

Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications

Ref	Page	Policy/paragraph	Proposed modification	Reasoning (R numbers refer to representor / representation number)
1	1	n/a	<i>Delete sub-heading: Social characteristics</i>	R99 questioned use of word 'environment' in number of contexts. Removal of subheadings helps to simplify introduction (also see Change 3 below).
2	1	1.5	West Somerset is the most sparsely populated of the districts, with a population density of less than 0.5 people per hectare. It is projected that by the year 2030, Somerset's population will increase by 16% to 608,500 <u>Mendip, the district of Somerset where most mineral extraction is located, covers approximately 74,000 hectares and has a population of approximately 112,000. Mendip has a population density of 1.5 people per hectare, reflecting the rural nature of this district.</u>	R6.2 comments on the densely populated nature of Mendip. Clarification of population data to address this.
3	2	n/a	<i>Delete sub-heading: Economic characteristics</i>	R99 questioned use of word 'environment' in number of contexts. Removal of subheadings helps to simplify introduction.
4	2	1.12	1.12 The minerals industry is of considerable economic importance in Somerset, <u>directly employing over 1000 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) and a minimum of 280 indirect FTE employees across the four sectors of aggregates, quarry products, building stones and stonemasons. Overall annual turnover across these four sectors was approximately £209.2 million in 2013 (£145 million of which came from the aggregates sector).</u> Approximately 1,400 people were employed by quarrying in the Mendips in 2009, while approximately £160 million was spent in 2009 in association with the winning, working and processing of	Factual update to evidence base, making use of research recently completed.

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			<p>crushed rock into aggregates and the production of associated products within the Mendip Hills.^{7,8}</p> <p><i>Also note changes to footnotes (and amend subsequent footnote numbering)</i></p> <p>⁷This includes production of associated products both on and off quarry sites within the Mendip Hills and other facilities which are located outside the Mendip Hills but which are dependent on commercial quarrying that occurs within the Mendip Hills. Geckoella / RPA, The Benefits of Quarrying and Related Activities to the Somerset Economy – Executive Summary, July 2014</p> <p>⁸Brian Perry, MQP, Employment and Financial Benefits of Quarrying in the Mendips. 25/01/2011</p>	
5	3	n/a	<p>Delete sub-heading: Environmental characteristics and amend second sub-heading from Landscape Character to Natural Environment</p>	R99 questioned use of word 'environment' in number of contexts. Removal of subheadings helps to simplify introduction. Also R347/2 questions the reference to Landscape Character as the most appropriate sub heading in this context – change proposed.
6	3	1.16	<p>Somerset's Local Nature Partnership brings together local authority, statutory agency and wider community representatives to address strategic issues facing Somerset's natural environment.</p>	R13/6 highlights the importance of including a brief description of the LNP in the Plan during this introductory section

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7	9	3.7	Building stone is an important resource and a key part of the economic minerals sector in Somerset.	Officer update following feedback from R6.2/2
8	10	3.10	The County Council has undertaken research that helps to demonstrate the type of building stones that may be needed during the Plan Period and on Somerset's building stone types (and sub-varieties) and clarify what information is required if potential applicants wish to propose a new building stone quarry. The lack of planning applications.....	Simplify this paragraph (reducing reference to "needed" stones) in the Plan.
9	21	6.1	Aggregates represent an essential part of the economy. They are used extensively in construction, and are critical for the maintenance of existing infrastructure and new development such as roads, housing, schools and flood defences. <u>Carboniferous Limestone is used to produce quality aggregate and high purity mineral powders for use in the livestock feedstuffs industry.</u>	R29/1 highlights that the Plan should recognise the diversity of the market for Carboniferous Limestone, in particular with explicit reference to the livestock feedstuffs industry.
10	21	6.3	The Carboniferous Limestone deposit in the Mendips Hills is a nationally and locally important aggregate resource (see map 3). ¹⁶ <i>Insert NEW footnote:</i> <u>¹⁶ British Geological Survey mineral resource information in support of national regional and local planning: Somerset, 2005</u>	Reference added to this paragraph to show that this is an independent assertion and not simply the view of SCC (representation R6.2/6 refers)

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11	21	6.4	Quarrying has taken place in the East Mendip <u>Hills area</u> for many years, with two large rail-linked quarries, Whatley and Torr Works, exporting significant quantities of aggregate by rail since the 1970s. Four other active quarries also have a permitted output in excess of 1 million tonnes per year.	Officer clarification
12	21	6.5	A single quarry, Moons Hill <u>Quarry complex</u> , works an igneous rock resource which produces both general construction aggregate and road surfacing aggregates <u>and general construction aggregate</u> .	Officer clarification
13	21	6.6	Crushed rock aggregates are also produced <u>at Cannington</u> , near Bridgwater on the west side of the M5.	Officer clarification
14	22	6.8	6.8 To promote the sustainable provision of aggregates the Somerset Minerals Plan is informed by a hierarchy of supply options, topped by recycled and secondary aggregates. [NB: renumber subsequent paras]	A number of representations challenge the impression given by the wording in paragraph 6.8 (such as R43/2, R43/3, R44/3, R44/4, R106/5, R106/6, R106/7)
15	22	6.14	There are a number of permitted recycled aggregate facilities in Somerset located in former quarries or waste transfer stations. In addition <u>active quarries also generate recycled aggregates, and</u> inert waste is treated on-site (for example, as part of major new development schemes) via mobile crushers.	Several representations make the point that active quarries generate recycled aggregates too (see R43/4, R44/5 and R106/8)

