reduce groundwater levels in the surrounding area and run off from sites can include high concentrations of silt and mud which can cause pollution. Settling ponds are often used to help filter out mud and silt however these can bring extra considerations around aviation safety and the potential for bird strikes. In areas of flood risk, changes to ground levels, due to mineral extraction, waste landfill or landraise, can also potentially cause flood risk elsewhere.~~ ~~7.34 All minerals and landfill and landraise planning applications will require a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment which should consider and address the risks posed to all ground and surface water resources (quality and flow) within the vicinity of the site.~~ ~~Footnote [56] Including all water bodies for example rivers, canals, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters.~~

MM22 Chapter 8 - Mineral and Waste Site Restoration

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM22	74	MW20, 8.3, 8.5 & 8.12	Planning applications for minerals working and for temporary waste development such as waste recovery and disposal via landfill or ~~land raise~~ **landraise**, must include a~~n appropriate~~ **high quality** ~~scheme for the r~~**R**estoration, ~~after-use~~ **After Use** and ~~a~~**A**ftercare **Scheme for the** ~~of the~~ site. Proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they: 4. Deliver ~~significant~~ **a minimum 10%** net gain~~s~~ ~~to~~ **for** biodiversity in line with the requirements of the Environment Act 2021, **support the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (once prepared),** and ~~which~~ contribute towards establishing coherent and resilient ecological networks through the creation of semi-natural habitats integrating with landscape-scale conservation initiatives where appropriate;

			7. Are feasible in technical and ~~economic~~ **financial** terms and the operator is capable of, and committed to, their delivery. Restoration schemes for mineral, landfill and landraise sites will be secured through planning conditions and where necessary planning obligations or other legal agreements. Restoration, **After Use and Aftercare** schemes for mineral, landfill and landraise sites will be secured through planning conditions and where necessary planning obligations or other legal agreements. 8.3 Local communities may also gain reassurance, and it may reduce the number of objections to further such development, if they can see that successful restoration schemes have been delivered in the past. To ensure high quality restoration, applicants are therefore always encouraged ~~therefore~~ to discuss their proposals for restoration, ~~after-use~~ **after use**, and aftercare with the Council prior to planning applications being submitted. The Council's Planning Application Validation Checklist also requires developer led consultation on major proposals. This is considered particularly important **where** ~~their~~ proposals are near to local communities. **The level of detail required in the Restoration, After Use and Aftercare Scheme will depend on the circumstances of each specific site including the expected duration of operations on the site. It would normally include an overall restoration strategy, identifying the proposed after use of the site; information about soil resources and hydrology; a landscape strategy; and, where relevant, an assessment of the agricultural land classification grade and details of decommissioning of buildings, plant, equipment, machinery and other structures and surfacing materials. High quality restoration will be sought in accordance with the NPPF paragraph 210 h) and what is deemed appropriate will be determined based on the characteristics of the site and its surroundings and the opportunities it presents for environmentally beneficial enhancements in accordance with criteria 3 and 4 of the policy.** 8.5 In considering planning applications for mineral extraction and landfill and landraise, the Council will require the applicant to demonstrate that their technical and financial capabilities

			are sufficient to undertake the proposed reclamation and aftercare of the site, in accordance with an agreed scheme of planning conditions. The Council will seek to ensure that adequate safeguards are in place to ensure that that any breach of planning conditions can be remedied without additional public cost. ~~National planning policy~~ **NPPF** advises that bonds or other financial guarantees to underpin planning conditions should only be sought in exceptional cases and further information is provided in the Planning Practice Guide upon how mineral planning authorities should deal with any concerns about funding and when a financial guarantee is justified[58]. **In accordance with PPG where an operator is contributing to an established mutual funding scheme, such as the Mineral Products Association Restoration Guarantee Fund or the British Aggregates Association Restoration Guarantee Fund, the Council will not seek a guarantee. In other circumstances the Council will consider the need for a guarantee having regard to scheme viability, financial means, technical expertise and experience, and statements of commitment.** 8.12 In preparing proposals for restoration, ~~after-use~~ **after use** and aftercare, applicants should consider the characteristics of the site and the surrounding land uses and have regard to the requirements of all relevant plans**,** ~~and~~ strategies **and audits** including but not limited to the County Durham Plan~~,~~**.** **These include the** County Durham Landscape Strategy, the Council's Climate Change Emergency Response Action Plan, the County Durham Local Nature Recovery Strategy (once prepared), **the County Durham** Geodiversity **Audit** ~~Plan~~ and if located within the North Pennines AONB, the AONB Management Plan, **the Geodiversity Audit and Action Plan** and North Pennines AONB Planning Guidelines.

