Barrow Borough Local Plan Examination Schedule of Main Modifications - March 2019

Text to be deleted is shown in strikethrough and new text is in bold underlined.

Mod Ref	Policy/ Para No.	Page No.	Change	SA update Y/N	HRA update Y/N
MM 1	New Paragraph 3.4.12	50	 For residential developments, a high standard of amenity should be provided for future occupiers in terms of outlook, amenity, privacy, ventilation, sunlight and daylight, whilst safeguarding those attributes of adjoining residential areas. Outlook: ensuring that the close proximity of another building or structure does not adversely affect accommodation by distinguishing the visual enjoyment of a dwellings immediate setting or resulting in an overbearing impact. Amenity: the provision of landscaped space or other outdoor amenity surrounding dwellings usually forming private amenity space (private realm) and the landscaped frontage of development (public realm). Privacy: the protection of habitable rooms from being directly overlooked. Daylight and sunlight: the amount of natural daylight required to illuminate internal rooms and access to sunlight. 	Ν	N
MM2	New Paragraph 3.4.16	51	Outlook from a principal window may also be affected where a dwelling is sited in close proximity to an incompatible feature, or treatment of the land which impairs visual amenity. Conversely outlook must be considered when siting new features or uses adjacent to existing dwellings, in order to ensure a satisfactory residential environment is achieved. Outlook onto areas such as those used for the storage of plant materials, commercial vehicles or similar potentially conflicting features is unlikely to be acceptable without the provision of a landscaped buffer zone of sufficient depth to screen them from view. Similarly it may be unacceptable to site grouped areas of residential parking immediately to the front of a dwellings principal elevation without the inclusion of a landscaped margin to provide a visual buffer.	N	N

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ММЗ	Policy C1 (Flood Risk & Erosion)	65	The Council will support natural defence measures to protect against <u>all sources of</u> <u>flooding, including coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding</u> and erosion in the Borough. However, where the implementation of natural defences is not feasible or viable, the Council will support new hard defence structures. All new defence measures will be <u>subject to <u>expected to meet</u></u> the following criteria: a) Measures are designed and incorporated to enhance biodiversity and be compliant with the Water Framework Directive; b) There will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes, geodiversity and the historic environment; c) Opportunities are maximised to enhance the England Coast Path or other public rights of way, where the defences are situated on or adjacent to such a public right of way; d) The open character of the undeveloped coast is maintained, with the existing landscape character of the site respected and reinforced; and e) <u>Development must comply with Policy N3- The proposal complies with the</u> <u>relevant policies in the Development Plan.</u> Developments proposed next to watercourses should be compliant with the Water Framework Directive and cause no deterioration in water body status but where possible look to improve the status to 'good'. Development will not unacceptably encroach on or restrict access to a watercourse. Culverted watercourses should be restored to open channels to restore a more natural river environment unless there is an overriding reason not to do so, and no water course should be culverted unless there is an overriding need to do so. Vegetated buffer strips between watercourses and development will be required to protect and enhance habitat value and water quality, while ensuring access for flood defence purposes is retained. The width of the buffer will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the type of development proposed and the findings of any ecological surveys accompanying the application.	N	N

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			Measures should be implemented that deter future development, including domestic gardens, extending into the buffer.		
MM4	Policy C3b (Groundwater Protection)		Any proposals for new development within Groundwater Source Protection Zones (St Bees Sandstone Major Aquifer) must accord with Environment Agency guidance set out in its document titled 'Approach to Groundwater Protection: March 2017 Version 1.0', or any subsequent iteration of the guidance. Applicants with proposals in groundwater source protection zones should engage in early dialogue with United Utilities.	N	N
			 New development within Groundwater Source Protection Zones will be expected to conform to the following only be approved subject to the submission of all of the following to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority: a) Risk Assessment - a risk assessment and mitigation strategy with respect to groundwater protection will be required to manage the risk of pollution to public water supply and the water environment. The risk assessment should be based on the source-pathway-receptor methodology. It shall identify all possible contaminant sources and pathways for the life of the development and provide details of measures required to mitigate any risks to groundwater and public water supply during all phases of the development. b) Masterplanning – careful masterplanning is required to mitigate the risk of pollution to public water supply and the water supply and the water environment. For example, open space should be designed so it is closest to the boreholes so as to minimise the potential impact on groundwater. In addition, an appropriate management regime will be secured for open space features in the groundwater protection zone. c) Construction Management Plan - Construction Management Plans will be required to identify the potential impacts from all construction activities on both groundwater, public water supply and surface water and identify the appropriate mitigation measures necessary to protect and prevent pollution of these waters. 		

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			For development proposals within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1, the highest specification pipework and design in the new sewerage system (pipework, trenches, manholes, pumping stations and attenuation features) will be required in order to avoid pollution of public water supply and the groundwater environment.		
MM5	Policy C6 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals)	79	 In order to contribute towards the achievement of national renewable energy targets the Council will support development of new sources of renewable energy provided that: a) Measures are taken to avoid and where appropriate mitigate any unacceptable negative impacts of the effects on local amenity resulting from development, construction and operation of the renewable energy schemes; b) The visual impact can be accommodated within the landscape <u>The proposal</u> on its own, or in combination with other development, will not unduly impact on the landscape or seascape and the development would not give rise to an unacceptable adverse cumulative impact when considered in the context of other existing or consented installations; c) Proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse impact on geodiversity, flood risk, or heritage assets and their setting; d) The site is accessible by suitable routes for construction and maintenance and the development of supporting infrastructure does not in itself result in unacceptable adverse impacts, including upon other infrastructure providers; e) Developers have engaged with the community and local authority at an early stage prior to the formal submission of any proposals; f) c) Large scale renewable energy developments (i.e. development that generates more than 10 MW), where appropriate make provision for direct community benefits over the period of the development. Such benefits will directly relate to the development; f) d) The proposal complies with the relevant policies in the Development Plan. h) e) For Proposals involving Wind Energy developments must also: i) the development is <u>be</u> located in a 'suitable area' (identified on the Proposals Map) or be for the repovering of an existing wind turbine/wind farm, 	Y	Y

