

**Eden Local Plan 2014-2032
Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications
June 2017**

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Introduction

Additional modifications are changes that can be made to the Local Plan but do not relate to soundness. The Changes relate to factual updating, clarification and corrections to grammar and presentation. The following additional modifications are changes that have arisen throughout the Examination Process, and are based on the Local Plan Submission Draft.

The modifications below are expressed either in the conventional form of strikethrough for deletions and underlining for additions of text, or by specifying the modification in words in italics.

The page numbers and paragraph numbering within the schedule refer to the submission draft of the Local Plan, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text. The proposed modifications are set out within the schedule to follow the order of the Plan.

Schedule of Additional Modifications

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM01	Why have we produced this plan?	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It provides a clear planning framework to enable Eden District Council to get on and deliver the vision and objectives unique to its area. ✓ It indicates what sort of new development will be acceptable in Eden, and where planning permission will (and will not) be granted. ✓ It provides certainty for developers and utility providers (and others investing in an area) on the best areas to focus. ✓ It helps partner organisations deliver their own priorities. ✓ It attracts more funding and investment, both from the private sector and also to the Council through infrastructure investment, developer contributions, growth funding and New Homes bonus, allowing it to invest more in the future of Eden's communities. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM02	How is it structured?	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 1 (this part) is the 'summary' part and sets out why we are producing plan, and the process it must follow. • Part 2 is the 'context' part - this includes the background and justification for the plan, looks at what makes Eden unique, and then sets out the vision and objectives it aims to deliver. • Part 3 is the 'spatial' part - this part includes four town plans for our main towns, showing what land we expect to see delivered, and for what. It also sets out a district - wide approach to steering new development and what our approach is for managing development in the rural areas. A key diagram is also included. • Part 4 is the 'planning application' part - this part includes a suite of policies that we will use to assess the suitability of any planning applications that come to us for decision. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM03	What are the key points?	7	<p>The main proposals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,600 <u>4,356</u> new homes over the next 18 years, around half of which will be in Penrith. • New policies to encourage affordable and self-build properties in Eden's smaller villages. • 24.38 <u>28.04</u> hectares of new employment land, plus support for longer term growth at Newton Rigg College. <p>The Plan includes maps, which show where new development is anticipated.</p>	<p>To reflect the proposed modifications to the amount of housing and employment land in the district.</p> <p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p>
AM04	1.1.3	9	<p>The plan is informed by numerous technical studies. A full list of supporting evidence can be found at Appendix 3, but of particular note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Sustainability Appraisal assessed the extent to which emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. This helped inform which sites and policies we included. • A Land Availability Assessment (LAA) and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) looked at housing supply and need. The LAA shows all available housing and employment land and assessed whether it is suitable and deliverable. The SHMA establishes how many houses we think we will need (known as the Objective Assessment of Need) and looks at the need for the types of housing, including the need for affordable housing. • A Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Opinion, which establishes whether there will be any impact on wildlife sites of European importance. It concluded that subject to appropriate mitigation measures, which are outlined, risks can be acceptably avoided and/or mitigated. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM05	1.1.4	9	<p>Work on the plan is supported by two 'project management' reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) informs how we will consult the public and other interested organisations when preparing this plan. • A Local Development Scheme (LDS), sets out the timetable and project plan under which we will do so. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM06	2.0.2	11	<p>In more detail this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains a brief description or portrait of Eden and what makes it unique. • Analyses the main issues for the district, looking at its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. • Sets out a vision of where we want to be based on this analysis. • Develops a series of objectives, grouped around five themes. These themes provide the overall structure for much of the plan. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM07	2.2.1	14	<p><i>Grammar correction made to the following strengths:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly prized as a place for outdoor recreation. • Low levels of crime. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.