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16	23	6.18	...The Council supports the increased use of aggregate from stockpiles of waste material, without undermining agreed plans for site restoration (see paragraph 6.201 below).	Correct paragraph reference
17	24	Footnote 21	Refer to paragraph 145 in the NPPF, and Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 065, Reference ID: 27-065-20140306 the "Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, October 2012" for more information	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
18	24	Footnote 22	In particular "Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, October 2012" Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 060, Reference ID: 27-060-20140306	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
19	26	Footnote 24	DCLG, Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, October 2012 For more information, refer to the Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 064, Reference ID: 27-064-20140306	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
20	27	Footnote 27	DCLG, Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, October 2012 Refer to the Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 060 Reference ID: 27-060-20140306	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
21	28	6.54	...The minimisation of quarrying impact can be realised by a range of measures, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements to access; • relocation of plant, modernisation, screening or enclosure; • better control of working methods; • reduction in road transports; and/or • an improved reclamation scheme. 	Officer update

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22	29	Footnote 31	DCLG, Guidance on the Managed Aggregates Supply System, (paragraph 26) October 2012 <u>Refer to the Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 084, Reference ID: 27-084-20140306</u>	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
23	29	6.56	When determining planning applications for new permitted reserves (including extensions to existing quarries) the County Council will consider whether the economic and other benefits outweigh the <u>any</u> adverse impacts of the development.	Representations (e.g. R43/8, R44/9 and R106/12) state it should not be considered automatic that a proposal will generate adverse impacts.
24	29	Footnote 29	<u>Coherence in the ecological network relates to connectivity: a coherent ecological network features sufficient habitat linkages to enable different species to move between core areas of habitat, so that they do not become isolated and hence vulnerable to extinction. Resilience concerns the maintenance of these networks into the future.</u> Coherence is that the ecological network allows species to move between relevant habitats and so that they do not become isolated and hence vulnerable to extinction. Resilience concerns the maintenance of these networks into the foreseeable future.	R13/12 helps to provide a clarification in the definition of coherence and resilience
25	29	6.60	Informed by national guidance ³¹ , the Mineral Planning Authority <u>acknowledges that</u> adopts the position that an adequate or excess landbank is not in itself a reason for withholding planning permission <u>there is no maximum landbank level and each application for minerals extraction must be considered on its own merits regardless of the length of the landbank</u> ; adverse impacts must be considered alongside planning benefits.	R43, R44 and R108 recommend reference to "excess" is deleted. Important to align with the new National Planning Practice Guidance

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			<i>Also amend footnote reference:</i> ³¹ DCLG, Guidance on the Managed Aggregates Supply System, (paragraph 26) October 2012 Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 084 Reference ID: 27-084-20140306	
26	35	7.1	The winning, working and processing of b Building stones make are an important contribution to resource and a key part of the economic minerals sector in Somerset. They Building stones are...	Officer update following feedback from R6.2/11 and discussions during the hearings.
27	35	7.3	It is vital to ensure that an adequate supply of building stones is available so that the local character of the county is maintained. The Somerset Minerals Plan provides a positive policy framework to support investment in appropriate sites, facilities and skills.	R57.1/1, R59/3, R109/1, R110/1 and R346/1 states that the proposed text fails to take account of the national importance of the stone produced. Agree wording of paragraph 7.3 could be expanded to clarify MPA's positive approach.
28	38	7.19	Stakeholders have expressed a preference (via consultation feedback) for the development of a larger number of small quarries as a source of local building stone (compared with a smaller number of larger quarries). ³⁷ This helps to reduce the carbon footprint of such development, in particular by reducing the need to transport material over longer distances; also it reflects the current nature and scale of building stone activity in Somerset.	R57.1/3, R59/5, R109/2, R110/3 and R346/3 states that stakeholder preference for the development of a larger number of smaller scale quarries is at odds with the way industry is developing. The change proposed focuses the paragraph on stakeholder feedback.
29	38	Sub heading	Delete subheading: Supporting different types of application	Officer update

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30	45	8.4	Due to the density of sedge peat in Somerset, it is often mixed before sale with light imported peats or "light alternatives" such as coir (a coconut derivative), wood shavings or wood fibre. <u>Some green-waste compost can be combined with sedge peat as long as it is of good quality, not too dense and is combined with other lighter materials.</u>	R14/2 highlights that green-waste compost is not usually less dense than peat
31	48	8.15	The NPPF does not explicitly cover the issue of time extensions to existing peat sites, and so the Council takes direction from the recent appeal against the planning application to extend the period of peat extraction at Chat Moss Peat Works (see text box), where the Inspector stated that: "In referring to "new or extended sites" [the] draft Framework is not referring to applications for permission for extension of time for working sites that have become time expired". <u>"Each case needs to be considered on its merits taking account to any arguments as to need for the peat and having regard to the impact on climate change and biodiversity from continued extraction."</u>	R12/7 highlights the need to double-check the quotations used in paragraphs 8.15 and 8.16
32	48	8.16	The Inspector clarifies this further in paragraphs <u>929 – 930</u> 123-124 , stating that: "If there was intended to be a blanket ban on the granting of further planning permission for peat the draft Framework would simply state that "no planning permission for peat extraction should be granted." It does not state this, and it does not state this for a reason. That reason is that Government recognises that there is insufficient indigenous supply of peat to meet	