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			ii) demonstrate that consideration has been given to the issues set out in the Suitable Areas for Wind Energy Technical Document and iii) demonstrate that, following consultation, the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed.		
MM6	Policy C7 (Light Pollution)	80	 The Council will seek to minimise light pollution and applications which propose new external lighting will be expected to demonstrate that <u>each of the following</u>: a) The proposed artificial light has no adverse impact on the locality or b) <u>Mm</u>easures will be taken to avoid, and where appropriate mitigate, any negative impacts of the effects of new lighting on local amenity resulting from the development; c)b) The proposal has no significant impact on a protected site or species e.g. located on, or adjacent to, a designated European site or where there are designated European protected species that may be affected; d)c) The proposal is not in or near a protected area of dark sky or an intrinsically dark landscape where it may be desirable to minimise new light sources; and e)d) The proposal has no impact on wildlife (e.g. white or ultraviolet light) when being proposed close to sensitive wildlife receptors or areas, including where the light shines on water. 	N	N
MM7	6.1.14-6.1.17	107	The Port of Barrow <u>and surrounding area</u> has been identified as a primary regeneration opportunity within the Borough, but it is surrounded by large areas of vacant and underused land and a decaying built environment. <u>The area surrounding</u> <u>the Port of Barrow includes areas of vacant and underused land and decaying</u> <u>built environment</u> . In order to address this, the Council adopted the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (AAP) in 2010 to give the area a new focus and encourage economic development, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement. Barrow's commercial port is 138 acres in size and is owned by Associated British Ports. It remains an important location for supporting shipbuilding, transporting nuclear fuels, bulk handling, natural gas extraction and other offshore activities including offshore wind farm assembly and maintenance. A number of leisure events such as	Ν	N

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			National Grand Prix Powerboat Racing have also been held on the substantial enclosed dock system and the port features a berth which can accommodate vessels up to 160m in length. The Port of Barrow, operated by Associated British Ports, comprises Buccleuch Dock, Cavendish Dock, Devonshire Dock and Ramsden Dock, as well as adjoining port land and facilities located primarily to the north and south of Ramsden Dock, extending to circa 56 ha, excluding the water area.The port handles approximately 350,000 tonnes each year, 60,000 tonnes of which is woodpulp. The Port is occupied by ABP and a range of port related tenants. It is 		
			The Port of Barrow is key to the operation of both the advanced manufacturing and energy sectors. The role of the Port of Barrow as a short sea shipping port is expected to increase going forward. It is also expected to play an important role in delivering the new generation of Dreadnought Class submarines to carry the UK's independent nuclear deterrent, and £575m investment is taking place at the shipyard to deliver this programme. The Port is also expected to play an important role in delivering the proposed new Moorside Nuclear Power Station adjacent to Sellafield and <u>the importation of materials and equipment through the port anticipated in</u> <u>connection with</u> National Grid's North West Coast Connections Project to service the proposed new Moorside Nuclear Power Station. <u>The Port of Barrow handles around</u> <u>300,000 tonnes each year and specialises in short sea shipping with a variety of specialist cargos and a range of bulk aggregates handled in recent years. More specifically, the main operations at the Port include the following:</u>		
			 Dry bulks and forest products Liquid bulks Offshore wind, oil, and gas energy 		

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			 Passengers and cruises Specialised facilities 		
MM8	6.1.18	108	Land at the Port of Barrow with existing, or the potential to create, direct deep water access to the Walney Channel is of increasing strategic importance, particularly in connection with offshore wind farm developments. Demand for the use and development of the land within the Port of Barrow for port and energy related uses is likely to remain high in the short, medium and potentially the longer term, particularly for the land fronting the Walney Channel. The Port of Barrow is well placed to assist with the proposed significant future growth in renewable and low carbon energy technologies in West Cumbria. This could include facilitating the import of raw materials to be used for on shore energy generation (both within and outside the Port), as well as supporting off shore energy generation e.g. development of Operation and Maintenance and Construction bases for these at the Port.	N	N
MM9	6.1.19	108	Policy BP8 of the AAP supports t <u>T</u> he ongoing operation and development of the commercial port Port of Barrow (identified as Port Area on the Proposals Map) and the regeneration of the mixed use area surrounding it is supported by Policy P1 below and other relevant policies in the Development Plan in order to ensure future development proposals by ensuring that development proposals do not impede the operational requirements or prejudice the economic viability of the port Port of Barrow and support the wider strategic objectives for the area surrounding it by protecting current and future port operations by safeguarding port related employment land as identified on the AAP Proposals Map.	N	N
MM10	6.1.20 (formerly 6.1.21)	108	The AAP will be reviewed following the adoption of the Local Plan and an Action Plan Update will be produced. The Council will aim to commence a review of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan within 12 months of the adoption of the Local Plan, working in partnership with ABP, port tenants and other public and private sector partners an update will be produced.	N	N
MM11	New Policy	108	Policy P1: The Port of Barrow	Y	Y

