**Draft potential list of MMs for consideration for all sessions up to end of week 2 sessions March 2023**

**List of Modifications from Hearing Sessions (also those accepted in our Matter Statements if not explicitly discussed on the day)**

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| **Matter** | **Ref.** | **Modification** | **Action** | **Progress / complete** |
| Matter 1 | MD1 | Paragraph 1.07  “The intention of this new Local Plan is to replace in one document the 2015 Local Plan. A list of superseded policies from this old Plan is set out in Appendix? However, the planning system…”  Add new Appendix ?:  Appendix ?: List of superseded policies  The following policies, contained within the Stroud District Local Plan (2015), are now superseded by policies within the new adopted Local Plan (2024):  Core Policies: CP2, CP3, CP4, CP5, CP6, CP7, CP8, CP9, CP10, CP11, CP12, CP13, CP14, CP5  Delivery Policies: EI1, EI2, EI3, EI4, EI5, EI6, EI7, EI8, EI9, EI10, EI11, EI12, EI13, EI14, EI15, EI16, ES1, ES2, ES3, ES4, ES5, ES6, ES7, ES8, ES9, ES10, ES11, ES12, ES13, ES14, ES15, ES16, HC1, HC2, HC3, HC4, HC5, HC6, HC7, HC8  Allocation Policies: SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SA4a, SA5, SA5a | List all policies and site allocations in adopted Local Plan (2015) which are now superseded by the new Plan. | Completed. |
| Matter 1 | MD2 | Add new supporting text and appendix. | Disaggregate the Local Plan housing supply (when finalised) by parish (or NDP area if different) to identify the housing target for NDPs. Include as an appendix to the Local Plan | SDC will provide once the final housing supply and distribution has been agreed. |
| Matter 1 | MD3 | SDC to provide | Identify which policies/allocations in the Plan are strategic and non-strategic. | Working on the format to submit/new paragraph |
| Matter 4 | MD4 | Core Policy CP2  “Stroud District will accommodate at least 12,600 additional dwellings and at least ~~79~~ 84 hectares of additional employment land to meet the needs of the District for the period 2020-2040.”  Consequential changes to Table 4 and paragraph 2.6.3 | Identify a specific number for employment land requirement. Possibly “at least 84 hectares”. Speak with Roland (DLP) to confirm. Also need to consider consequential changes to Table 4 and paragraph 2.6.3. | Completed. |
| Matter 2 | MD5 | Map 3. Key Diagram: The ~~development~~ spatial strategy | Clarify that the map on page 24 is The Key Diagram, showing the Plan’s spatial strategy, to reflect paragraph 23 of NPPF. | Completed. |
| Matter 2 | MD6 | Consequential changes (114 in number) to all parts of the Local Plan where the following words are used:  “The ~~development~~ spatial strategy” | Change all references of “development strategy” to “spatial strategy” to reflect paragraph 23 of NPPF. | Completed. |
| Matter 2 | MD7 | **Core Policy 2 CP2**  **~~Strategic growth and development locations~~ The spatial strategy and development locations**  The strategy supports the development of inclusive, diverse communities, with housing and employment in close proximity and good access to wider services and facilities, to reduce our carbon footprint and to improve the District’s sustainability and self-containment.  Stroud District will accommodate at least 12,600 additional dwellings and at least ~~79~~ 84 hectares of additional employment land to meet the needs of the District for the period 2020-2040.  The strategy will concentrate housing growth at the main towns of Cam and Dursley, Stonehouse and Stroud, where there is best access to services, facilities, jobs and infrastructure, and will support the regeneration of the canal corridor through the Stroud valleys and at Berkeley/Sharpness.  Housing and employment growth will also be centred at two new settlements at Sharpness and at Wisloe within the Severn Vale (Rail /A38/M5 corridor), where there is the potential to create new sustainable communities along garden village principles. Further strategic employment growth will also be concentrated at accessible locations within the Rail/A38/M5 corridor.  In order to meet wider development needs and to support and improve existing services and facilities at smaller towns and larger villages, modest levels of growth will be delivered at the local service centres of Berkeley, Minchinhampton, Nailsworth and Painswick.  Lesser levels of growth will be delivered at the villages of Brimscombe & Thrupp, Eastington, Frampton-on-Severn, Kings Stanley, Kingswood, Leonard Stanley, North Woodchester and Whitminster. These are villages that have a range of local facilities and already benefit from good transport links, or they have the potential to develop better transport links to strategic facilities at the nearby towns of Stroud and Wotton under-Edge, where growth potential is limited by environmental constraints.  The regeneration of previously used sites and further infill development to maximise the use of brownfield land will be supported at these and other settlements, within settlement development limits.  