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			residual demand to 2030... if it is established that there will be insufficient indigenous supply to meet residual need to 2030, the granting of planning permission in the present appeals will accord with policy and the draft Framework." <u>"the common sense interpretation of the Framework must be that it relates to physically new sites or to physical extensions of existing sites. It is quiet on whether any new planning permissions can be granted for peat extraction."</u>	
33	49	Subheading	Delete subheading... Reclamation	Officer R14/16 questions use of the sub-heading "reclamation"
34		NEW 8.23	<u>In common with all types of mineral development, the Mineral Planning Authority will refer to the Development Plan as a whole when considering any application. For example, peat areas are usually exceptionally quiet and noise impacts may be significant when assessed against background noise (see chapter 19). Similarly transport impacts must be carefully considered (see chapter 20).</u>	Officer update
35	50	8.26	If the Government's stated commitment to review peat policy in 2015 results in a significant change in national policy approach or direction for peat production, Somerset County Council will undertake an early focused review of its Minerals Plan. <u>This will follow relevant guidance from the Planning Inspectorate.</u> ⁵² <i>Also add footnote:</i>	R14/16 request for a review mechanism, should the national policy stance change. This additional sentence provides clarity for the process that would exist for the revision of any specific policy/issue.

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			⁵² For example, <i>Guidance for Fast Track Reviews of Specific Policy Issues for a Local Plan</i> , available for download from http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/pins/local_plans/discrete_policy_review_guidance.pdf	
36	51	8.34	8.34 Where proposals for peat extraction potentially affects an international or a European site for nature conservation, <u>either within the designated site or in areas that ecologically supports its integrity</u> , a test of likely significance under the provisions of the Habitat Regulations will need to <u>be</u> carried out as described in policy DM2.	R12/31 highlights the importance of strengthening protection of sites that support the integrity of SPA/Ramsar sites
37	52	8.36	Peat reserves and imports can only be monitored accurately with the support of the industry. Peat imports nationally have made up around 68% ⁵⁴ of peat used in England/UK according to the most recently available statistics. This is despite there being a plentiful supply of national peat.	R14/24 states that this paragraph reflects a misunderstanding on supply issues and rewording is proposed.
38	52	8.38	Several of the peat factory sites have a planning status that allows them to operate independently of any peat extraction permission. The future use of these sites <u>will not</u> is unlikely to be under the control of the County Council...	R14/26 states that paragraph 6.38 gives the wrong impression i.e. it is inaccurate. Rewording proposed.
39	53	9.2	9.2. The importance of energy security and the need to mitigate climate change by working toward carbon reduction targets combine to increases the significance of energy supply, and the use of domestic (energy mineral) resources. Bigger household gas and electricity bills further heighten public interest in this issue.	R306/2 argues that oil and gas extraction is not a step toward climate change mitigation. Agree that focus of paragraph could be clearer.

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40	53	9.3	9.3... Reflecting this, there is an increasing interest (in particular from industry and central government) in developing....	R306/4 argues that text presupposes all are in favour. Agree that this should be clarified.
41	53	9.4 and 9.5	<p>9.4 Onshore oil and gas supplies can be accessed via the sinking of boreholes. This has taken place in the UK and worldwide for many years (see the Glossary in Appendix A for a definition of conventional hydrocarbons).</p> <p>9.5 As more accessible resources are depleted, so attention turns to sources that have (so far) been less accessible. This can be termed "unconventional" development, which describes the source of oil or gas (see Glossary for a definition of unconventional hydrocarbons). Extraction takes place from unconventional sources using technology not used in conventional oil and gas extraction.</p>	Discussions during the hearings suggested that the Plan would benefit from referring to conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons early in the energy minerals chapter, including reference to relevant definitions.
42	53	9.7	9.7 Any proposal must be considered within current National, European and International legislation , in light of the latest scientific information, government advice and best practice guidance at the time of proposal application. Minerals Topic Paper 4 provides a snapshot of the issues involved at the time of writing the Somerset Minerals Plan.	R324/2 highlights the importance of stating the broad legal context.
43	54	9.8	The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) manages the release of Petroleum Exploration and Exploration Development Licences (PEDLs)....	Correct word order

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44	54	9.12	...in a phased manner. This is implemented in policy by referring to "key stages" of development. <i>Also note that there are two paragraphs 9.12 in the submitted Plan. Renumber the second of the two appropriately.</i>	Delete final line in this paragraph to align with revised policy SMP7 (which no longer includes a final line referring to "each key stage" of oil and gas development).
45	55	9.19	9.19 ... The Environment Agency has powers to require full disclosure of chemicals used. Information on the chemicals used by an operator in hydraulic fracturing fluid will normally be made available to the public. <u>Whilst the content of fracking fluids remains principally a permitting matter, the County Council will encourage transparency on this issue in the planning process (acknowledging though</u> the relative proportions of the chemicals used may remain commercially confidential).	R324/4 argues that SCC should require full disclosure of chemicals in the fracking fluid. This is not strictly a planning matter, but added emphasis can be given for transparency.
46	56	9.20	... would be considered with reference to a range of Development Management policies in the second half of the Somerset Minerals Plan. f For unconventional oil and gas development for example, the potential impacts to consider may include, <u>for example, transportation impacts (e.g. the transport of fluids by tanker)</u> and/or noise impacts linked with any (from drilling or pumping for unconventional oil and gas development) – see policies DM9 and DM8, respectively.	Officer update
47	56	Box on regulatory overview	After securing a Petroleum <u>Exploration</u> and Exploration Development Licences (PEDL)....	Correct word order, and ensure Licence is singular