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	(Policy P1 – The Port of Barrow)		Within the Port Area identified on the Proposals Map, development proposals for port and port related use, including those linked to the 'Energy Coast', will be supported and where appropriate approved by the Council if the submitted scheme accords with other relevant policies in the Development Plan, and can pass the tests of the Habitat Regulations. Areas that benefit from existing or potential access from deep water will be protected for port and port related uses.		
			Any proposals for new development on land in close proximity to the Port Area will be required to fully assess the potential impact on the Port of the proposed use and where necessary, provide mitigation as part of the new development to ensure that there is no unacceptable impact on the Port.		
MM12	Policy EC1, Title	115	Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area and the Port of Barrow (see proposals map)	N	N
MM13	Policy EC1 (Waterfront Business Park Strategic Employment Opportunity Area)	115	The Waterfront Business Park, identified as part of the wider Barrow Waterfront regeneration area, is an employment site of regional significance suitable for advanced manufacturing and supply chain growth. In addition, proposals seeking to expand the port and its role in supporting the development of the 'Energy Coast' will be supported subject to proposals meeting the criteria set out in the Barrow Port Action Area Plan Document (2010) as periodically reviewed. Development should contribute positively to a high quality employment location and will be assessed against other relevant policies in the Development Plan.	N	N
MM14	Paragraph 6.3.14	115	The Employment Land Review (November 2017) proposes that a minimum of 19.4 ha of new employment land is planned for between 2016 and 2031. The Employment Land Review (Nov 2017) proposes that a minimum of 19.4 ha of new employment land is planned for between 2016 and 2031. The Study splits this requirement as follows.	N	N
MM15	Table 5	116	Use Class Total Floorspace Total Area	N	Ν

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			B1, B2, B880,002 sqm 52,595 sqm11.2 haPlus remaining part of Barrow Island Local Enterprise Zone12 haTotal23.2 ha-19.4ha		
MM16	New Paragraph 6.3.19	118	There may be scope for the following types of uses where they meet the criteria of Policy EC3: Industrial / commercial training facilities, specialised leisure uses which cannot be accommodated centrally because of their scale or operational requirements / impacts and small scale ancillary facilities which support the functioning of the employment area, such as toilet facilities for drivers.	N	N
MM17	Policy EC3 (Managing Development of Employment Land)		 Proposals for new employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8), or the extension of existing premises used for employment uses, will be approved subject to meeting all of the following criteria: a) The site is located within or directly adjoining the urban boundaries <u>built up</u> <u>area</u> of Barrow or Dalton, or within the development cordons identified in the housing chapter; b) Site planning, layout and servicing arrangements are developed comprehensively; c) The use will not unduly impact upon the residential amenities of those living nearby due to noise, disturbance from traffic, hours of operation, external storage, ligh pollution, vibration or airborne emissions including odours; d) The site <u>Traffic generated by the proposal</u> is capable of being satisfactorily accommodated within the highway network, with proposals for major sites (sites over 5000m²), schemes likely to generate in excess of 100 HGV movements daily, or any development that may impact on the Trunk Road network being informed by a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA); e) A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) will be required for proposals for major sites (sites over 5,000 m²), schemes likely to generate in excess of 100 HGV movements daily, or any development that may impact on the Trunk Road network being informed by a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) will be required for proposals for major sites (sites over 5,000 m²), schemes likely to generate in excess of 100 HGV movements daily, or any development that may impact on the Trunk Road network being informed by a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) will be required for proposals for major sites (sites over 5,000 m²), schemes likely to generate in excess of 100 HGV movements daily, or any development that may impact on the Trunk Road 		Y

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			network: e) ① The site has been designed to promote user accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport; f) ① The layout of the site has suitable space for landscaping, parking (including for large vehicles where appropriate), loading and unloading and any other operational requirements, and responds to natural drainage flow patterns; g) D) The proposale onhance actual or perceived community cafety Development must create safe and secure environments that minimise opportunities for crime and promote community safety; h) ① h) ① The development is sustainable in its energy usage, environmental impact, waste management, flood risk and transport implications; f) ① Adequate protection of groundwater from pollution from the storage, handling or use of chemicals can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency Local Planning Authority; especially on sites within the St. Bees Sandstone Major Aquifer as shown on the Proposals Map; f) K) The proposal does not use the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and above), or impact unduly on the viability or functionality of farms unless it is demonstrated that the loss is outweighed by other planning unduly of the proposal complies with the criteria set out in the policies within the Development Strategy Chapter, specifically those relating to sustainable development and design; minimise opposal accords with the criteria set out in the policies within the Development and design; miness it is demonstrated that the loss is outweighed by other planning cons		
			they meet the criteria above: Industrial/commercial training facilities, specialised		

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			 leisure uses which cannot be accommodated centrally because of their scale or operational requirements/impacts and small scale ancillary facilities which support the functioning of the employment area, such as toilet facilities for drivers. Trade counters and retailing from employment premises will be restricted to those which are ancillary for the main operation of the B1/B2/B8 business. Where the settlement development cordon directly adjoins a neighbouring Local Planning Authority (LPA), the adjoining LPA's planning policies will apply on land within their boundary. 		
MM18	Policy EC4 (Loss of Employment Land and Allocated Employment Sites)	124	 In determining planning applications for non-employment uses which involve the loss of land and/or buildings which are either identified, currently used or were last used for industrial, business, office or other employment uses (B1, B2, B8), developers will be required to provide a statement to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority demonstrating that: a) There is no demand for land/buildings on the site for employment purposes, including commercial evidence as to how the site has been marketed over the previous 12 months; b) Interventions to improve the attractiveness of the site for employment uses are not feasible; c) There is a relative need for the alternative proposed use in this locality; and d) The proposed redevelopment would not compromise the primary employment function of the locality or the operations of neighbouring users. This policy does not apply to sites which are allocated for other uses in the Development Plan. 	N	N
MM19	Policy EC7 (Energy Uses Opportunity Area)	126	The area identified on the Proposals Map around <u>and including</u> the North and South Morecambe Gas Terminal and former <u>Roosecote Power Station</u> is considered to have specific potential and suitability for uses related to <u>and supporting</u> <u>management of the exploration, production</u> generation and transmission of	Y	Y