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AM08	2.2.1	15	<p>Include additional threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>New development risks undermining the historic environment and the unique identity and character of the area.</u> 	To respond to a representation from Barton Wilmore (Story Homes) (Response ID 304)
AM09	Objective 1	17	To make sure the majority development is focussed into areas where services are available, and where facilities can be supported. (Policies LS1, LS2, PEN1 & 2, AL1, AP1, KS1)	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM10	Objective 2	17	To make the best and most efficient use of already developed land and buildings. (Policies DEV1 & RUR2)	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM11	Objective 12	18	To protect and enhance the district's biodiversity and in particular its important species and habitats, making them more accessible to the public where appropriate, <u>including through the provision of Green Infrastructure.</u> (Policies ENV1 & 3 - 4)	In response to a suggestion from Natural England (Response ID131)
AM12	Objective 17	19	To encourage and facilitate a sense of community and belonging, and make sure decisions are made at community level as far as possible (through implementation of this plan and through Neighbourhood Planning).	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM13	3.3.2	28	<p>A Vision for Penrith</p> <p>Penrith will build on its role as a multifunctional centre serving a wide rural catchment. It will retain its distinct identity as an historic market town, and be the focus of enjoyment <u>for employment</u>, creativity, learning, socialising, culture, health, <u>and</u> well-being for those in and near the town. The built form will continue to respect the wider landscape that shapes the town.</p>	To rectify typing errors.
AM14	3.4.1	29	Objectives for Penrith are partly informed by previous work carried out on the strategic masterplan for the town. This masterplan, commissioned by the District Council, <u>was</u> funded by the Homes and Communities Agency and produced by consultancy AECOM was published in 2011.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM15	3.4.2	29	<p>The objectives for Penrith are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To retain the characteristics that make Penrith unique, conserving and enhancing the historic environment of the town and making sure the planning of major new development is shaped by existing landscape character. To improve connections to and from the M6 - creating a 'strong front door' to the town, and promoting the use of Junction 41 of the M6. To manage traffic flows to avoid pressure on the town centre and encourage walking and cycling. To improve social infrastructure - schools, healthcare, recreation and community facilities. To provide local affordable housing. To widen the employment offer, attracting higher wage employment and retaining and attracting graduates. To make sure new development contributes to new physical and social infrastructure, including roads and services. To retain younger people in the town. To sustain existing and new shops and markets by bringing people together to make sure Penrith provides a unique, welcoming and locally distinctive shopping experience, and one which is different from the experience of using a supermarket or shopping centre. As part of this, to continue to hold special events such as the Winter Droving and Winter Festival events and the Food and Farming Festival, and work to attract and retain as much local spending within the town itself. To retain and enhance civic space. To protect and seek improvements to green infrastructure and the network of rights of way in the town. To support new housing in town centres including unused spaces above shops. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM16	Policy PEN1	30	<i>The boundary of site GT2 has been reduced as shown in Appendix 1 of this document.</i>	To reflect the extent of the land owner's aspiration.