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48	56	9.21	<p><u>Guidance on the planning application process, including a summary of the key regulators for hydrocarbon extraction and issues that mineral planning authorities can leave to other regulatory regimes is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance.</u> The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) provides guidance on issues that are relevant to Planning Authorities.⁵⁸</p> <p><i>Note also delete footnote 58 at the base of this page</i></p>	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
49	57	9.22	<p>It is noted that in the areas covered by the current round of PEDL licences there are numerous designations of local, regional and/or national and/or international importance, which will inform considerations on a case by case basis and are protected by policy and legislation. <u>For example, these include (but are not limited to): Mendip Hills AONB, Water Source Protection Zones, City of Bath World Heritage Site (and in particular Bath Hot Springs), Chew Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mendip Hills AONB • Water Source Protection Zones • City of Bath World Heritage Site and in particular, Bath Hot Springs • Grade 1,2 and 3a agricultural land • Chew Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) • Green Belt • Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) • Historic Parks and Gardens • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) 	R314/10 suggests that designations in District Local Plans should be added to this list. Disagree – the list is not exhaustive and should not be considered to be. Rewording the paragraph as text and simplifying it should help to focus the text more on the intentions of this paragraph.

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50	58	9.32	9.32 Underground caves and passages have a crucial role in the movement of water through the hills, an important consideration when seeking to protect groundwater resources. Furthermore, some local sites are protected as SSSIs, and others have provided important archaeological information <u>and some are destinations for cavers and tourists</u> . The Mendip Cave Registry and Archive (www.mcra.org.uk) provides ...	R297/4 states that cave tourism should be mentioned. And delete character space in the middle of the website address.
51	58	Text box	In June 2013 HM Treasury outlined its basic approach to community benefit on proposals that entail hydraulic fracturing (fracking). <u>In January 2014 the Government announced that Councils will be eligible for 100% of business rates collected from shale gas sites, and that financial benefits to local communities will also be strengthened. In 2013, the industry announced that local communities would receive £100,000 when a test well is fracked – and a further 1 per cent of revenues if shale gas is discovered. This could be worth £5 to £10 million for a typical producing site over its lifetime.</u> The County Council will maintain...	R61 to reflect change in Government approach. (Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/local-councils-to-receive-millions-in-business-rates-from-shale-gas-developments).
52	59	Sub-title	Entering the production phase	Sub-heading unnecessary and potentially confusing regarding the application of EIA.
53	59	9.36	When preparing a proposal for production, as well as covering criteria a-e d in as much detail as possible...	Update to reflect MM21.

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54	59	9.37	All applications will be screened for <u>considered against</u> Environmental Impact Assessment <u>Regulations (2011) (or subsequent regulations)</u> . Consideration of cumulative impacts will form an important part of this screening process.	During the hearings, EIA was discussed and it was noted that reference should be made to the EIA regulations or successor regulations.
55	60	9.40	9.40 If a proposal is submitted for such working, the Mineral Planning Authority will determine that proposal against the policies in the Development Plan. Ultimately such proposals will be determined on their individual merits <u>having regard to national planning policy in the NPPF</u> .	R84.1/3 requests this addition.
56	61	Footnote 60	Technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework includes more information on landscape strategy restoration conditions and aftercare schemes <u>Planning Practice Guidance includes more information on the restoration and aftercare of minerals sites, including aftercare conditions and landscape strategy.</u>	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
57		11.21	<u>For crushed rock, the County Council has used buffers around known resource locations (specifically active, inactive and dormant quarry sites) and</u> The County Council has tested its proposals for extending the safeguarding boundary for different resources through consultation. Buffers for aggregate quarries are shown in Table 5 and have been included in the relevant crushed rock MSAs illustrated in map 9 in Appendix B.	During the hearings it was suggested that this paragraph could be clarified further to ensure it is as clear as possible. The revised wording is informed by wording in 3 rd bullet point of paragraph 143 of the NPPF.

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58	73	13.2	It is important to ensure that appropriate provisions are made to protect and/or enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and landscape, including coastal areas in Somerset	R111 suggested change to make explicit that when referring to countryside in the Plan, that this includes coastal area.
59	73	13.3 – move footnote text into main text to lend weight	Parts of the county are designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) to recognise the high scenic quality of the landscape and conserve its natural beauty. Furthermore, part of Exmoor National Park lies in Somerset. Exmoor National Park Authority is a separate Minerals Planning Authority. Nonetheless Somerset County Council should be mindful of the impacts of a proposal on the distinctive landscape character of the National Park. <i>NB: amend footnote numbering as a result</i>	R99 requested change to lend additional weight to the text in the main text rather than the footnote.
60	74	13.12	Similarly, the acoustic properties of an area also help to shape its character. This is reflected in National Character Area profiles and in guidance on character assessments. ⁷⁰ The impact of noise from mineral development, covered within policy DM8, may merit special consideration if the proposal is within an area identified for its tranquillity.	Officer update
61	79	Text box	<i>Delete text box on biodiversity and minerals development</i>	R13/29 highlights that this is not needed and potentially confusing.
62	81	15.5	<i>Insert footnote at the end of criterion (a) in paragraph 15.5 and renumber subsequent footnotes accordingly</i> a) include reference to the Somerset Historic Environment Record and records of heritage assets held by English Heritage, ⁷⁵	Suggested by R108/14