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			energy. Existing energy industry and related development will be protected . New <u>energy industry and related development will be</u> encouraged in this area subject to meeting the criteria in Policy EC3 and the requirements of any accompanying environmental assessments.		
MM20	Policy EC8 (Economic Diversification – Tourism)	128	 The Borough's tourism offer will be developed in a sustainable and competitive manner, to enhance its role as a high quality tourism destination. The Local Plan supports the creation, enhancement and expansion of tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure, in order to attract new visitors from outside the area. Development should be of an appropriate scale located where the environment and infrastructure can accommodate the visitor impact, and should not result in unacceptable harm to environmental assets. This will be achieved by the following measures: a) Ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance to nearby residents; b) Ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance or harm to sites designated for their natural or geological importance, other habitats and natural features; c) Ensuring that suitable facilities are provided on site to accommodate all visitors including parking and public toilet provision; d) Ensuring that developments are in locations capable of being accessible by means other than the private car unless it relies on a specific geographical resource. Contributions may be required from the development to improve accessibility where possible; and e) Ensuring that development does not cause unacceptable levels of harm to heritage assets and their setting. b) Ensuring that proposal complies with the relevant policies in the Development Plan. 	N	N
MM21	Policy EC9 (Caravan and	129	Touring caravan and camping sites and proposals for permanent caravan sites will be permitted provided that they meet all of the following criteria:	N	N

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	Camping Sites)		 a) Suitable access is available from primary or district distributor roads; b) The proposal would not result in harmful additional traffic generation or pose a threat to highway safety; c) The landscape can absorb the proposal without detracting from its overall character; b) The proposal would not result in unacceptable nuisance to sensitive neighbouring uses in terms of noise or traffic; d) There would be no unacceptable harm to areas of importance for nature conservation; f) There would be no unacceptable harm to heritage assets or their setting; c) Sites are connected to the mains foul sewer where practicable. Where it is demonstrated that this is not practicable then an appropriate non-mains drainage treatment system must be provided; d) The area is not at risk of flooding; e) Proposals for permanent caravan sites will be expected to include on-site facilities providing clean water, a sanitary disposal unit and adequate fire protection equipment; and f) Any ancillary buildings, such as shower blocks, toilets or reception buildings are sensitively located within the site and are of an appropriate design, scale and materials; and g) The proposal complies with the relevant policies in the Development Plan 		
MM22	Policy EC11 (Catering Holiday Accommodation)	130	Proposals for new self catering holiday accommodation, or extensions of existing units, will be approved within the urban boundaries <u>built-up area</u> of Barrow and Dalton and the development cordons identified, providing the design, siting, layout and access are satisfactory. Conditions will be attached to any planning permission to ensure that letting is on a short term basis. In urban fringe or rural areas, proposals for the conversion of existing buildings to self catering accommodation will be approved where they meet all of the following criteria:	Y	Y

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MM00		424	 a) The building is structurally sound and capable of conversion without major rebuilding, extension or modification to the existing structure; b) The building is served by a satisfactory access; c) Services are readily available on site; d) The buildings are well related to existing buildings or uses on the site where appropriate; e) The number of units is appropriate to its surroundings; f) The proposal with not result in unacceptable harm to landscape, nature conservation or heritage assets and their setting; and f) The proposal will not have an adverse impact on local amenities by virtue of noise and disturbance; and g) The proposal complies with the relevant policies in the Development Plan New build self-catering holiday accommodation within urban fringe or rural areas will be accepted where it meets criteria b-g above. 		
MM23	Policy EC12 (Farm Diversification)	131	 Farm diversification schemes that would create quiet recreation and small scale, sensitively designed visitor attractions and accommodation in the Borough's countryside will be encouraged where they meet all of the following criteria: a) They do not harm the character of the open countryside, and the existing landscape character of the site is respected and reinforced; b) There is no unacceptable impact on either the natural or built environment; c) There is no unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their setting; d) There is sufficient infrastructure to accommodate them; and a) The proposal complies with the relevant policies in the Development Plan and b) The proposal will not have an adverse impact on local amenities by virtue of noise and disturbance. 	N	Ν

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			which make use of existing suitable buildings.		
MM24	Figure 13	138	Updated in line with the Barrow Borough Local Plan Housing Trajectory 2018. See Appendix A.	N	N
MM25	Policy H1 (Annual Housing Requirement)	140	 Planning permission will be granted for housing proposals that will deliver the housing allocations set out in this Plan and contribute to achieving an annual average Borough-wide housing target of at least 119 net additional dwellings per year over the Plan period 2016/17 to 2030/31. This equates to an overall housing requirement over the Plan period of at least 2261 <u>1785</u> net additional dwellings. Any unallocated sites which come forward for development which would prejudice the delivery of this strategy will be resisted. In bringing forward allocations, developers must comply with the policies within this Local Plan and must help deliver sustainable communities. When calculating the 5 year housing requirement, any shortfall against this figure since the start of the Plan period will be added, along with a <u>5% or</u> 20% buffer brought forward from later in the Plan period where appropriate as required by the NPPF. Housing delivery will be monitored closely and if the number of houses built is not as expected, interventions will be sought, which may include bringing forward additional allocations (see Policy H10 and its supporting text). 	N	N
MM26	Table 7	145	Delete site SHL013b and associated information from the table.	N	N
MM27	Table 7	145	Delete site REC54 and associated information from the table.	N	N
MM28	Policy H5 (Residential Development in the Open Countryside)	151	New housing in the open countryside will only be permitted where the Council is satisfied that the proposal meets specific local needs, including provision for rural workers, replacement dwellings, temporary accommodation to support a new rural enterprise and conversions. Applications will require supporting evidence prepared by a suitably qualified person to justify the need for such housing. Development must accord with relevant Local Plan Policies regarding landscape and biodiversity and the principles set out in the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy.	N	N

