

Note: This Schedule sets out Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to the Publication Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018 – 2032). Proposed deletions are ~~strike through~~ and additional text is **bold and underlined**. Each AM has been afforded a unique identifying reference and is clearly referenced back to the relevant paragraph, strategic objective or policy from the Publication Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018 – 2032).

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
PAM 01	Spatial portrait (paragraph 19, page 6)	<p>Revise the 3rd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 19: -</p> <p>Gloucestershire has a strong rural character and is well known for its diverse environments and scenic beauty. The west of the county is dominated by the upland area of the Forest of Dean, consisting of semi-natural and ancient woodland. To the east are the Cotswold hills, which are characterised by an undulating limestone plateau given over mostly to grassland. <u>The Cotswold hills lie to the east of the county and are characterised by an undulating limestone plateau given over mostly to grassland.</u> A central belt running roughly north-to-south contains the Severn Vale, a flat, fertile, valley floor where the lower reaches of the River Severn evolve into a tidal estuary. The meadows of the Upper Thames Valley (UTV) lie in the far south east of the county; a largely riverine environment home to the upper reaches of the River Thames.</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 02	Spatial portrait Paragraph 31, page 9	<p>Revise the last sentence of Publication paragraph 31:-</p> <p>Over half of Gloucestershire falls within one of three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) all of which extend beyond the county boundary. The Cotswold AONB is to the east, the Wye Valley AONB lies to the west and the Malvern Hills AONB covers a small part of the county's northern border with Worcestershire. There are a number of designated European Sites including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), two of which are globally-recognised as they have been afforded Ramsar status. Countywide there are over 120 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and over 750 local Key Local Wildlife Sites (KLWSs)¹⁷.</p> <p>[Revised Footnote 17] http://gloucestershirenature.org.uk/biodiversity/gloucestershire.php https://www.qcer.co.uk/ “</p>	<p>To update Key Wildlife Sites to Local Wildlife Sites as decided by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership in January.</p> <p>To correct a weblink.</p>
PAM 03	Spatial portrait (paragraph 52, page 13)	<p>Revise the 1st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 52: -</p> <p>Three coalfields are found within Gloucestershire: <u>Forest of Dean, Newent and parts of the Oxfordshire-Berkshire Coalfield (which lies on the eastern fringes of the county, is made up of comparatively thin coal seams and is wholly concealed).</u> Forest of</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

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		Dean, Newent and parts of the Oxfordshire-Berkshire Coalfield, which lies on the eastern fringes of the county. The only deposits of proven economic value are those found within the Forest of Dean. These form part of a wider resource known as the Carboniferous South Wales Coal Measures that includes coalfields located in South Wales, Bristol, Somerset and Kent. Coal from the Forest of Dean has been worked over many centuries and has been highly influential in the local area's evolving built and cultural heritage and economic profile.	
PAM 04	Spatial portrait (paragraph 67, page 16)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 67: - The drivers originate out of the key facts established through the spatial portrait and how these might evolve or influence national and sub-national ambitions. However, the drivers have also been shaped to reflect the concerns, expectations and priorities expressed during the plan's consultation by local communities, other interest groups, national regulatory bodies, local businesses and landowners, and the minerals industry.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 05	Supporting text to Policy SR01 (paragraph 93, page 31)	Revise the 2 nd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 93: - Collaboration between the MPA and local planning authorities will be essential to achieve desirable increases in the demand and subsequent use of secondary and recycled aggregates. Local planning authorities will largely be responsible for determining whether planning applications accordance with policy SR01 in most cases , but may seek advice from the MPA from time-to-time to ensure the realistic deliverability of proposals through confirmation of proposed sources and uses of secondary and recycled aggregates.	In response to representations: 924705/3/SR01/USND and 808023/4/SR01/COM
PAM 06	Supporting text to Policy MW06 (paragraph 213, page 64)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 213: - Policy MW06 MW07 will ensure ancillary minerals development will only take place where necessary to support the county's mineral working sites. The aim is to make sure that the evolving network of ancillary minerals developments will occur in a sustainable manner and that the removal of individual facilities will occur once the principal activity of mineral working has ceased.	In response to incorrect reference identified within representations: 794030/5/MW06/USND, 820738/5/MW06/USND, 793504/5/MW06/USND, 793895/5/MW06/USND and 802358/4/MW06/USND