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			⁷⁵ Additional guidance can be obtained from English Heritage/Minerals and Historic Heritage Forum Mineral Extraction and Archaeology: a Practice Guide available for download from the English Heritage website	
63	84	16.10	...Further guidance on flood risk flooding is available in the Planning Practice Guidance NPPF Technical Guidance . ⁷⁶ <i>Also delete footnote 76 at the base of this page</i>	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
64	85	16.15	Quoting from a report commissioned by Bath & North East Somerset Council: ⁷⁸ " Exploration outside the B&NES area needs to be considered carefully to safeguard the flow to the hot springs Even before the publication of the BBB report (Burgess et al., 1980) it seemed likely that most of the flow to the Bath springs results from recharge on the high ground of the Mendip Hills, and that it must be travelling through the deepest part of the basin beneath the Radstock sub-basin in which coal was formerly mined from the Upper Carboniferous, in order to acquire its elevated temperature ".	R108/15 states that the quotation should be checked. The MPA acknowledge that a better quotation could be used from this BGS report to clarify the point being made.
65	89	Paragraph on Defining the terms	...or a new use (Technical Guidance to the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 221, Reference ID: 27-221-20140306)	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
66	90	Footnote 82	Technical Guidance to the NPPF March 2012, paragraph 50 Refer to Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 048, Reference ID: 27-048-20140306	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)

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67	91	18.17	...(including appropriate reference to the Planning Practice Guidance Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework).	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
68	92	Row 1	<i>Add footnote to the base of this page linked with "39" in this row i.e.</i> ³⁹ The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act Section 41 refers to the list of habitats and species of principle importance in England	Update footnote
69	95	19.4	Mineral development can have significant impacts on local amenity, in particular where mineral resource is in close proximity to settlements and must therefore be carefully managed. Proposals should first seek to avoid adverse environmental impacts and then, if this is not possible, should identify options for mitigation of the impacts.	R6.2 raised concerns about population and proximity to mineral workings.
70	96	19.10	Technical guidance in the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance and the Noise Policy Statement for England...	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
71	96	19.11	The Council will proactively engage with applicants encourage potential applicants to engage in pre-application discussions and work with applicants to deliver sustainable development in line with advice contained within the NPPF and its Technical Guidance, any new national policy or guidance, the NPPF, Planning Practice Guidance and policies in the Development Plan.	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)

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Ref	Page	Policy/paragraph	Proposed modification	Reasoning (R numbers refer to representor / representation number)
72	97	Table 8	<p>Table 8 – VIBRATION ROW</p> <p><u>Vibration impacts from mineral development may be caused by mineral extraction and/or transportation (also see chapter 20).</u> Vibration from mineral extraction may arise...</p> <p>Air-overpressure events may arise after ground-vibration events <u>blasting</u>, and greatest effects may not necessarily be nearest at closest locations to a blast...</p> <p>...and residents will be guided by advice within <u>BS 6472, BS ISO4866:2010 and further revisions to BS7385 (Part 2).</u> British Standards 6472 & & 7385.</p>	Officer update
73	98	Table 8	<p>Table 8 – DUST AND ODOUR ROW</p> <p>Best practice will be needed to control dust and odour, referring in particular to the NPPF Technical <u>Planning Practice</u> Guidance and...</p> <p>NOISE ROW</p> <p>Somerset County Council may impose noise conditions to protect residential amenity or protect areas of tranquillity or preserve wildlife interests or recreational areas.</p> <p>Somerset County Council will engage in pre-application discussions with the developer on noise issues in accordance with the NPPF and Technical Guidance.</p>	Officer update to reflect latest guidance

Key: ~~red strikethrough~~ – deletions
blue underlining – additions of text
italics – other instructions

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74	101	20.1	Minerals must be transported from their source to where they are needed. Measures can be taken to minimise the impacts from such transport; however, disturbance from the heavy lorries which serve the mineral sites can be a cause of <u>disruption to local communities, especially if the activities give rise to significant early morning traffic that may cause sleep disturbance and will need to be controlled</u> public complaint . A significant proportion of the minerals extracted in Somerset are from the Mendip Hills, in the eastern area of the county where the <u>local</u> road network is particularly constrained <u>when taking all traffic movements into account. The transport of peat or alternative growing media can also have significant impacts on the local road network within the peat resource areas west of Glastonbury (see map 6).</u>	Officer updates in part of this paragraph. Also clarification of wording regarding the transport constraints in East Mendips in response to representations (such as R44/21 and R106/26)
75	103	21.2	Technical guidance supporting the NPPF ⁸⁹ states that appraisal of slope stability issues for new workings should be based on existing information, which aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identify any potential hazard to people and property <u>and environmental assets</u> and assess its significance; ▪ Establish the basis for reserve calculation; and ▪ identify any features which could adversely affect the stability of the working to enable basic quarry design to be undertaken. 	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)