Strategic development sites to meet needs are allocated at the following locations:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Location** | **Employment** | **Housing** | | Cam North West |  | 900 | | Cam North East Extension |  | 180 | | Hunts Grove Extension |  | 1,350 | | Javelin Park | 27 ha | 750 | | Quedgeley East Extension | 5 ha |  | | West of Renishaw New Mills | 10 ha |  | | Sharpness Docks | 7 ha | 300 | | Sharpness | 10 ha | 2,400 (5,000 by 2050) | | Stonehouse North West | 5 ha | 700 | | Stonehouse Eco Park M5 J13 | 10 ha |  | | Wisloe | 5 ha | 1,500 |   Local development sites are allocated at the following settlements:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Settlement** | **Housing (cumulative total)** | | Berkeley | 170 | | Brimscombe & Thrupp | 190 | | Dursley | 10 | | Frampton-on-Severn | 30 | | Hardwicke | 10 | | Kingswood | 50 | | Leonard Stanley | 40 | | Minchinhampton | 80 | | Nailsworth | 90 | | Newtown & Sharpness | 70 | | Painswick | 20 | | Stonehouse | 10 | | Stroud | 165 | | Whitminster | 50 |   In addition to allocated sites, development will take place in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy set out in this Plan (Core Policy CP3).  Housing development will take place within settlement development limits, B class employment development will take place at designated employment areas and retail development will take place in accordance with the Retail Hierarchy (Core Policy CP12).  Limited development will take place outside of these designated areas and in accordance with other policies of the Plan.  Within the Cotswolds AONB, priority will be given to the conservation and enhancement of the natural and scenic beauty of the landscape. But to support the social wellbeing of AONB communities, the strategy supports limited housing development to meet needs arising from within the AONB.  Stroud District will make a contribution to meeting the unmet housing needs of Gloucester City for the Plan period by providing for growth at the following location, subject to it being required to meet needs and provided locating growth at this location is consistent with the approved strategy for the Joint Core Strategy Review:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Location** | **Housing** | | Land at Whaddon | 3,000 | | Consider revisions to Core Policy CP2 to clearly define the spatial strategy (possibly taking wording from section 2.3) | Completed. |
|  | MD8 |  | Consider revisions to Core Policy CP4. Issue seems to be the references to the guiding principles. | SDC request further information from the Inspector on the nature of the changes envisaged. |
| Matter Focused Highways Discussion | MD9 | Changes to site allocation policies and Delivery Policy EI12 and supporting text. | Consider changes to site allocation policies and EI12 to link necessary strategic transport schemes on SRN to specific sites for contributions | Draft list of changes sent to NH for agreement |
| Matter 10a | MD10 | Core Policy DCP1  Third bullet point:  “designed to ~~maximise~~ enhance green infrastructure to sequester carbon, achieve nature recovery and to support local food production;” | Liaise with Savills to agree a change from “maximise” green infrastructure. | Agreed with Nick Matthews (Savills) |
| Matter 10a | MD11 | Core Policy DCP1  Fourth bullet point:  Accordingly, new development should be constructed to achieve ~~the highest viable~~ energy efficiency and ~~designed to maximise~~ the delivery of decentralised renewable or low-carbon energy generation in accordance with approved standards.” | Liaise with HBF to agree any changes to be consistent with delivery policies and national policy | Agreed with Mark Behrendt (HBF) |
| Matter 10a | MD12 | Change to Core Policy CP15  Amend criterion (i):   1. it does not ~~have an adverse impact on~~ lead to unjustified loss or harm to the significance of a heritage asset~~s and their~~ or its setting; and | Look at consistency of (i) regarding heritage, in relation to NPPF and Delivery Policy ES10 | Completed. |
| Matter 10a | MD13 | Change to Core Policy CP15  Add new bullet point 10, to read:  “It is a live work development.” | Add additional bullet point 10 to refer to ' live work development’ | Completed. |
| Matter 10a | MD14 | Core Policy CP15  “7. It will involve essential community facilities or infrastructure;” | Add “infrastructure” | Completed. |
| Matter 10a | MD15 | Delivery Policy ES1 Sustainable Construction and Design  Sustainable design and construction will be integral to new development in Stroud District. Development proposals should meet the following requirements:  1. Achieve net-zero carbon – all new development should achieve a net zero carbon standard by means of:  a) an overall minimum 35% reduction in emissions over Part L 2013 Building  Regulations achieved onsite, until superseded by higher standards set through further revisions to the Building Regulations;  b) a minimum of 10% and 15% reduction in emissions over Part L 2013 Building Regulations achieved respectively in homes and in non-domestic developments through fabric energy efficiency improvements, until superseded by higher standards set through further revisions to the Building Regulations;  c) residual emissions offset through payments to a Stroud District Council carbon offset fund……..  9. Applications for all development will need to be accompanied by a completed Stroud District Sustainable Construction Checklist and an energy statement reporting carbon emission reductions against clauses 1(a) and 1(b) and residual  emissions.  All development will be built in accordance with the approved plans, and the Sustainable Construction Checklist and energy statement. | Amendment to policy set out in Matter 10a statement. | Completed. |