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PAM 07	Supporting text to Policy MW06 (paragraph 217, 65)	<p>Revise penultimate sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 217: -</p> <p>A comparative analysis will be required where existing, permitted alternative arrangements are potentially available nearby. Evidence as to why it is not practicable and / or viable to use alternative facilities will be necessary. The ability to achieve certain product specifications and / or to facilitate the creation of desirable blended products could be a reasonable justification, although this will need to be demonstrated through supporting evidence. In addition, information concerning the efficient movement of minerals could also prove to be significant. A justification will be necessary to show how allowing ancillary development rather than using alternative facilities will make a positive contribution to reducing transport-related impacts and / or greenhouse gas emissions by way of minimising freight miles travelled or the use of more appropriate freight routes. The plans for site restoration and the impact on its timely delivery at the proposal site and alternative facilities should also be factored into the analysis.</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 08	Supporting text to Policy MA01 (paragraph 242, page 71)	<p>Revise 2nd sentence of Publication paragraph 242: -</p> <p>For each allocation in the plan a profile has been generated, which They includes a site map that incorporates key geographic information and other relevant minerals planning data such as the presence of existing permitted mineral workings, other future allocations contained in the plan, and the proposed areas for mineral working contained within other adopted or emerging mineral plans for neighbouring areas. The district and parish that contains each allocation, the aggregate mineral resource type, current predicted yields, and an estimated site area are also provided.</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 09	Supporting text to Policy MA01 (paragraph 245, page 72)	<p>Revise the 2nd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 245: -</p> <p>To assist in the consideration of allocation-specific issues a standard tablet has been applied. This sets out three key items: – the general theme of interest; details of the specific issue / planning challenge and what will be the requirement from an applicant in response; and links to potentially relevant policies contained elsewhere in the plan that should be taken into account.</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
PAM 10	Section 10 Development Management (paragraph 250, page 73)	Revise the 1 st and final sentences of Publication MLP paragraph 250: - Policies contained in <u>the</u> Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire would only be relevant with non-minerals development in specific circumstances. This may include where a risk of mineral sterilisation or hindrance to mineral operations is present (see policy MS01); or through the <u>requirement to</u> safeguarding of mineral infrastructure (see policy MS023).	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 11	Section 10 Development Management (paragraph 252, page 74)	Revise the 3 rd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 252: - During the determination of mineral development proposals, decision makers may consider it necessary for permitted development rights for future activities to be removed. This is achieved through the use of planning conditions. It <u>is</u> normally considered where uncontrolled permitted development could risk unbalancing carefully assessed impacts and / or prejudice the effectiveness of approved mitigation measures.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 12	Section 10 Development Management (paragraph 257, page 75)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 257: - Where significant effects upon a local area are anticipated, it is expected that prospective applicants will carry out early engagement with local communities prior to submitting a planning application. This approach is supported by the Gloucestershire Statement of Community Involvement (Glos-SCI), which offers specific advice on how to undertake pre-application engagement. It also sets out how the findings of these exercises will be taken into account should a planning application be forthcoming.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 13	Section 10 Development Management (paragraph 259, page 75)	Revise the final sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 259: - Proposals falling within Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations must be accompanied by an ES. Proposals under Schedule 2 may require an ES depending on individual circumstances usually relating to the type, scale and location of the development. An ES should identify the likelihood of significant impacts occurring. It should also show how these impacts can be avoided, mitigated and compensated for, and consider alternative ways the development might be carried out. It should be noted that minerals working can often fall under Schedule 2 and sometimes Schedule 1 for larger scale development.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

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PAM 14	Section 10 Development Management (paragraph 260, page 76)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 260: - A key function of the a local MPA is to determine planning applications for future minerals development. This function is known as Development Management.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 15	Supporting text to Policy DM01 (paragraph 275, page 79)	Revise the 1 st and 4 th sentences of Publication MLP paragraph 275: - Mineral development proposals likely to have a lasting and / or significant impact upon a local community should include details of whether there is local appetite for setting up a community consultation group to discuss ongoing amenity matters. These groups can present opportunities to achieve workable, agreeable solutions where disputes arise or concerns remain at the commencement stage and during the lifetime of a development. It will be expected that the operator of a minerals development will be the lead coordinator and will ensure all reasonable steps have been taken to instigate and sustain a community consultation group. Representations s will need to be sought from a number of key parties including the local community and its various interests, the County Council and other regulators. The establishment of a community consultation / liaison group secured either by way of planning condition or a planning obligation could have material weight in the decision making process.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 16	Supporting text to Policy DM01 (paragraph 287, page 82)	Revise the final sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 287: - The scale and significance of visual impacts is normally defined through an assessment of publicly accessible viewpoints. Of critical importance is the identification of nearby receptors (e.g. residential properties, places of work, visitor attractions etc.) and the degree of adversity that might present itself. Visual impact will be reviewed against relevant components of a minerals development such as the evolving nature of the site landform; the approach to screening, including management of any retained features; site layout; access arrangements; height and design of any built structures and machinery; and the planned programme of restoration. The likely effectiveness of any proposed mitigation will be of the upmost significance. Mineral development proposals should be accompanied by an appropriately detailed visual impact assessment concerning the relevant matters identified above. This should ideally form part of an integrated assessment including wider landscape impacts that is often described as a Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