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Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications

Ref	Page	Policy/paragraph	Proposed modification	Reasoning (R numbers refer to representor / representation number)
76	103	Footnote 89	DCLG, Technical guidance to the NPPF, March 2012 Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 033 Reference ID: 27-033-20140306	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
77	104	21.10	..., also referring as needed to the restoration section of the Technical Guidance to the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance.	Update to reflect latest national guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
78	107	Chapter title	Production limits and cumulative impacts	R108/19 further clarity was needed about cumulative impacts and discussions during the hearings also emphasised this point.
79	107	23.2	Production limits can be usefully applied to mineral development in Somerset to protect local communities and the natural and historic environment of Somerset to avoid or mitigate against adverse impacts on local amenity and the natural and historic environment (such as noise, dust and vibration). This should be considered in the context of policy DM8 and Table 8, and for minerals transportation in the context of policy DM9.	
80	111	Chapter title	Implementation and monitoring of the Plan	To make clear that it is not site monitoring.
81		Glossary – add terms	Conventional hydrocarbons Hydrocarbon extraction covers both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Conventional hydrocarbons are oil and gas where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone. Also see unconventional hydrocarbons.	Discussions during the hearings suggested that the Plan would benefit from referring to conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons early in the energy minerals chapter, including reference to relevant definitions in the glossary.

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Ref	Page	Policy/paragraph	Proposed modification	Reasoning (R numbers refer to representor / representation number)
			<u>Unconventional hydrocarbons</u> <u>Hydrocarbon extraction covers both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Unconventional hydrocarbons refers to oil and gas which comes from sources such as shale or coal seams which act as the reservoirs. Also see conventional hydrocarbons.</u>	
82		Glossary – reorder	<i>Move entry for DCLG lower down page (beneath Cumulative Impact) to appropriate place in the alphabet</i>	Minor correction
83		Glossary – add term	<u>New build</u> <u>A new home, other building or structure (for example a new curtilage wall), that has been built very recently or that is to be built soon. It may also include any subsequent improvements to such structures.</u>	MM9 refers to new build in the context of uses for building stone. It is considered appropriate to define this term.
84		Glossary – add terms	<u>Winning and working</u> <u>To win a mineral is to make it available or accessible to be removed from the land. Working a mineral is to extract or separate the raw material from the solid earth in which it occurs.</u> <u>Processing</u> <u>Treatment of an extracted mineral. Taking building stone as an example, this would include sawing, guillotining, dressing, carving, masonry and polishing. Taking aggregate as an example, this would include crushing, grading and washing.</u>	MM11 refers to the winning, working and processing of building stone. It is considered appropriate to define these terms.

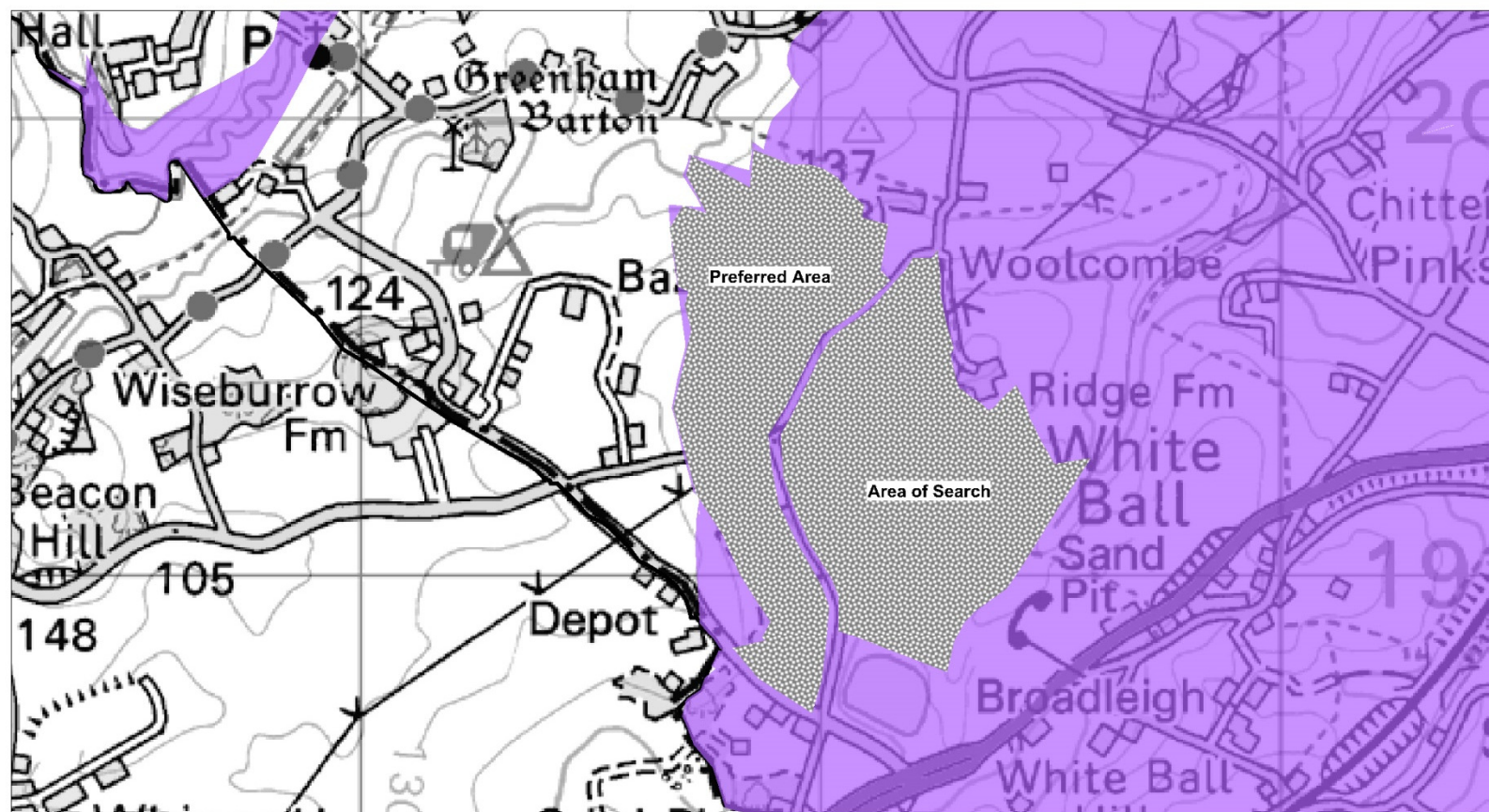
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

Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications

Ref	Page	Policy/paragraph	Proposed modification	Reasoning (R numbers refer to representor / representation number)
85	136	Reference to Map 7	7: Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) areas: May September 2014	Date added because that acknowledges that PEDL areas may change over time.
86	136	General	Larger format maps are available from www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste or available on request from the Planning Policy team	R41 and other raised concern over size of safeguarding map.
87	138 - 142	Maps 2, 3, 4, 5	<i>Map numbering of all maps (except Map 1) altered to accommodate additional inset maps. Old map 2 (sand and gravel preferred area / area of search map) changed to Map 1a, which impacts on the numbering of subsequent maps. Cosmetic changes to maps 2-5 as shown in the Appendix below.</i>	Map numbering changed to accommodate additional inset maps. Cosmetic changes to improve legibility

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Map 1a: Inset Map - Sand and Gravel Preferred Area and Area of Search



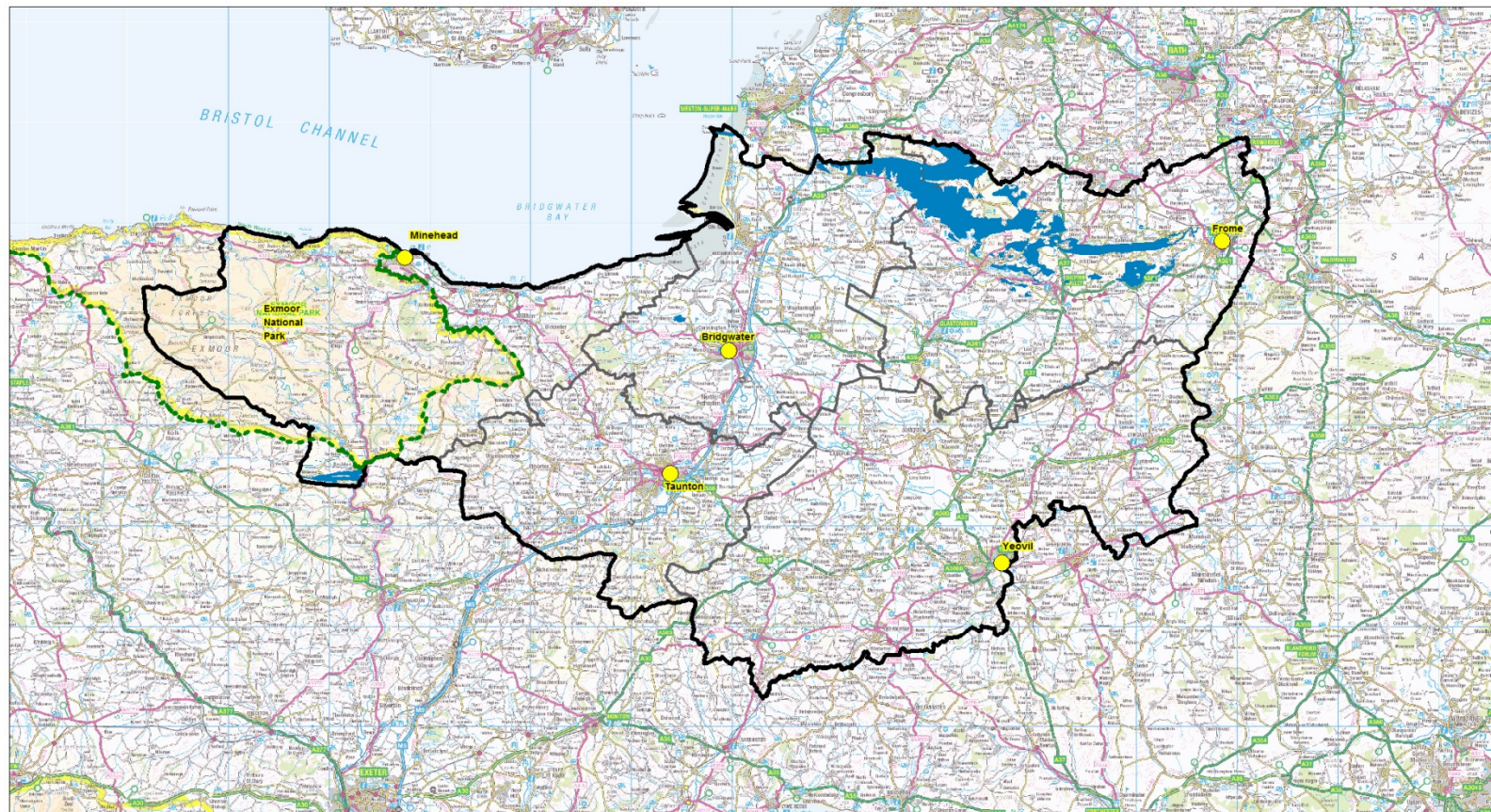
-  Somerset County Boundary
-  Mineral Safeguarding Area
-  Gipsy Lane Preferred Area and Area of Search