| Matter 10a | MD16 | Proposed revised wording for Delivery Policy DES3  Delete current policy and replace with:  Zero carbon heat supply  All new development should incorporate efficient zero-carbon heating systems which minimise running costs.  To minimise carbon emissions and running costs, heating systems for new development should be selected in accordance with the following heating  hierarchy:  1. Connect to local existing or planned heat networks.  2. Create a site-wide heat network and commit to extending the network beyond the site where viable.  3. Install communal heating systems which minimise the cost of future connection to a heat network.  4. For extremely thermally efficient\* and/or small-scale developments where 1-3 are not viable, install individual-premises heating systems.  In applying the above hierarchy, the following points should be taken into account:   * Where a zero-carbon heat supply has been shown to be unfeasible or unviable, local ambient or secondary low carbon heat sources (in conjunction with electrically powered heat pumps\*\* if necessary) may be used. * In areas identified as having high potential for heat networks, or where a local heat network is planned but not yet in existence, or connection is not currently viable but may become viable in the future, the development should be designed to allow for cost-effective connection. In this case the heat should be supplied according to step 3 of the above hierarchy.   All development will be built in accordance with the approved plans, and the Sustainable Construction Checklist and Energy Statement.  \* for example, Passive House standard  \*\*electrically powered heat pumps are assumed to become zero-carbon when grid decarbonises. | Amendment to policy set out in Matter 10a statement. | Completed. |
| Matter 10a | MD17 | Para 6.31  Healthy soil is fundamental to Britain’s farming system and to producing the food we eat. It provides the means for plants to grow, which also helps to create the oxygen we breathe and clean the water we drink. British farmers work hard to protect and maintain healthy soils. Without fertile soils, farmers would not be able to grow crops productively, or support their livestock effectively. Soil can also increase our resilience to climate change, by storing carbon, locking in greenhouse gases that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere, and helping to prevent flooding. Soil health can be defined as a soil's ability to function and sustain plants, animals and humans as part of the ecosystem. High quality agricultural land (grades 1,2 and 3a) is therefore an important resource. Once developed, even for other open space uses, the return to viable agricultural use is rarely feasible. It is important to protect, as far as practicable, the best and most versatile agricultural land from development. Developers should refer to the Natural England guidance “**Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land”** when considering development proposals that affect agricultural land and soils. The guidance aims to protect:   * the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land from significant, inappropriate or unsustainable development proposals * soils by managing them in a sustainable way | Refer to Defra’s Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, to assist the construction sector in the better protection of the soil resources with which they work, and in doing so minimise the risk of environmental harm such as excessive run-off and flooding. The aim is to achieve positive outcomes such as cost savings, successful landscaping and enhanced amenity whilst maintaining a healthy natural environment, and we would advise that the Code be referred to where relevant in the development plan. (NE Reg.19) | Completed |
| Matter 10a | MD18 | Delivery Policy ES4  Water resources, quality and flood risk  Fourth paragraph:  “….development of future flood alleviation projects and/or provision of ~~upstream~~ rural SUDS projects.” | Take out ‘upstream’, as downstream projects may also be possible. | Completed |
| Matter 10c | MD19 | Delivery Policy ES6 Providing for biodiversity and geodiversity  “a. There ~~is~~ are no suitable alternative solutions ~~to the development~~ ; and…..  c. Appropriate compensatory provision can be secured to ensure that the overall coherence of the ~~site(s)~~ National Site Network is protected and enhanced.” | To reflect Natural England requirements, as set out in the Matters Statement. | Completed |
| Matter 10c | MD20 | Reviewed Policy compliance with the NPPF and suggest one word change to Policy ES6  Development that will adversely affect the following designations shall not be considered sustainable development and will not normally be permitted: | Need to check ES6 is consistent with NPPF para. 180. For example, ES6 says “Development that will adversely affect the following designations shall not be considered sustainable development and will not be permitted.” However, NPPF para.180 says “not normally be permitted”. If there are changes, will also need to consider the wording for local sites (given the hierarchy). | Completed |