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PAM 17	Supporting text to Policy DM01 (paragraph 290, page 83)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 290: - The Cotswolds AONB contains several designated Dark Sky Discovery Sites that are located within Oxfordshire, but very close to the county boundary. Any nearby minerals development proposals that risk generating light pollution should take account of the special characteristics of these designations.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 18	Supporting text to Policy DM02 (paragraph 296, page 85)	Revise the 2 nd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 296: - Where it is not possible to demonstrate that cumulative adverse impacts can be effectively mitigated to an acceptable level, consideration could be given to the possible benefits from mineral development proposals whether these may outweigh anticipated harm. An assessment of identified benefits will be required and this will be rigorously scrutinised. Benefits may amount to wider environmental improvements, a meaningful contribution towards sustaining or growing the local economy, or avoiding the unnecessary sterilisation of valuable mineral resources. However, the nature and significance of any benefits put forward will only be judged on a case-by-case basis.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 19	Supporting text to Policy DM03 (paragraph 298, page 86)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 298: - <u>As far as possible, it</u> is vitally important <u>that</u> Gloucestershire's roads function in as an efficient and effective manner as possible . The management of all traffic generated locally and further afield is vitally important to this fundamental aim. For new mineral development proposals, the generation of new or additional vehicle movements must not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on the county's highway networks and also those of surrounding areas.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 20	Supporting text to Policy DM03 (paragraph 312, page 90)	Revise the final sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 312: - Mineral development proposals affecting the public rights of way network and open access land will need to establish the anticipated scale of any envisaged impacts. All associated details (e.g. diversions) will need to be fully detailed and justified. Local advice should be obtained as early as possible from the LHA in respect of this matter. Where opportunities to enhance the network exist, which could involve the creation of additional links, this may be viewed as a relevant factor in determining the acceptability of proposals.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

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PAM 21	Supporting text to Policy DM04 (paragraph 318, page 93)	Revise the final sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 318: - Minerals can only be worked where they occur and their development could prove crucially important in delivering other national policy objectives such as ensuring steady and adequate supplies of minerals are maintained. Therefore, geological constraints may be a major influence in assessing the outcome of sequential tests.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 22	Supporting text to Policy DM04 (paragraph 321, page 93)	Revise the 3 rd and final sentences of Publication MLP paragraph 321: - Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) have been prepared for parts of Gloucestershire. These provide enhanced flood-related information including the risk of surface water flooding. The Environment Agency (EA) has also prepared " Flood Map for Planning " and "updated Flood Map for Surface Water" (uFMfSW) and several strategic-scale Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs), which cover Gloucestershire and bordering local authority flood areas. This information should be considered alongside the Glos-SFRA when assessing the flood risk of individual proposals.	In response to representation: 1169920/3/DM04/USND
PAM 23	Supporting text to Policy DM05 (paragraph 330, page 96)	Revise the 2 nd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 330: - Large areas of Gloucestershire sit above designated Principal and Secondary Aquifers that contribute to drinking water supplies. These areas are predominately, but not exclusively found in the south west south west of the county, and also contain a number of designated Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) that highlight sources of public drinking water. The key focus of SPZs is to reduce contamination risk from surrounding activities.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 24	Supporting text to Policy DM05 (paragraph 331, page 96)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 331: - In addition, several statutory statutory and non-statutory Drinking Water Safeguarding Zones (DW-SZs) also exist within the county. The EA and water companies target these zones when combating contamination risks and seeking to avoid costly additional treatment and water management infrastructure.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

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PAM 25	Supporting text to Policy DM05 (paragraph 332, page 96)	<p>Revise the 1st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 332: -</p> <p>Mineral developments have the potential to impact on the management of water resources. Mineral working and / or the removal and storage of overburden and soils, and de-watering operations could influence groundwater recharge and depletion rates as well as the dynamic of surface water flows. Significant volumes of water may be required in the washing of minerals and other processing activities. The use of industrial machinery and vehicles could also heighten water pollution risks affecting both surface and groundwater resources.</p>	In response to representation: 1169920/5/DM05/USND
PAM 26	Supporting text to Policy DM05 (paragraph 333, page 97)	<p>Revise the final sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 333: -</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) sets the overarching policy for protecting and improving the water quality and ecological health of all water bodies – rivers, lakes, canals, estuaries and coastal and ground waters throughout the UK. It requires there to be at least no deterioration in the status of all water bodies and presently sets a target to achieve at least 'Good Status' for all by 202745.</p>	In response to factual correction made within representation: 1169920/5/DM05/USND
PAM 27	Supporting text to Policy DM05 (paragraph 339, page 99)	<p>Revise the 1st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 339: -</p> <p>To facilitate the effective management of water resources and support climate change resilience, minerals development proposals should adopt measures to improve the <u>efficient</u> efficiency use of water following best practice methods. Rain water harvesting, the recycling of water and the provision of storage facilities are common approaches that could be employed. In the case of water storage, replenishment of reservoirs during the wetter winter months or periods of more intense rainfall may contribute to the supply of water needed for mineral washing and dust suppression systems during drier summer periods or when drought conditions prevail.</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 28	Supporting text to Policy DM06 (paragraph 344, page 100)	<p>Revise the first sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 344: -</p> <p>The county accommodates well over 800 750 <u>Key Local</u> Wildlife Sites (KLWS), which support a diverse range of habitats and valuable linkages that allow wildlife to move across Gloucestershire.</p>	<p>To update Key Wildlife Sites to Local Wildlife Sites as decided by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership in January.</p> <p>Change numbers of approximate Local Wildlife Sites to that quoted on page 9</p>