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Map 2: Carboniferous limestone resource



-  Somerset county boundary
-  Carboniferous limestone

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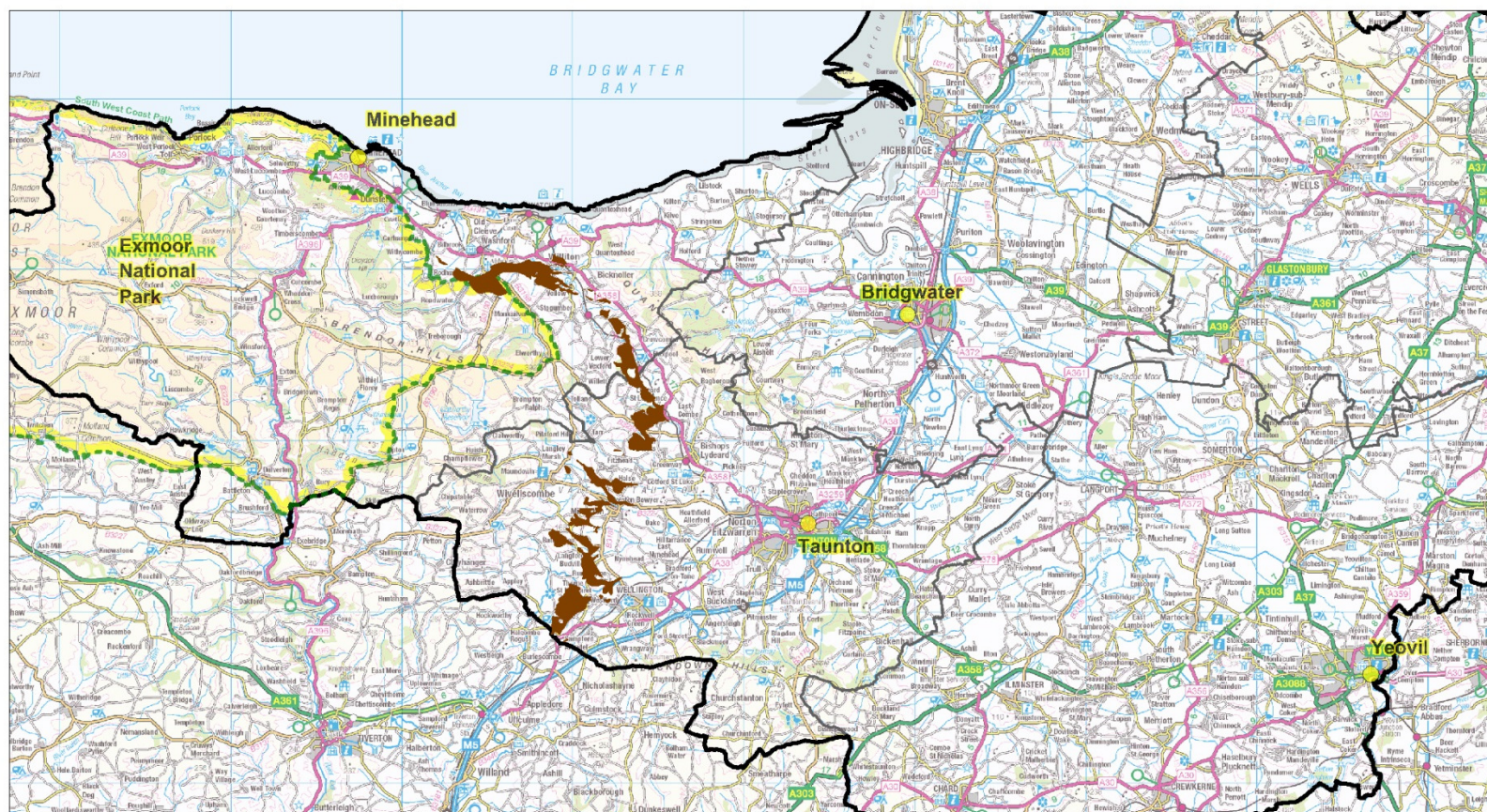
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Somerset Minerals Plan - Examination

Appendix: Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications

Map 3: Sand and gravel 'Pebble Bed' resource



Somerset Minerals Plan - Examination

Appendix: Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications

Map 4: Location of quarry sites in Somerset