MM23 Chapter 9 - Potential Non-Strategic Minerals and Waste Allocations

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM23	81	9.8	Amend sentence three. Add additional sentence following sentence three. All planning applications within allocated sites will ~~need to~~ be ~~considered~~ **determined in accordance with the relevant policies of the** ~~in terms of the specific impacts and benefits considering the site specific and other relevant policies within the M&WDPD and the County Durham Plan,~~ **statutory development plan unless** ~~considering all other relevant~~ material considerations **indicate otherwise. As required by Policy MW1 a range of relevant technical assessments and other information will be required to enable the consideration of the acceptability of the submitted planning applications.**

MM24 Policy MW21- Site Specific Allocation at Thrislington West Quarry

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM24	86	MW21	Policy M~~W~~21- Site specific allocation~~s~~ at Thrislington West Quarry 1. That the site allocation will be accessed via the existing quarry access **(entrance 1) which lies off the C69 (Cornforth to Mainsforth Road)**; 4. That the planning application is accompanied by a~~n acceptable~~ scheme of ~~phased working and high-quality~~ restoration **in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)** ~~and aftercare~~ which complements the overall restoration strategy for Thrislington West Quarry~~, delivers a range of appropriate environmental enhancements, including biodiversity net gain which enhances and improves ecological connectivity to adjacent and nearby designated sites and supports the~~

			~~coherence of ecological networks and supports the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy~~; and 5. It can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment **including biodiversity and groundwater,** human health**, the road network** or the amenity of local communities.

MM25 Policy MW22 - Site Specific Allocation Northern Extension to Crime Rigg Quarry

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM25	90	M~~W~~22	Policy M~~W~~22 - Site Specific Allocation Northern Extension to Crime Rigg Quarry 1. That the site allocation will be accessed through the existing quarry access **which lies off the B1283 (Sherburn Hill to Haswell Plough)** throughout the life of the extension; 2. **That the proposal provides for mitigation measures, including any advance and preparatory works such as screen mounding and tree planting, as are found to be necessary through a detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.** ~~That the proposal includes any such advanced preparatory works as are deemed necessary by the Council including perimeter mounding/ bunding and tree planting along the boundaries of the site to safeguard the local landscape, environment and the amenities of the local area and minimise views into the site from sensitive receptors including public rights of way, and the strategic and local highway network~~; 4. That the planning application is accompanied by a~~n~~ ~~acceptable~~ scheme of ~~phased working and high-quality~~ restoration ~~and aftercare~~ **in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)** which ~~delivers a range of appropriate environmental enhancements, including but not limited to biodiversity net gain which enhances and improves linkages to adjacent and nearby designated sites, increasing the~~

			~~coherence of ecological networks whilst supporting the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and~~ maximises geodiversity benefits; 6. It can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment **including biodiversity and groundwater,** human health**, the road network** or the amenity of local communities.

MM26 Policy MW23 - Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Disposal at Crime Rigg Quarry

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM26	94	MW23	Policy ~~M~~W23 - Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Disposal at Crime Rigg Quarry 1. That the site allocation will be accessed through the existing Crime Rigg Quarry access **which lies** north of the B1283 **(Sherburn Hill to Haswell Plough)** throughout the period that the site is used for inert waste disposal until an alternative access is required to complete inert disposal operations; 2. **That the proposal provides for mitigation measures, including any advance and preparatory works such as screen mounding and tree planting, as are found to be necessary through a detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.** ~~That the planning application includes any further preparatory works as are deemed necessary by the Council including any additional perimeter mounding/ bunding and tree planting along the boundaries of the site to safeguard the local landscape, environment and amenities of the local area whilst also minimising views into the site from sensitive receptors including public rights of way, and the strategic and local highway network~~; 5. That the planning application is accompanied by a~~n acceptable~~ scheme of ~~phased disposal and high-quality~~ restoration ~~and aftercare~~ **in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)** ~~which delivers a range of appropriate~~

			~~environmental enhancements including but not limited to landscape enhancement, provides biodiversity net gain which enhances and improves ecological linkages to adjacent and nearby designated sites and supports the coherence of ecological networks whilst also supporting the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy~~; and 6. It can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment **including biodiversity and groundwater,** human health**, the road network** or the amenity of local communities. 9.35 d) …**..Accordingly, Natural England should be engaged at an early stage in the development of proposals and will be consulted on applications which may impact upon the SSSI**.