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			(para 31)
PAM 29	Supporting text to Policy DM06 (paragraph 345, pages 100-101)	<p>Revise the first sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 345: -</p> <p>Beyond the regime for designated sites and areas of nature conservation interest, the Gloucestershire Nature Map also provides a vehicle for identifying and planning enhancements to the county's wider ecological network¹⁸⁵. <u>However this will be evolved during the local plan period into a new ecological and nature recovery network which is being created by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership.</u> The Nature Map network produced by the Gloucestershire Nature Partnership includes main river systems but mainly consists of locally defined landscape units called Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs). These are useful for targeting nature conservation actions but are not formal designations. The mapping work of the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership has The SNAs have been arranged into six county priority landscape groupings, which have assisted in the identification and formation of several Gloucestershire Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs). Local NIAs contain active partnerships that are restoring nature through joint co-ordinated action.</p>	<p>A factual change to reflect that the Gloucestershire Nature Map and its constituent Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will be evolved into a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map , https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 30	Supporting text to Policy DM06 (Footnote 185, paragraph 345, page 101)	<p>Revise Publication MLP Footnote 185: -</p> <p>Change as follows:</p> <p>Gloucestershire Nature Map forms part of wider nature conservation online resource known as 'Gloucestershire's Natural Environment'. It can <u>be</u> viewed online at: - http://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/index.php https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map</p>	<p>Correct a website page link and minor error</p>

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PAM 31	Supporting text to Policy DM06 (paragraph 346, page 101)	<p>Revise the first sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 346: -</p> <p>All parts of the county that fall outside of a nature conservation designation or a wider area identified through the Gloucestershire Nature Map by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership, may still contain biodiversity value worthy of conserving or enhancing. The provisions of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on all public authorities to consider the purposes of conserving biodiversity whilst carrying out their functions and so is relevant to the Minerals Local Plan. This duty is in addition to complying with legislative requirements related to biodiversity but also to conserving priority habitats and species on the English List (Section 41, NERC Act).</p>	<p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Nature Map and its constituent Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will be evolved into a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map , https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 32	Supporting text to Policy DM06 (paragraph 355, page 106)	<p>Revised the first sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 355</p> <p>Particular weight may be given to opportunities aligned with the aims and objectives of the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership, which support the recovery of ecological networks, Gloucestershire Nature Map and its component Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) improved green infrastructure and Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs)¹⁹². Technical evidence to support site restoration strategies and their planned implementation, as required under policy MR01, could be applicable in this instance.</p>	<p>Update to reflect current Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership objectives/strategy/objectives. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/</p>
PAM 33	Supporting text to Policy DM07 (paragraph 356, page 107)	<p>Revise the 2nd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 356: -</p> <p>Soil is a finite multi-functional, natural resource that underpins our well-being and prosperity. It provides many essential services such as food and timber production, is an aid into water management —(flooding and water quality)—, and is an important element in supporting thriving and sustainable ecosystems, promoting biodiversity and helping to deliver green infrastructure. As a store of carbon it also has a pivotal role to play in tackling climate change.</p>	<p>Minor editorial change for improved readability.</p>

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PAM 34	Supporting text to Policy DM08 (paragraph 366, page 111)	Revise the 2 nd sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 366: - Gloucestershire contains heritage assets of international, national and local significance. The county has over 500 scheduled monuments, nearly 13,000 15,000 listed buildings and structures of various grades, several hundred conservation areas, and over 30,000 other notable archaeological sites documented on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (G-HER).	In response to representation: 793641/1/SPT/COM
PAM 35	Supporting text to Policy DM08 (paragraph 376, page 113)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 376: - Proposals for minerals development, which could affect heritage assets, must be accompanied by a suitably detailed assessments of heritage impact that must have regard where relevant, to anticipated changes to local hydrology. In addition to establishing the significance of each affected heritage asset, analysing potential harm and setting out any reasoned justification for reluctantly allowing harm or loss to occur, thoroughly evidenced means and measures of how mitigating harm and the avoidance of loss should also be provided. Where heritage assets of archaeological interest may be affected, sufficient provision should also be made for their effective preservation in situ or the investigation, excavation and the recording of any finds. The preservation in situ of archaeological assets will normally be the preferred solution. Although decisions will be taken on a case-by-case basis largely determined by practicality and the scale of importance (e.g. national or otherwise) of the heritage asset.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 36	Supporting text to Policy DM09 (paragraph 388, page 119)	Revise the 1 st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 388: - Evidence of possible enhancements to AONB designations through the delivery of mitigation measures and / or site restoration will be carefully examined. Of key importance will be the degree of alignment and compatibility shown with active or proposed schemes that seek to uphold the purposes of the designation and the delivery of objectives promoted through the relevant AONB Management Plan.	Minor editorial change for improved readability.