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AM17	3.5.1	30	In considering options for new housing our preferred option is heavily influenced by the 2011 Penrith Masterplan, which provided a considered assessment of development opportunities around the town. It included a relatively even split of housing to the north and east. This plan now includes 14 sites capable of accommodating a minimum of 1,554 new homes. It is anticipated that housing sites to the east of the town will be delivered in the short to medium term, with sites to the north forming longer term growth opportunities. This plan includes provision for a new primary school alongside site E1. Indicative housing numbers for Masterplan sites E1/E2 indicate lower densities to account for potential landscape impacts and it is considered that land to the north of site E1 should remain undeveloped to act as a landscape buffer; preventing development coming forward that would be prominent from most of the town due to the height of the land. Development sites to the north have been adjusted to reflect topographical constraints and curtailed to prevent unnecessary urban sprawl. <u>The lower portion of site N2 is allocated without a dwelling capacity attached. The capacity of this part of the site can only be confirmed by the submission of a detailed planning application clearly demonstrating appropriate noise attenuation and mitigation via a noise assessment and a detailed layout supported by finished floor and site levels clarifying the scale and form of the proposal and serviced by and adoptable road and drainage network.</u> To guard against possible under-delivery a 'reserve site' (N1a) is identified at Salkeld Road. This will be released for development is housing supply is below expectations. We are also required to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and allocate sites to help meet need and avoid unauthorised encampments being the only option for Gypsies and Traveller in the area. An expanded site for Gypsy and Traveller use is therefore allocated at Lakeland View, around a mile and a half north of Penrith.	To provide clarity on the potential for development at N2.
AM18	Policy PEN2	34	The remaining s Strategic sites adjacent to in the north and east of Penrith will not be given permission for development until masterplans for those areas have been agreed with the Council. Masterplans will be expected to be in accord with the objectives and outputs contained in the 2011 masterplan for Penrith. In order to address the cumulative impacts of development potential, applicants will be expected to work with infrastructure providers to demonstrate how the developments will jointly provide and fund the physical and social infrastructure necessary to support this amount of development in the town. This may take the form of financial contributions or the provision of appropriate serviced land. Masterplans should be prepared on a collaborative basis including genuine public consultation and include an agreed approach to internal layout, housing type, mix and tenure, landscaping, open space, community facilities, access, and design. They should be used to create attractive, functional and sustainable places, which respect the character of the town. <u>Their preparation should include genuine public consultation.</u> Principles for <u>to be used in the preparation of</u> masterplans are set out at Appendix 5.	To provide further clarity regarding the infrastructure requirements in Penrith and the implications of the Groundwater Source Protection Zones which affect sites to the north and east of Penrith.
AM19	3.6.3	34	The following sites will be expected to adhere to agreed masterplans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carleton - Site E1_ • Carleton - Land at Long Acres and Carleton Hall Farm - Sites E3 and E4_ • Raiselands, White Ox Farm and Salkeld Road extensions - Sites N1/N1a, N2 and N3_ 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM20	PEN3	35	The Council acknowledges the contribution that Newton Rigg Campus in Penrith makes to the economy and educational attainment of Eden and will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of the campus, including the use of sites for expansion or employment use_ • Aim to help the college build on its established strengths as a centre for land based studies_ • Support any application for knowledge based and digital enterprises to locate where they can benefit from the expertise of the college_ 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM21	3.9.1	37	The objectives for Alston are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract and retain higher value employment_ • To encourage reuse of existing/derelict buildings to retain and protect and enhance the historic environment_ • To retain, respect and enhance the historic environment of the town_ • To improve the tourism offer building on the town's unique character and location_ • To improve the town's housing stock and increase provision of affordable housing_ • To ensure the long term viability of local services_ 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM22	Policy AL2	39	<p>The redevelopment of traditional former dwellings in Alston Moor parish will be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence can be provided to demonstrate that the former dwelling was once in use at that location, and that the proposed redevelopment will make use of substantial remains and on site materials. • The resultant dwelling does not materially exceed the footprint of the original building and reflects the scale, form and appearance of the original building when it was last in use. • The building is adjacent to or in close proximity to the public highway network and access is in place or can be created without damaging the surrounding area's rural character. • It can be demonstrated that there is no significant impact on local biodiversity, including on protected habitats and species. • Applications for development under this policy adhere to design principles set out in any design guides for the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. <p>When granting permission for any development under this policy the Council will remove any permitted development rights, which would normally apply to the building and its curtilage.</p>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM23	3.13.1	41	<p>The objectives for Appleby are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To retain and respect the historic built environment of the town. • To attract and retain additional tourism expenditure. • To provide new jobs opportunities in skilled trades and services. • To increase the range and type of housing available to local people. • To ensure a range of local services are maintained. 	To ensure correct and consistent grammar throughout the plan.