MM27 Policy MW24 - Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Disposal at Cold Knuckle Quarry

Mod Ref	Page	Policy or paragraph	Modifications
MM27	99	MW24	Policy ~~M~~W24 - Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Disposal at Cold Knuckle Quarry Proposals for the disposal of inert construction and demolition waste in the area of land shown on Policies Map Inset Map 4 Site Specific Allocation Inert Waste Infilling at Cold Knuckle Quarry will be permitted subject to appropriate planning conditions/ planning obligations, where it is in accordance with other relevant policies of the County Durham Plan and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document and specifically: 1. That the site allocation will be accessed through the existing Old Quarrington Quarry access **off the A688 Wheatley Hill to Bowburn link road** throughout the period that the site is used for inert waste disposal;

			2. **That the proposal provides for mitigation measures, including any advance and preparatory works such as screen mounding and tree planting, as are found to be necessary through a detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.** ~~That the planning application includes any further preparatory works as are deemed necessary by the Council to minimise adverse impacts and safeguard the local landscape, environment and the amenities of the local area whilst also minimising views into the site from sensitive receptors including public rights of way, and the strategic and local highway network~~; 4. That the planning application is accompanied by a~~n acceptable~~ scheme of ~~phased disposal and a high-quality~~ restoration **in accordance with Policy MW20 (Mineral Site Restoration, Landfill and Landraise)** ~~and aftercare which delivers a range of appropriate environmental enhancements including but not limited to landscape enhancement, biodiversity net gain which enhances and improves ecological linkages to designated sites and supports the coherence of ecological networks whilst also supporting the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy~~; and 5. It can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment **including biodiversity and groundwater,** human health**, the road network** or the amenity of local communities.

MM28 Chapter 10 - Monitoring and Implementation Framework

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM28	103	Paragraphs 10.4 and 10.5	10.4 Alongside the AMR, a requirement to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the publication of the ~~National Planning Policy Framework~~ **NPPF** in March 2012. **For many years within**~~Within~~ the North East of England, Durham County Council, Northumberland County Council, Northumberland National Park Authority, Sunderland City Council, South Tyneside Council, North Tyneside Council, Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council ~~prepare~~**have prepared** a Joint Local Aggregate

			Assessment (Joint LAA). This ~~is~~ **had been** a longstanding approach to joint working on this matter of cross boundary strategic importance. **However, due to a timing issue a Joint LAA was not produced for the 2021 monitoring year and it has now been decided by the Joint LAA authorities that separate sub-regional LAAs will now be produced.** The ~~Joint~~ **Council's** LAA is updated annually, with key information being reported within the AMR where relevant. ~~In addition, the Council also monitors a wide range of waste management information obtained from several sources but principally from the Environment Agency. This information is compiled into the Council's Waste Technical Paper with key information being reported within the AMR where relevant~~. (New paragraph 10.4a) **The Council will monitor the demand and supply for minerals of local and national importance which have industrial purposes and which are addressed by Policy M14 (Vein Minerals, Metalliferous minerals, Lithium and Silica Sand). In decision making the Council will seek to maintain a steady and adequate supply, taking into account any future Government forecasts and policy requirements. The Council will seek to monitor sales of these minerals from the UK and imports of these minerals into the UK as part of assessing demand. The primary source of information will be the United Kingdom Minerals Year book published by the British Geological Survey. To assess adequacy and potential shortfalls in supply, the Council will also seek to monitor the number of mineral workings for these minerals in the UK and seek to understand the adequacy of supply and the extent of permitted reserves through liaison with other mineral planning authorities. Similarly, the Council will also seek to monitor the position regarding high grade or industrial dolomite which has the potential to be used by the steel and chemical industries, to assist its understanding of the mineral resource which is protected under County Durham Plan Policy 57 (The Conservation and Use of High Grade Dolomite). The results of this monitoring will inform the periodic review of the County Durham Minerals Technical Paper and will be reported on an annual basis as part of the Plan's monitoring framework**. (New paragraph 10.4b) **The Council also monitors a wide range of waste management information obtained from several sources but principally from the Environment**