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PAM 37	Supporting text to Policy MR01 (paragraph 419, page 129)	<p>Revise the 1st sentence of Publication MLP paragraph 419: -</p> <p>In line with national policy, high quality mineral restoration and aftercare should support for environmentally-related after uses. It should also help bring about environmental enhancements. National policy highlights the potential of the planning system to deliver environmental betterment through land reclamation. Reclaimed sites may be able to realise biodiversity gains; help to increase resilience to and / or assist in accomplishing effective adaptations to climate change pressures; contribute towards the establishment of coherent ecological networks; and aid in the recovery, expansion or creation of priority habitats. Biodiversity gains through reclamation may also involve the retention of and subsequent management of disturbed land to create and maintain bare ground with nutrient poor soils and / or shallow water. This could prove particularly beneficial for rare and threatened invertebrates.</p>	Minor editorial change for improved readability.
PAM 38	Supporting text to Policy MR01 (paragraph 422, page 130)	<p>Add a final sentence to Publication MLP paragraph 422: -</p> <p>Other types of enhancement opportunities may be acceptable through high quality mineral restoration. National policy headlines the potential to create and enhance green infrastructure; enhance geological conservation interests; promote community facilities; improve the built environment and better conserved historic assets; and reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. <u>Locally-specific enhancements could also incorporate new or expanded water-storage infrastructure.</u></p>	In response to representation: 1029955/1/MR01/COM
PAM 39	Supporting text to Policy MR01 (footnotes 256 and 257, paragraph 424, page 131)	<p>Revised Publication MLP footnote 256: -</p> <p>The Strategic GI Framework has been compiled by Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership. It advises on the protection and delivery of strategic Green Infrastructure alongside the Gloucestershire Nature Map. It can be obtained at: - http://gloucestershirenature.org.uk/publications/index.php https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/green-infrastructure-framework .</p> <p>Revised Publication MLP footnote 257: -</p> <p>Gloucestershire – ‘Building for with Nature’ benchmark standard can be obtained at: - http://www.gloucestershirowildlifetrust.co.uk/sites/default/files/files/Building%20with%20Nature%20(screen)(1).pdf https://www.buildingwithnature.org.uk/</p>	Correct website page links