| Matter 10c | MD21 | para 6.49  **Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)** is a way to contribute to the recovery of nature while developing land in a measurable way. It is making sure the habitat for wildlife is in a better state than it was before development. This will apply from November 2023 for developments in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, unless exempt. It will apply to small sites from April 2024. There would be a 2 year transition and implementation period for mandatory BNG with the Environment Bill receiving Royal Assent and became the Act (which happened on 9 November 2021). The Act includes provision for secondary legislation to set a date for the requirement to come into force. Mechanisms for delivering **Biodiversity** BNG can be on site, off site, in full or combination. Onsite can be delivered using habitat creation/enhancement via landscaping/green infrastructure. Offsite can be delivered through habitat creation/enhancement on land holdings or via habitat banks. The mitigation hierarchy is also applied and some irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland will not be eligible for offsetting. Existing mechanisms for protecting ecology will remain in place and BNG will not apply at SSSI’s. | Consider updating supporting text to reflect the Act – (transitional period/possible exemptions) (this could be an additional modification not a main modification.) | Completed |
| Matter 10c | MD22 | Para 6.60  Mature trees, woodlands and hedges are sensitive to the impacts of development, either directly through their removal or indirectly through the impacts of construction. Due to the length of time and the cost taken to replace mature features, and the contribution they can make to the quality of development, they should be retained and protected where possible. Surveys and assessments carried out in accordance with recognised standards should be used to inform the design process and minimise impacts. Trees identified as having local interest or value are identified as part of adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans or Parish/Community Design Statements. Where their loss is unavoidable they should be replaced with suitable new planting either within the site or in the locality if this is more appropriate. Development can make a positive contribution to the tree and hedgerow resource in the locality through new planting or the restoration and improved management of existing features. Native indigenous species planting will be encouraged where they respect and enhance the local landscape character. | Define “locally valued” in supporting text. (Suggest reference NDPs and adopted SPDs) | Completed |
| Matter 10c | MD23 | **Delivery Policy ES10 Valuing our historic environment and assets**  Stroud District’s historic environment will be preserved, protected or enhanced, in accordance with the principles set out below:  1. Any proposals involving an historic asset shall require a ‘Heritage Statement’ comprising a description of the heritage asset’s significance, including any contribution made by its setting, and an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance~~,~~. This should include reference to the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and should make use of ~~using~~ appropriate expertise where necessary. On sites with known or potential archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment will be required prior to determination as a minimum and, where necessary, a field evaluation will be sought. ~~This can be a desk based assessment and a field evaluation prior to determination where necessary and should include the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record.~~  2. Proposals and initiatives will be supported which conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of the District’s heritage assets, especially those elements ~~which~~ that contribute to ~~the distinct identity of the~~ Stroud District’s local distinctiveness. These include:  A. the 68 sites of national archaeological importance (which are designated as Ancient Monuments), any undesignated archaeology of national significance, registered parks and gardens and the many buildings that are Listed as having special architectural or historic interest  B. designated conservation areas, which are areas of special architectural or historic interest, whose character and appearance makes a significant contribution to many of our towns and villages and to the beauty of the Cotswolds AONB  ~~B. the stone, bronze, iron age and roman settlements and remains; the medieval settlements including Berkeley Castle; historic houses; historic parks, gardens and villages~~   1. ~~the townscapes of the larger towns such as Stroud where the industrial heritage influenced its historic grain, including its street layouts and plot sizes~~   ~~D. the District’s historic market towns and villages, many with designated conservation areas, such as Berkeley, Wotton Under Edge, Minchinhampton, Painswick and Dursley.~~  ~~3.~~  C. ~~Proposals will be supported which protect and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of~~ locally identified heritage assets, such as buildings or structures of local architectural or historic interest, locally important archaeological sites and parks, ~~and~~ gardens and spaces of local ~~interest~~ heritage significance.  4. Proposals will be supported which protect and, where appropriate, enhance key views and vistas, especially of locally distinctive landmark features such as the spires and towers of historic churches and mill chimneys.  