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			2) The replacement of existing dwellings in the countryside will only be		
			permitted where all of the following criteria are met:		
			a) The replacement dwelling makes a positive visual contribution to the		
			rural environment.		
			b) The scale of the replacement dwelling matches the existing dwelling.		
			 c) <u>The existing dwelling is not derelict (i.e. incapable of being re-inhabited</u> without carrying out works requiring planning consent). 		
			d) Expert advice has been sought and an appropriate course of action has		
			been agreed in cases where the existing dwelling provides habitat to		
			wildlife species protected by law.		
			The demolition and replecement of dwellings will not be normitted where the		
			The demolition and replacement of dwellings will not be permitted where the existing dwelling is a heritage asset, contributes to the setting of other heritage		
			assets or makes a positive contribution to the character of the countryside even		
			in cases where the criteria listed above can be met.		
			Temporary Accommodation		
			3) Accommodation that is required in relation to a new rural enterprise, such as a		
			mobile home will only be approved on a temporary basis, subject to not causing an		
			undue visual impact on the surrounding countryside or when viewed from a public right of way.		
			Conversions		
			4) Conversion of redundant or disused buildings will be permitted provided that		
			each of the following criteria is satisfied:		
			a) The application is accompanied by evidence that the building is structurally		
			sound and capable of conversion without substantial rebuilding work or extension;		

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			 b) The development would lead to an enhancement of the immediate setting of the building; c) The development is of a high standard of design appropriate to the character of the host building and the open countryside location; d) The development would be able to access the road network without the need to construct access roads, the nature of which would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape; e) Any ancillary buildings are appropriate in scale, design, materials and siting and can be located within the curtilage of the site without encroaching into the open countryside; and f) Any external amenity space is appropriate in size, scale and character to serve the proposed dwelling and its landscaping and boundary treatments are appropriate to the rural setting. 		
MM29	Policy H7 Title	154	Housing Development-on Windfall Sites	N	N
MM30	Policy H7 (Housing Development)	154	 Applications for residential development on windfall sites (i.e. sites that are not allocated in the Local Plan) will be permitted where they satisfy all of the following criteria: a) The site is located within or adjoining an existing urban area the built up areas of Barrow and Dalton or within a development cordon village identified in Policy H4; b) Site planning, layout and servicing arrangements are developed comprehensively; c) Buildings are well designed in terms of siting, grouping, scale, orientation, detailing, external finishes, security and landscaping in response to the form, scale, character , environmental quality and appearance of the site and the surrounding area; d) An acceptable standard of amenity is created for future residents of the property in terms of sunlighting, daylighting, privacy, outlook, noise and ventilation; e) The site is served by a satisfactory access that would not impact unduly on the highway network; 	Y	Y

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			 f) The site has been designed to promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, as opposed to the private car; g) The development is sustainable in its energy usage, environmental impact, drainage, waste management, transport implications and is not at risk of flooding; h) The capacity of the current and proposed infrastructure to serve the development is adequate taking into account committed and planned housing development; i) Where spare infrastructure capacity is not available, the site has the ability to provide for the infrastructure requirements it generates, subject to criterion f); j) Within rural settlements the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the development will enhance or maintain the vitality of the rural community where the housing is proposed; k) Where the site is located on the edge of Barrow and Dalton, the applicant will be required to demonstrate how the development integrates within existing landscape features and is physically linked to the settlement and does not lead to an unacceptable intrusion into the open countryside or would result in the visual or physical coalescence of settlements; l) The proposal will not harm the historic environment, heritage assets or their setting; m) There would be no unacceptable effects on the amenities and living conditions of surrounding properties from overlooking, loss of light, the overbearing nature of the proposal or an unacceptable increase in on-street parking; and n) The development must comply with Policy N3 and the design principles set out in the Development Strategy chapter should be followed. 		
MM31	Policy H9 (Housing Density)	157	Developers can determine the most appropriate density on a site by site basis, providing that the scheme meets the design principles set out in this Plan and is appropriate to the character of the location of the development in negotiation with the planning authority. Consideration should also be given to housing needs identified in the most up-to-date	N	N

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			Strategic Housing Market Assessment when determining the appropriate density. This will allow a range of densities to be developed and applied to best suit the character and requirements of different parts of the Borough and ensure sites come forward in a timely manner. Variations in density will be supported on larger sites in order to create distinctive character areas.		
MM32	New paragraph 7.9.5	158	Under performance in a single year is unlikely to require immediate intervention, whereas persistent under-delivery would require a more comprehensive assessment, particularly where there are likely to be adverse implications for the 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites and/or the longer term delivery of the full housing requirement over the plan period. Table 11 of the Local Plan identifies the actions that will be taken (interventions) and the triggers for taking those actions.	N	N
MM33	Policy H10 (Housing Delivery)	158	Policy H10: Housing Delivery Housing delivery will be monitored and if the number of houses built is not meeting the targets set, interventions will be sought including bringing forward additional allocations.	Y	N