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PAM 40	Appendix 3 Forecast of aggregate supplies and provision figures (page 143)	<p>Under the 3rd table, replace the main title with “Number of years worth of provision to be considered by the plan” Also, replace “Total requirement (years)” with “Total number of years”</p> <p>Under the 4th table, replace “A Requirement (years)” with “A Number of years”. Also, replace “B Annual provision (mt)” with “ B Minimum annual provision amount (in mt)” and replace “ C Total requirement” with “C Total requirement to meet minimum provision”. In addition, replace “Provision requirement for plan C-(D+E)” with “Minimum provision requirement to be considered by the plan C-(D+E)”</p>	In response to representation: 808023/27/AGS/COM
PAM 41	Appendix 4 (‘Natural environment’ theme of Allocation 01: Land east of Stowe Hill Quarry, page 148)	<p>Revise the 8th sentence of the natural environment theme for Publication MLP Allocation 01: -</p> <p>A comprehensive assessment of the natural environment will be required. This should include natural assets present in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation. The assessment must identify potential impacts and scrutinise their significance taking into account the different activities / stages of minerals development (e.g. the preparation of land prior to mineral working, mineral working and processing and subsequent restoration incorporating aftercare). Environmental designations in the locality that will need careful consideration include: - the Wye Valley & FoD Bat Sites SAC, Wye Valley Woodlands SAC, River Wye SAC, Old Bow & Old Ham Mines SSSI, Devil’s Chapel Scowles SSSI, Tudor Farm Bank SSSI, River Wye SSSI and Slade Brook SSSI. In addition, any priority habitats and / or priority species, which encompass or have been recorded in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation must be investigated. A further crucial aspect of the assessment will be the provision of sufficient details concerning measures to avoid, reduce, remedy and / or compensate possible unacceptable negative effects. Any scheme of mitigation must also be accompanied by a clear strategy for implementation and be able to demonstrate its deliverability. In totality, the assessment of natural resources must demonstrate how any issues arising, have been considered in a holistic manner and within a strategic context. In particular it must be clear as to how the characteristic habitats and the supported wildlife of the Wye Woods Strategic Nature Area (SNA) as identified on the Gloucestershire Nature Map local ecological networks will not be subject to unacceptable adverse impacts. Where opportunities exist to deliver tangible benefits (both during and post-mineral working), due consideration should also be given to possible collaborations and coordination with the programme of nature conservation actions identified for the Forest</p>	<p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Nature Map and its constituent Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will be evolved into a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra’s 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
		of Dean Nature Improvement Area (NIA). An analysis of whether any significant effects are likely to arise on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC, the Wye Valley Woodlands Sites SAC and / or the River Wye SAC either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, must be carried out at the planning application stage through a formal HRA screening process, establishing the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment (AA) and thus highlighting the mitigation measures required.	
PAM 42	Appendix 4 ('Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 01: Land east of Stowe Hill Quarry, page 150)	<p>Revise the 6th sentence within 'Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme for Publication MLP Allocation 01: -</p> <p>A restoration strategy including appropriate and sufficient commitments towards an aftercare programme will be required. The strategy must be coherent and where necessary holistic in its approach to ensure an effective solution is deliverable across the entire allocation. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it can be demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to adopt alternative arrangements. In developing the strategy, evidence must be presented to show how compatibility with the existing local environment will be achieved and the approved restoration schemes of the existing Stowe Hill and Clearwell Quarries will not be prejudiced. Where the public rights of way network has been affected, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long-term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent rerouting of affected paths. Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the Gloucestershire Nature Partnership Wye Woods Strategic Nature Area (SNA) and the nature conservation actions for the Forest of Dean Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Forest of Dean Core Strategy and the Wye Valley AONB Management Plan (the AONB designation is located less than 1km from the allocation). Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and seek to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience to its envisaged impacts. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-years post-mineral working period will normally be required as part of the restoration strategy. This must set out commitments for carrying out aftercare into the future and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.</p>	<p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership will be incorporating Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) into part a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map , https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
PAM 43	Appendix 4 ('Natural environment' theme of Allocation 02: Land west of Drybrook Quarry, page 154)	<p>Revise the 3rd and 8th sentences of the natural environment theme for Publication MLP Allocation 02: -</p> <p>A comprehensive assessment of the natural environment will be required. This should consider the natural assets present in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation. The assessment must identify potential impacts and scrutinise their significance taking into account the different activities / stages of minerals development (e.g. the preparation of land prior to mineral working, mineral working and processing and subsequent restoration incorporating aftercare). Environmental designations in the locality that will need careful consideration include: - Woodlands near Hope Mansell Local Wildlife Site (Herefordshire), Lea Bailey Enclosure Local Wildlife Site (Herefordshire) and Ruardean Hills KLWS. In addition, any priority habitats and / or priority species, which encompass or have been recorded in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation must be investigated. A further crucial aspect of the assessment will be the provision of sufficient details concerning measures to avoid, reduce, remedy and / or compensate possible unacceptable negative effects. Any scheme of mitigation must also be accompanied by a clear strategy for implementation and be able to demonstrate its deliverability. In totality, the assessment of natural resources must demonstrate how any issues which arising, have been considered in a holistic manner and within a strategic context. In particular it must be clear as to how the characteristic habitats and the supported wildlife of the local ecological networks Ruardean Woods Strategic Nature Area (SNA), identified on the Gloucestershire Nature Map, will not be subject to unacceptable adverse impacts. Where opportunities exist to deliver tangible benefits (both during and post-mineral working), due consideration should also be given to possible collaborations and coordination with the programme of nature conservation actions identified for the Forest of Dean Nature Improvement Area (NIA).</p>	<p>To update Key Wildlife Sites to Local Wildlife Sites as decided by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership in January.</p> <p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Nature Map and its constituent Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will be evolved into a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 44	Appendix 4 ('Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 02: Land west of Drybrook Quarry, page 155)	<p>Revise the 6th sentence of the restoration opportunities and constraints theme for Publication MLP Allocation 02: -</p> <p>A restoration strategy including appropriate and sufficient commitments towards aftercare programme will be required. The strategy must be coherent and where necessary holistic in its approach to ensure an effective solution is deliverable across the entire allocation. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it can be demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to apply alternative arrangements. In developing the strategy, evidence must be presented to show how compatibility with the existing local environment will be achieved and the approved restoration scheme of the</p>	<p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership will be incorporating Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) into part a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map ,</p>

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
		<p>existing Drybrook Quarry will not be prejudiced. Where the public rights of way network has been affected, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long-term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent re-routing of affected paths.</p> <p>Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the Gloucestershire Nature Partnership Ruardean Woods Strategic Nature Area (SNA) and the nature conservation actions for the Forest of Dean Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Forest of Dean Core Strategy. Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and the need to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-year post-mineral working period should be incorporated into the overall restoration strategy. This must set out the commitments for carrying out aftercare and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. It must also contain the direction for future management of any restored areas. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.</p>	<p>https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 45	Appendix 4 ('Natural environment' theme of Allocation 03: Depth extension to Quarry, page 159)	<p>Revise the 5th and last sentences of the natural environment theme for Publication MLP Allocation 03: -</p> <p>A review of previous assessment of natural environment affected by the existing Stowfield Quarry will be required. This should probably focus on those natural assets which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the depth extension. This may include species, which remain active within or have colonised the existing quarry site since working has taken place. The assessment must identify potential impacts and scrutinise their significance taking into account the different activities /stages of minerals development (e.g. mineral working and processing and subsequent restoration incorporating aftercare). Environmental designations in the locality that will need to be considered include: - Wye Valley Woodlands Sites SAC; the Wye Valley & FoD Bat Sites SAC, Dingle Wood SSSI; Swanpool Wood & Furnace Grove SSSI; Blakes Wood KLWS; Whitecliffe Recreation Ground KLWS; and Staunton Woods KLWS. In addition, any priority habitats and / or priority species, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation must be investigated. A further crucial aspect of the assessment will be the provision of sufficient details concerning any measures needed to avoid, reduce, remedy</p>	<p>To update Key Wildlife Sites to Local Wildlife Sites as decided by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership in January.</p> <p>To add a full stop at the end of the section.</p>