5. Any harm to or loss of significance would require clear and convincing justification to enable the relevant decision-maker to make an informed and balanced judgement, having regard to the degree and substance of likely impact, the significance of the heritage asset and (in the case of designated assets) any public benefits that might outweigh the harm or loss. ~~as to why the heritage interest should be overridden.~~ Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of~~,~~ or damage to~~,~~ a heritage asset, ~~this~~ the deteriorated state of the asset will not be viewed as a justification for loss or alteration.  A full programme of work shall be submitted with the application, together with proposals to mitigate any adverse impact of the proposed development, and where appropriate, this shall be implemented through measures secured by planning condition(s) or through a legal agreement. | Restructure and reword criterion 1 of Delivery Policy ES10 to a) ensure reference to GHER and requirement for a heritage statement applies to all assets; and b) clarify separate (additional) requirements for archaeology, including clarifying when field evaluation is required (i.e. “where necessary”), to better reflect NPPF para.194. | Completed |
| Carry out a “health check” of Delivery Policy ES10 criterion 2, particularly 2B, and consider whether the supporting text could be changed (is the policy too specific about certain types of remains, should it be more general with specific examples set out in the supporting text? Are the examples cited in the policy locally representative?) | Completed |
| Review Criterion 5 and supporting text in para. 6.70 and 6.72 in light of objections relating to a) conservation of assets may not always be possible, b) no test for less than substantial harm, and c) no differentiation between designated and non-designated assets. Ref. NPPF paras. 196 and 200-203 | Completed |
| Matter 10c | MD24 | Changes to supporting text for Delivery Policy ES10 Valuing our historic environment and assets:  6.66 The historic environment is important for its own sake. It is also central to the character and identity of the District. It is a source of immense local pride, as well as being a valuable educational and economic resource. The historic environment should also act as a positive stimulus and inspiration to place making in all parts of the District so that it can reinforce local identity and play a part in increasing the appeal of the area as a place to live, work, visit and invest in. New development should seek opportunities to draw on the historic environment in order to maintain and enhance local character and distinctiveness.  6.67 National planning policy provides guidance on the identification, significance, and protection of heritage assets – from sites and buildings of local historic value to listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and archaeological remains. National policy expects that the contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued and that policies ensure they are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.  6.68 Stroud District has an important legacy of heritage and cultural assets, including over 3,300 listed buildings, 41 conservation areas, 14 registered historic parks and gardens and 68 scheduled monuments. There are additionally a wide range of undesignated historic buildings, archaeological sites and remains, and historic parks and gardens, as well as places, areas, landscapes and structures of local historic interest. Undesignated local heritage assets may be identified locally, including through the definition of ‘local listing’ criteria in **Neighbourhood Development Plans**, as well as incidentally through the development management process.  6.69 Stroud District’s location at a strategic pinch-point between the Cotswold hills and the River Severn has left us a particular legacy of visible and buried remains, from the earliest prehistoric settlement through Roman and medieval habitation, the ancient wool trade to international shipping and industrial revolution. Over centuries, agriculture, defence, trade and industry have left their mark on our towns, villages and landscape. From iron age hill forts to Berkeley Castle and WWII pillboxes; pack-horse tracks to canals and railway stations; towering mill chimneys to tiny weavers’ cottages; ridge-and-furrow fields to Arts & Crafts gardens. Our historic buildings and areas display the types of building materials, architectural styles, urban grain and settlement patterns that typify our part of Gloucestershire; they highlight the diversity of character to be found across our District, including in each of the Parish Clusters.  