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MM34	New paragraphs 7.9.6-7.9.7 & Sub title	158	Empty Homes Empty property can blight otherwise attractive neighbourhoods, and can attract anti-social behaviour, such as fly tipping and drug taking. Empty properties are also a wasted resource that could in other circumstances be providing homes for people who need them. Bringing empty homes back into use is a sustainable way of increasing the overall supply of housing and reducing blight on neighbourhoods. The production of an Empty Homes Strategy would set a clear direction for empty homes work in the Borough. The Council will explore mechanisms for increasing the number of empty homes being brought back into use, including maximising innovative funding opportunities; directing resources to multi- agency groups whose remit includes tackling empty properties; and utilising enforcement options.	N	N
MM35	New Policy H10 (Empty Homes)	158	The Council will maximise the use of the existing housing stock by working with developers and partners through the production of an Empty Homes Strategy to increase the number of empty homes being brought back into use.	Y	N
MM36	Policy H14 (Affordable Housing)	164	Delivery of affordable housing, including Rent to Buy homes, will be supported where the proposal meets national and local policy. Proposals for housing development will be assessed according to how well they meet the identified needs and aspirations of the Borough's housing market area as set out in the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment and/or any more recent evidence of need. 10% of dwellings on sites of 10 units or over must be affordable as defined by the NPPF (or any document which replaces it). It is expected that 10% of dwellings on sites of 10 units or over must be affordable (or any document which replaces it). It is expected that 10% of dwellings on sites of 10 units or over should be affordable (as defined by the NPPF (or any document which replaces it). It is expected that 10% of dwellings on sites of 10 units or over should be affordable (as defined by the NPPF (or any document which replaces it). Alternatively contributions to the provision of affordable	N	N

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			 units off-site will be considered where justified. On and off site provision will be secured through a Section 106 Agreement. Tenure split must reflect that stated as required in the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment where possible. A lower proportion of affordable housing, or an alternative tenure split, may be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated by way of a financial appraisal that the development would not otherwise be financially viable either due to this requirement or due to the cumulative impact of this requirement and other required contributions. Early dialogue with the Council on this matter is essential. It is not acceptable to sub-divide a site and purposely design a scheme to avoid making affordable housing contributions. 		
MM37	Paragraph 7.13.4	165	The Gypsy and Traveller Assessment highlights the difficulty of accessing the Schneider Road site (see note attached to Table 6.1, page 43 and paragraph 10.22 of the Assessment) and therefore the difficulty of accurately assessing current levels of occupation of the site. This makes it difficult to assess the existing demand and future need in the Borough. The recommended pitch requirements, set out in the Gypsy and Traveller Assessment, are based on existing pitch occupation, as recorded in April/May 2013, for both authorised and unauthorised sites. It is prudent to adopt a cautious approach to the recommendations. There are questions regarding the future availability of the site therefore alternative sites need to be identified. Given that there are uncertainties over the future availability of the Schneider Road site and the fact that the Assessment pre-dates current national guidance on gypsy and traveller accommodation, the Council has made a commitment to produce an updated Gypsy and Traveller Assessment (GTAA) within 12 months of the adoption of the Local Plan and to commence the production of a Gypsy and Traveller DPD immediately after production of the GTAA. The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will identify demand for pitches and list sites suitable for gypsy and traveller pitches to meet the identified demand. Applications for pitches on identified sites must meet the criteria listed in Policy H15.	N	N
MM38	Paragraph	165	Further monitoring of the occupation of the Schneider Road site and the broader	N	N

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	7.13.5		demand for permanent and transit pitches is considered sensible. Therefore, an interim policy committing the Council to ensuring that a site, sufficiently large enough to accommodate at least the first five year requirement identified by the assessment is proposed. This will allow the Council to address the identified need, as set out in the Gypsy and Traveller Assessment, and monitor demand over the first five years of the Plan, with a view to reassessing the policy, through either an SPD document or a replacement policy, as necessary. Policy H15 also applies to applications for gypsy and traveller pitches, on unidentified sites, transit or temporary sites.		
MM39	Paragraph 7.13.6	166	The Council adheres to a Cumbria wide, 'unauthorised encampment protocol', which applies to all unauthorised encampments but focuses on the travelling community. The protocol was set up to ensure that Gypsy and Travellers were suitably accommodated and had equitable access to local services. Ensuring that the Council have a suitable site available for Gypsy and Travellers travelling into the Borough will strengthen the approach set out in the protocol document and adds some certainty prior to the assessment of monitoring data in five years' time. The production of a Gypsy & Traveller DPD will strengthen the approach set out in the protocol.	N	N
MM40	Policy H15 (Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation)	166	 The following site at Schneider Road, Barrow-in-Furness (shown in Appendix H) is allocated for and will provide 8 permanent pitches for the accommodation of gypsy and travellers. Where an unallocated, transit or temporary site is proposed, the site must: Applications for gypsy and traveller accommodation, either permanent, transit or temporary pitches, must meet all of the following criteria: a) Be accessible to shops, schools, community and health facilities by public transport, on foot or by cycle; b) Offer safe and convenient pedestrian, vehicular access and parking without unacceptable impact on highway safety; c) Be capable of being provided with on-site services for water supply, power, drainage, sewage disposal and waste disposal facilities; 	N	N

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			 d) Be well laid out and carefully designed; e) Not have unacceptable adverse impact upon the residential amenity of those on neighbouring sites by way of the loss of sunlight, daylight, outlook and privacy; f) Not unacceptably harm the visual amenities of the area and includes adequate planting and landscaping where necessary; g) Not cause harm to natural and/or heritage assets that cannot be mitigated and/or compensated; and g) Not be located in areas at high risk of flooding or unstable land; and h) Comply with the relevant policies in the Development Plan. 		
MM41	Vision for Dalton Town Centre	183	Dalton will develop its role as a secondary centre to Barrow by continuing to provide shops and services within the town centre proportionate to its position in the Borough's retail hierarchy, to serve the town and the immediate rural catchment.	N	N
MM42	Paragraph 8.5.3	187	Where applicants can satisfactorily demonstrate that the use cannot be located in the primary shopping area, then edge of centre sites may be considered next. In terms of retail, the 'edge of centre' is defined in the NPPF as a location within 300 metres of the primary shopping area boundary. The location of the identified edge of centre sites are shown in Appendix I. Note that this appendix shows all the edge of centre sites (i.e. including other main town centre uses), rather than solely the edge of centre retail sites.	N	N
MM43	Paragraph 8.6.6	191	The sequential approach is also appropriate to Dalton. Sequential tests submitted as part of an application must accord with the NPPF Guidance on need, impact and the sequential approach or any guidance replacing it. <u>When carrying out the sequential test in order to justify an out of centre location in Dalton, consideration must be given to whether there are sequentially preferable sites within neighbouring Barrow.</u>	N	N
MM44	Policy R7 (Sequential Test for new Retail Developments in	191	New retail development will be permitted in Dalton Town Centre. An out of centre location will only be permitted where clear and detailed justification that a sequentially preferable location is unfeasible is provided by the applicant and accepted by the Local Authority. Where development	N	N