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
		<p>and / or compensate possible unacceptable negative effects. Any scheme of mitigation must also be accompanied by a clear strategy for implementation and be able to demonstrate its deliverability. In totality, the assessment of natural resources must demonstrate how any issues which arising, have been considered in a holistic manner taking account of the established environmental capacity identified at the existing Stowfield Quarry. Where opportunities exist to deliver tangible environmental benefits (both during and post-mineral working), these should be assessed. Furthermore, any possibly to enhance existing / or planned for programmes of nature conservation actions identified within the existing Stowfield Quarry should be explored. An analysis of whether any significant effects are likely to arise on the Wye Valley Woodlands Sites SAC and / or the Wye Valley & FoD Bat Sites SAC either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, must be carried out at planning application stage through a formal HRA screening process, establishing the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment and thus highlighting the mitigation measures required.</p>	
PAM 46	Appendix 4 ('Natural environment' theme of Allocation 04: Land northwest of Daglingworth Quarry, page 159)	<p>Revise the 4th sentence of the natural environment theme for Publication MLP Allocation 04</p> <p>A comprehensive assessment of the natural environment will be required. This should include those natural assets that are present, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation. The assessment must identify potential impacts and scrutinise their significance taking into account the different activities / stages of minerals development (e.g. the preparation of land prior to mineral working, mineral working and processing and subsequent restoration incorporating aftercare). Environmental designations in the locality that will need careful consideration include: - High Tun Farm KLWS, Itlay KLWS, Stancombe Grove & Oysterwell Wood KLWS, Bagendon Grove & Oysterwell Wood KLWS, Merchants Downs KLWS, Daglingworth & Snakes Groves KLWS, Duntisbourne Grove KLWS and Five Acre Grove (Bagendon) KLWS.. In addition, any priority habitats and / or priority species, which encompass or have been recorded in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation must be investigated. A further crucial aspect of the assessment will be the provision of sufficient details concerning measures deemed necessary to avoid, reduce, remedy and / or compensate possible unacceptable negative effects. Any scheme of mitigation must also be accompanied by a clear strategy for implementation and be able to demonstrate its deliverability. In totality, the assessment of natural resources must demonstrate how any issues which arising, have been considered in a holistic manner and within a strategic context. Where opportunities exist to deliver tangible benefits (both during and post-mineral working), due consideration should be given to possible collaborations and coordination</p>	To update Key Wildlife Sites to Local Wildlife Sites as decided by the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership in January.

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
		with the programme of nature conservation actions identified for the nearby Cotswold Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA).	
PAM 47	Appendix 4 ('Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 05: Land south and west of Naunton Quarry, page 172)	<p>Insert a full stop between the 3rd and 6th sentences of the restoration opportunities and constraints theme for Publication MLP Allocation 05</p> <p>A restoration strategy will be required. Where necessary, individual proposals must give due consideration to their contribution to the delivery of a coherent and combined solution encompassing the relevant allocated unit. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it can be demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to apply alternative arrangements. In developing the overall restoration strategy, evidence must be presented to show how compatibility with the existing local environment will be achieved and the approved restoration schemes for the existing Naunton and Tinker's Barn Quarries will not be prejudiced. Where any part of public rights of way network has been affected by development of the allocated units, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent re-routing of affected paths. Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the Gloucestershire Nature Partnership and targets of the nearby Barton, Brockhill, Naunton and Swoll Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) and the nature conservation actions for the nearby Cotswold Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Cotswold District Local Plan and Cotswold AONB Management Plan. Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and the need to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience to its envisaged impacts. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-year post-mineral working period should be incorporated into the overall restoration strategy. This must set out the commitments for carrying out aftercare and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. It must also contain the direction for future management of any restored areas. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.</p>	<p>Minor editorial change for improved readability.</p> <p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership will be incorporating Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) into part a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map , https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
PAM 48	Appendix 4 ('Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 06: Land east of Down Ampney, page 178)	<p>Revise the 7th sentence within the Restoration opportunities and constraints theme for Publication MLP Allocation 06</p> <p>A restoration strategy will be required. Where necessary, individual proposals must give due consideration to their contribution to the delivery of a coherent and combined solution encompassing the entire allocation. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it is demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to apply alternative arrangements. In developing the overall restoration strategy, evidence must be presented to show how integration can be achieved with the existing local environment. Particular attention must be given to continued aviation safeguarding and the avoidance of any increased risk of bird strike at nearby RAF Fairford. Where the public rights of way network has been affected by development of the allocation, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent re-routing of affected paths. Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the <u>Gloucestershire Nature Partnership</u> nearby Eysey and Ampney Corridor Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) and the nature conservation actions for the Cotswold Water Park Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Cotswold District Local Plan and the Cotswold Water Park Master Plan. This could, under the right circumstances, include facilitating new infrastructure that will contribute towards the long-term restoration and possible expansion ambitions of the Thames and Severn Canal network³⁰⁵. Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and the need to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience to its envisaged impacts. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-year post-mineral working period should be incorporated into the overall restoration strategy. This must set out the commitments for carrying out aftercare and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. It must also contain the direction for future management of any restored areas. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.</p>	<p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership will be incorporating Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) into part a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map , https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 49	Appendix 4 ('Natural environment' theme of	Revise the penultimate sentence of the natural environment theme for Publication MLP Allocation 07	To reflect that the Gloucestershire Nature Map and its constituent