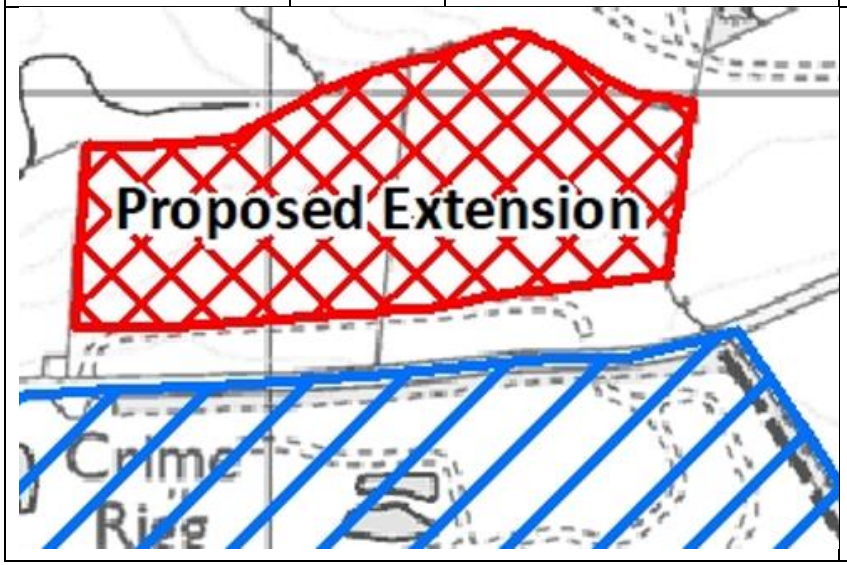
			Agency. This information has been compiled into the Council's Waste Technical Paper with key information being reported within the Council's AMR where relevant. Specifically, in relation to Policies W17 and W18 the Council is actively monitoring remaining void space at all landfill sites and will seek to ensure that adequate disposal capacity remains available. A significant decrease in void space, would be a greater than anticipated fall in remaining capacity, such as that which would ensue from the unexpected closure of a site, or a change in the previously intended scheme of restoration, or an increase in the scale of deposits. The potential implications of such a fall would then be considered through the monitoring and review of the Plan and through future reviews of the Council's waste capacity gaps which is undertaken on a periodic basis as required by County Durham Plan Policy 60 (Waste Management Provision). 10.5 The table below shows how the M&WDPD will be monitored. **It is intended that the policies of the M&WDPD will be monitored on an annual basis. However, due to the limited number of minerals and waste planning applications determined on an annual basis the trigger for review will be over a 5-year period. The 5 year period has been chosen to ensure consistency with the requirements of paragraph 33 of the NPPF which requires that policies in local plans are reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years.**

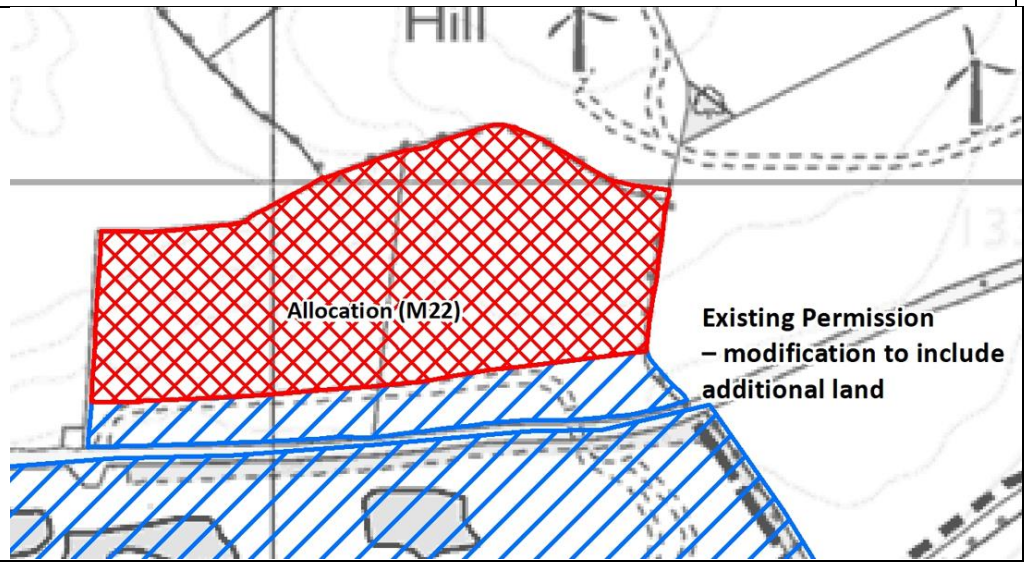
MM29 Table 10.1

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM29	104	Table 10.1 - Monitoring table indicators MW4 (Noise), MW5 (Air Quality and Dust) and MW6 (Blasting).	~~Significant increase~~ **An annual increase of 100%** in enforcement action **upheld** due to noise/dust/blasting related complaints.

MM30 Proposed Changes to the Policies Map Inset Map 2

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM30	93	Inset Map 2	Amend inset map to include additional planning permission area. The map below is zoomed in upon the principal changes to the inset map. The change is labelled.





MM31 Proposed Changes to the Policies Map Inset Map 3

Modification Reference	Page	Policy Paragraph	Main Modification
MM31	98	Inset Map 3	Amend inset map to include additional planning permission area. The map below is zoomed in upon the principal changes to the inset map. The change is labelled.