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	Dalton, including proposals which remove restrictive goods conditions on existing units)		 Where retail development cannot be accommodated within the <u>Dalton</u> town centre <u>an</u> <u>alternative location must be clearly justified through a detailed sequential test</u> <u>carried out by the applicant which conforms to national policy and guidance.</u> and planning applications for out of centre retail development are clearly justified, preference will be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre. Proposals for retail uses in out of centre locations must meet a specific local need and must not prejudice the vitality and / or viability of the town centre as a whole. Proposals for retail uses must be situated in a location which is, or can be made accessible, by a range of means of transport other than the private car and which will not add excessively to the need to travel by private car. Through the sequential test, the following alternative locations should be considered in order of preference, taking into account the hierarchy of centres in the Borough: Barrow Primary Shopping Area Barrow Edge of Centre Out of Centre locations An out of centre location will only be acceptable if there are no sequentially preferable locations available, or likely to become available, providing that the proposal meets all other relevant Development Plan policies. Preference will be given to accessible sites which are well connected to the town centre and where appropriate the applicant will be required to enter into a suitable legal agreement, such as a Section 106 or 278 agreement to provide necessary access and linkages. 		
			Dation town centre must also comply with this policy.		

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MM45	Policy R9	192	Applications for development which creates new retail floorspace over 500 sq.m gross (including conversions) and/or proposals to remove goods restrictions on units over that size outside the Town Centre must be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment <u>carried out to the standards set within national policy guidance.</u> Applications will be refused if the development /alteration would prejudice the vitality and/or viability of the Town Centre as a whole <u>or the wider retail catchment</u> , including other centres higher up in the retail hierarchy.	N	N
MM46	Policy R13 (Taxi Offices)	197	 Planning applications for the use of non-residential premises for the control and administration of hackney carriages or private hire vehicles will be permitted providing: a) The site is within close proximity to a town centre, local centre or major leisure facility; b) a) The site is not within a wholly residential area and the impact upon residential dwellings within the vicinity of the site is considered acceptable, particularly in terms of noise and traffic; c) b) The local highway network can support the additional traffic which will be generated by the use; and d) There is adequate off-street parking available within close proximity to the site ensuring all vehicles can be operated from the base. 	N	N
MM47	Policy R15 (The Location of Hot Food Takeaways)	199	 Applications for hot food takeaways, including those which involve the relaxation of opening hours, will be permitted where: a) They are located within the urban boundaries of Barrow or Dalton or are within a Cordon Village Development Cordon identified in Policy H4; b) There is no adjoining purely residential use including on upper floors of the property; c) b) The applicant submits evidence to the Council's agreement to demonstrate that there will be no adverse impact upon the local environmental environment and residential amenities by reason of noise, odour, litter, waste disposal, traffic and parking; and 	N	N

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			 d) c) Full details are submitted at application stage of any extraction equipment in order that the visual implications can be fully assessed. This is of particular importance if any heritage assets or their setting are affected which may require additional detail. Grease traps will be required where necessary. 		
MM48	Policy HE3 (Listed Buildings)	211	 Proposals for works to listed buildings, including alterations, extensions or change of use and development affecting setting should not cause unacceptable harm to its significance, including those elements which contribute to their special architectural or historic interest, and setting. Opportunities to enhance and better reveal their significance will be supported. <u>Substantial harm to or loss of, a grade II listed building should be exceptional.</u> <u>Substantial harm to, or loss of, grade I and II* listed buildings should be wholly exceptional.</u> Proposals which involve substantial harm to, or loss of, a listed building including to its setting, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; b) That no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; c) That conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. 	N	N
			Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighted		

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			against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.		
MM49	Policy HE5 (Demolition in a Conservation Area)	213	 Proposals for the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area must demonstrate one of the following criteria: a) It is unrealistic for the building to continue in its existing use and a suitable alternative use cannot be found; or b) The building is in poor structural condition and the cost of repairing and maintaining it would be disproportionate to its importance and value; or c) The demolition would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. Proposals for the demolition or substantial loss of a building which makes a positive contribution to the special character and appearance of a conservation area will not be permitted. Demolition or other substantial loss will only be permitted where <u>unless</u> it can be demonstrated that the tests in national <u>planning</u> policy can be met. 	N	N
MM50	Paragraph 10.3.9 (new paragraph)	223	The inclusion of food growing opportunities in new developments however can extend beyond the conventional provision of gardens and allotments. It could include the creative use of roofs, walls and balconies where external space is limited, and landscaping with productive plants that produce fruit, seeds or nuts rather than ornamental trees and shrubs. Green roofs, for example could accommodate both growing beds and greenhouses where structurally suitable. Where provided, the identified space for food growing may be secured through planning condition or a Section 106 agreement.	N	N
MM51	Policy N2 (Safeguarding and Improving Soils)	223	Where appropriate, new development will be expected to safeguard and improve soils that are situated on the site. <u>Where appropriate applicants for new development will</u> be required to submit a Soil Resource Survey which identifies the quality, characteristics and distribution of the soils on the site. This should be followed by a Soil Resource Plan which sets out how the soils will be managed sustainably during	N	N