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
	Allocation 07: Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford, page 182)	<p>A comprehensive assessment of the natural environment will be required. This should include those natural assets present in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation. The assessment must identify potential impacts and scrutinise their significance taking into account the different activities / stages of minerals development ((e.g. the preparation of land prior to mineral working, mineral working and processing and subsequent restoration incorporating aftercare). Careful consideration will need to be given to Cotswold Water Park KWS as the key environmental designation in the locality. The re-notification of the Cotswold Water Park SSSI for its breeding and overwintering bird assemblages should also be assessed to establish whether adverse effects from proposed mineral developments may occur including the disturbance of the important bird assemblages. In addition, any priority habitats and / or priority species, which encompass or have been recorded in, which rely upon, and / or that are located within the sphere of influence of the allocation must be investigated. A further crucial aspect of the assessment will be the provision of sufficient details concerning measures deemed necessary to avoid, reduce, remedy and / or compensate possible unacceptable negative effects. Any scheme of mitigation must also be accompanied by a clear strategy for implementation and be able to demonstrate its deliverability. In totality, the assessment of natural resources must demonstrate how any issues which arising, have been considered in a holistic manner and within a strategic context. In particular it must be clear as to local ecological networks the nearby: Bibury and Coln Corridor Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will not be subject to unacceptable adverse impacts. Where opportunities exist to deliver tangible benefits, due consideration should be given to possible collaborations and coordination with the programme of nature conservation actions identified for the Cotswold Water Park Nature Improvement Area (NIA).</p>	<p>Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will be evolved into a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 50	Appendix 4 ('Restoration opportunities and constraints' theme of Allocation 07: Land at Lady Lamb Farm, west of Fairford, page 184)	<p>Revise the 6th sentence of the restoration opportunities and constraints theme for Publication MLP Allocation 07</p> <p>A restoration strategy will be required. Where necessary, individual proposals must give due consideration to their contribution to the delivery of a coherent and combined solution encompassing the entire allocation. Progressive restoration techniques should be applied unless it can be demonstrated and justified to be of greater benefit and / or less harmful to apply alternative arrangements. In developing the overall restoration strategy, evidence must be presented to show how compatibility and wherever possible, integration can be achieved with the existing local environment. Particular attention must be given to continued aviation safeguarding and the avoidance of increased risk of bird strike at nearby RAF</p>	<p>To reflect that the Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership will be incorporating Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) into part a Gloucestershire ecological (and Nature Recovery) network in line with the national approach proposed in Defra's 25 Year Plan. See https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-map , https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>

PAM Reference	Origin of PAM within MLP (location and page no.)	Proposed Additional Modifications (PAMs) to be brought forward by GCC	Reasons for the Proposed Additional Modifications
		<p>Fairford. Where the public rights of way network has been affected by development of the allocation, attention will need to be given to the integration of acceptable long term resolutions such as the reinstatement or permanent re-routing of affected paths.</p> <p>Opportunities to contribute to the ambitions of the Gloucestershire Nature Partnership nearby Bibury and Coin Corridor Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) and the nature conservation actions for the Cotswold Water Park Nature Improvement Area (NIA) should be taken. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of facilitating other beneficial land uses and / or positively contributing to the future management of land as identified in locally applicable plans and strategies such as the Fairford Neighbourhood Plan, Cotswold District Local Plan and the Cotswold Water Park Master Plan. Furthermore, all proposed restoration solutions must be mindful of climate change and the need to deliver a greater degree of environmental resilience to its envisaged impacts. Under certain conditions this could involve the careful integration of measures to facilitate desirable habitat shifts to take place, which may act as suitable refuges for displaced and / or vulnerable species. An outline aftercare management plan covering at least the 1st five-year post-mineral working period should be incorporated into the overall restoration strategy. This must set out the commitments for the carrying out aftercare and for undertaking a more detailed programme up to 12 months prior to the commencement of restoration. It must also contain the direction for future management of any restored areas. A longer timeframe of aftercare may be necessary where nature conservation and informal recreation after-uses are likely to dominate.</p>	<p>uk/nature-improvement-areas and https://www.gloucestershirenature.org.uk/nature-recovery-network</p>
PAM 51	Whole document	All NPPF references (including footnotes) to have (2012) inserted after NPPF.	To avoid potential confusion between the 2012 version and the 2018 version of the NPPF.
PAM 52	Whole document	All footnotes and web-links to be updated where appropriate.	To ensure the plan is as up-to-date as possible at the time of adoption.