6.70 Information about heritage assets can be found in the **Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)**. The Council has produced a **Heritage Strategy**, which provides some pointers about how to identify what is significant about a heritage asset and how the diverse range of assets located throughout Stroud District fit together to build a picture of our geographic and historic ‘story’. The Council has adopted **Conservation Area Statements** for a number of the District’s conservation areas, which provide supplementary planning advice and information about each area’s character and special architectural and historic interest. Sites that have been subject to **Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)** have been assessed for potential heritage impacts; high level **SALA Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs)** have been published for sites where particular sensitivities were identified, including opportunities to conserve or enhance the historic environment through new development. In developing proposals for **Local and Strategic Site Allocations**, reference should be made to the relevant **SALA HIA**, if the allocation policy highlights heritage-related impacts as a particular issue to address. **The Cotswolds AONB Management Plan**, prepared by the **Cotswolds Conservation Board**, is a material consideration when considering development proposals within the AONB.  6.71 ~~6.69~~ The Council’s ~~has produced a~~ **Heritage Strategy** seeks to positively address the issues and pressures that are facing our heritage assets, including a programme for the appraisal and management of our conservation areas and the monitoring of any heritage assets “at risk”. The strategy is framed around four priorities:   * Understanding our heritage and its significance * Capitalising on our heritage * Positive management * Raising our heritage up the agenda   6.72 ~~6.70~~ Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Applications for development that affects heritage assets ~~and~~ or their settings directly or indirectly must be supported by a **Heritage Statement**. This can be part of a **Design and Access Statement** where appropriate. This will need to describe the nature of the significance of the assets affected (including any contribution made by their setting), and to set out how development will conserve or enhance the heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance.  6.73 ~~6.71~~ A **Heritage Statement** will be required for development proposals that will have a potential impact on any of the designated or undesignated assets listed in (i)-(vi) and for any major development proposal:   1. conservation areas~~;~~, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments; 2. the character of the historic cores of the market towns and villages; 3. historic landscape features, including ancient woodlands and veteran trees; field patterns; watercourses; drainage ditches and hedgerows of visual, historic or nature conservation value; 4. archaeological remains; 5. historic parks and gardens; and 6. assets of local heritage significance.   6.74 ~~6.72~~Development proposals that involve any harm to or loss of a heritage asset would require clear and convincing justification, in accordance with the **NPPF**. A development proposal will not be permitted where substantial harm to a designated heritage asset is likely to occur, unless demonstrably outweighed by substantial public benefits, which cannot be realised in any less harmful way. The effect of proposed development on the significance of any non-designated heritage assets will be taken into account when determining planning applications, as part of a balanced judgement.  6.75 ~~6.73~~ As an irreplaceable resource, the historic environment is crucial to sustainable development in Stroud District, ensuring that our heritage can be enjoyed for its contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. The Council recognises that in some instances the pursuit of carbon neutrality and energy efficiency will be difficult in the historic environment. Nevertheless, the criteria contained in this policy will apply, where such measures require permission. As a general principle, alterations will be viewed more favourably where:   * measures can be reversed or removed, as and when the technology becomes obsolete or is superseded; and * alterations are designed and located to be as visually inconspicuous as possible.   The Council will seek to produce further advice on achieving carbon neutrality and energy efficiency in the historic environment. | Carry out a “health check” of Delivery Policy ES10 criterion 2, particularly 2B, and consider whether the supporting text could be changed (is the policy too specific about certain types of remains, should it be more general with specific examples set out in the supporting text? Are the examples cited in the policy locally representative?) | Completed |
| Review Criterion 5 and supporting text in para. 6.70 and 6.72 in light of objections relating to a) conservation of assets may not always be possible, b) no test for less than substantial harm, and c) no differentiation between designated and non-designated assets. Ref. NPPF paras. 196 and 200-203 | Completed |
| Address outstanding Historic England SoCG concern about pointing to SALA advice and evidence to inform site allocations | Completed |
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| Matter 10c |  | Additional modification:  Para. 6.78 2The Council ~~is producing~~ has produced a Canal Strategy to develop a whole corridor approach to the District’s canals. The Strategy ~~will identify~~ identifies further opportunities to develop the canals as a resource to maximise the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the District and its communities.” | To reflect the publication of the Canals Strategy. | Completed. |
| Matter 10c |  | Add to Policies Map:  Existing canals and historic routes of the canals (where not restored) (also check missing mile is shown for restoration) | To clarify the routes of the canals as agreed in the Matters Statement | Amendments to the Policies Map will be made. |