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			construction. Developers are encouraged to include areas within residential development that provide suitable conditions for food growing. Such areas should be integrated into the development, taking account of the need for a reliable water supply, shelter and adequate access, and should provide suitable soil quality and depth. Alternatively, proposals for improvements to nearby allotments will be considered.		
MM52	Policy N3 (Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity)	238	The Council will support development which maintains, protects and enhances biodiversity across the Borough. Proposals for new development should protect, maintain and enhance the quality of biodiversity habitat and <u>minimise impacts on</u> biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible. Proposals will be expected to improve access to important biodiversity areas, and will be required to show full details of measures to achieve this in the form of a suitable Management Plan. Consideration must be given to the relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance. the Council's Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and any other relevant guidance. Designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites There is a presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement of sites of international and national importance. Development proposals that would cause a direct or indirect adverse effect on any site of international or national importance, including its qualifying habitats and species will only be permitted where the Council and relevant partner organisations are satisfied that: • The development cannot be located on an alternative site with less harmful impacts and <u>The adverse effect cannot be avoided (for example through locating</u> the development on an alternative site); and • Any adverse impacts can be mitigated for example through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or in another appropriate location, in agreement with the Council and relevant partner organisations, via planning	N	Z

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			conditions, agreements or obligations.		
			Where mitigation is not possible or viable or where there would still be significant residual harm following mitigation, compensation measures should be made to provide an area of equivalent or greater biodiversity value. Compensation should be secured through planning conditions or planning obligations.		
			Special compensation considerations apply in the case of Natura 2000 sites. If harm to such sites is allowed because the development meets the above criteria and imperative reasons of overriding public interest have been demonstrated, the European Habitats and Wild Birds Directive requires that all necessary compensatory measures are taken to ensure the overall coherence of the network of European Sites as a whole is protected.		
			Local wildlife sites and geological designations such as County wildlife sites, wildlife corridors and Local Geological Sites (LGS) will be afforded a high degree of protection from potentially harmful development, unless a strong socio-economic need can be demonstrated and the development cannot be situated in a less sensitive location.		
			Assessing the effects of development on biodiversity and geodiversity		
			Proposals for new development on designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites should be accompanied by appropriate surveys identifying the potential effects of the development upon the designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites.		
			The surveys should be undertaken by a qualified person in order to provide a basis for decisions on:		
			a) The development potential of the land		
			b) Any necessary appropriate mitigation		
			c) The means of working necessary to avoid harm to wildlife.		

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			Proposals for new development which may result in significant harm to biodiversity must be accompanied by appropriate surveys, undertaken by a suitably qualified person, to identify the potential effects of development. In such cases, the mitigation hierarchy, as referenced in the Council's Biodiversity and Development SPD should be applied and it must be demonstrated that avoidance measures have been considered and justification for ruling these out must be given. Where significant harm is unavoidable, it should be adequately mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for. Where mitigation is required in the form of species translocation, the Council will work with partners to identify suitable sites for translocation Where there is evidence to suspect the presence of protected species, the planning application should be accompanied by appropriate, up-to-date surveys carried out at the correct time of year for the particular species assessing their presence to ensure that the proposal is sympathetic to the ecological interests of the site.		
MM53	Definition of Green Infrastructure box	242	Green Infrastructure is a network of green spaces, water and other environmental features, urban and rural, which is multi-functional and capable of delivering a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits (1) Cumbria Green Infrastructure Investment Strategy 2014. <u>A network of multi-functional green</u> space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and guality of life benefits for local communities.	N	N
MM54	Policy GI3 (Green Corridors)	250	 The location of related infrastructure within a Green Corridor will be acceptable providing that all of the following criteria are met: Where on site infrastructure is to be provided this should be located, where possible, within a Green Corridor. Applicants are required to identify Green Corridors as part of their proposal and conditions may be attached to any consent to ensure these are retained over the lifetime of the development. Green corridors must meet the following criteria: a) Proposals must demonstrate how existing vegetation and landform features 	N	N

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			 both within and adjacent to the Green Corridor have informed the layout and design of infrastructure; b) An appropriate survey will be required to determine the nature and extent of ecology within the Green Corridor to ensure that any existing habitats or species are protected and enhanced and how the resulting environment is to be managed during and after the construction period; c) Landscaping proposals will need to demonstrate that only naturally occurring species are used encouraging durable, low-maintenance natural succession forms of planting that provide landscaping for infrastructure and continuity of movement and foraging for wildlife; d) Proposals must demonstrate how accessibility, activity, infrastructure and development frontage are interwoven together into a landscape-orientated layout design; e) Movement through the site layout must be designed clearly as a hierarchy. Connections between development areas must be legible in terms of siting, design and landscaping with sufficient variation in route direction, width and enclosure to manage cycle speeds; f) Incorporate water intercept and storage capacity sufficient to retain and discharge current and anticipated levels of surface water drainage appropriately to a suitable watercourse if required as an intrinsic part of layout and landscape design; g) Proposals for infrastructure, sports facilities or formal open space including children's play areas will be encouraged, providing that any structures relate closely with existing or proposed landscaping and are not in visually isolated or prominent poetitons; and h) g Ensure that all routes and spaces are capable of being at least indirectly overlooked in contributing to community and personal safety. 		

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MM55	Policy GI7 (Open Countryside)	255	Proposals acceptable within the open countryside will be supported providing they accord with the principles of the Green Infrastructure Strategy to make sure the form and character of development and its landscaping complements the setting and appearance of the surrounding area. Development within the open countryside which accords with the Development Plan will be supported providing that it accords with the principles of the Green Infrastructure Strategy and recognises and respects the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.	N	N
MM56	Table 11	283- 307	Columns added to Table 11 to detail Implementation/Delivery Mechanisms, Trigger for Action and Potential Action or Contingency.	N	N
MM57	Appendix H	N/A	Delete Appendix H (Map of Gypsy & Traveller Site, Schneider Rd)	N	N