AM24	3.14.1	41	<p>The sites AP10 and AP11 are located close to the A66 and in the case of AP10, also adjacent to a scrap yard. In the interest of residential amenity the dwelling capacity of these two sites have been reduced below the normal density rate to allow for the incorporation of noise mitigation measures. However, as only a detailed planning application would finally determine the site capacity, for AP10 and AP11 the capacity should be acknowledged as in the region of 45 and 39, respectively, taking into account the noise mitigation measures together with the design, form and detail of the proposal.</p>	To allow for flexibility on sites AP10 and AP11, due to necessary noise mitigation measures.
AM25	3.15.3	43	<p>In recent years Kirkby Stephen has gained prominence as a centre for outdoor recreation, based largely on its proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. <u>Following the extension of the Yorkshire Dales National Park in August 2016, the town will have designated protected landscapes around it to the east, south and west, and parts of the town will be within the National Park.</u> Kirkby Stephen is situated near the midpoint of the Coast to Coast Walk and is also linked to several other long-distance trails and cycleways. The hill country around provides excellent walking, in conditions of tranquillity arguably no longer found in the Lake District to the west. The limestone country nearby, including the remarkable Orton Fells-Asby Scar ridge, has dramatic limestone pavements and a rich wild flora making it highly attractive to naturalists. The town has a small hotel, a hostel and several pubs, and many homes and some farms offer bed and breakfast accommodation. The nurture and expansion of this tourist industry is a central concern in long-term planning.</p>	In response to a comment from Kirkby Stephen Town Council (Response number 126).
AM26	3.16.1	44	<p>The objectives for Kirkby Stephen are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To act as a gateway to the Yorkshire Dales National Park, particularly if the park is extended towards the town. This will include nurturing and expanding tourist services, and exploiting its position along the Coast to Coast walking and cycling routes. • To evolve as the economic 'hub' of Upper Eden (recognising that Brough and Church Brough, too, is a substantial and important local community with considerable growth potential). • To preserve the highly valued green setting of the town. • The lack of green spaces and paucity of trees within the town perimeter will be addressed and new amenity and recreational areas will be required in new housing developments. • To provide a mix of new housing types and sizes, including affordable housing, including housing at affordable rents. • Suitable sites for small to medium scale businesses will be provided, to allow opportunities for career progression within the community. • The needs of an older, retired population will be recognised and planned for, including appropriate dwellings, sheltered housing and extra care for older people and suitable medical services. 	To ensure consistency in grammar and names of settlements throughout the plan.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM27	3.19.1	47	<p>The objectives for the Eden's Rural Areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance their landscape setting and historic environment. To allow for sensitively designed small scale new development to help sustain services. To encourage self-build housing as a means of allowing local people to meet their own housing needs. To encourage tourism as a means of sustaining the rural economy. To allow for the sensitive conversion of traditional rural buildings to active use. To devolve plan-making to local level where possible, by offering support to communities producing neighbourhood plans. 	To ensure correct and consistent grammar throughout the plan.
AM28	Policy RUR1	47	<p>New agricultural buildings should be integrated into the existing farm complex wherever possible to reflect the traditional clustering of rural buildings. Where there is justification for a new farm building to be built in isolation from existing buildings, permission will be granted where the following criteria have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal carefully considers topography and landform and how the building can be sited to minimise its visual and landscape impact. Opportunities have been taken to retain existing planting and introduce new native tree planting to help screen new buildings where necessary. The proposal utilises subdued colours to reduce the visual prominence of the new building. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM29	3.21.6	49	<p>The Government announced a series of amendments to what are known as 'permitted development rights' where planning permission is not required to change the use of a building. Since June 2013 agricultural buildings under 500 square metres can change to a number of other uses (retail, office, warehousing, hotels and guest houses and leisure uses) without permission being needed. For buildings between 150 square metres and 500 square metres, prior approval from the District Council (covering flooding, highways and transport impacts, and noise) is required. In April 2014 further rights were introduced which allow the change of use and some associated physical works from buildings used for agricultural purposes to residential use (C3). This also involves a 'prior approval' process to allow a local planning authority to consider impacts of the proposed change. Further information is available on the Council's website. This policy is therefore intended to apply to larger schemes or conversion from non-agricultural uses.</p>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM30	Policy RUR3	50	<p>Employment developments of an appropriate scale (including new build and live/work units) will be supported in rural areas where they meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible they involve the re-use of suitable redundant traditional rural buildings. Help towards the diversification of the rural economy. Do not have a significant transport impact. Are of a scale and type sympathetic to the area within which they are proposed. Would respect and reinforce local landscape character, the historic environment and not cause harm to the natural environment, through the use of good design. <p>Diversification of activities on existing farm units will be permitted provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They will help sustain an existing farm business. They are of a scale which is consistent to the location of the farm holding. They would not prejudice the agricultural use of the unit. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM31	A Planning Strategy for Eden District Implementation Table	51	See Appendix 2 of this document for changes.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM32	A Planning Strategy for Eden District Monitoring Table	52-53	See Appendix 3 of this document for changes.	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>To reflect the proposed modifications to the amount of housing and employment land in the district.</p>

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AM33	4.2.4	55	<p><i>Text to be added after paragraph 4.2.3 and become 4.2.4 (paragraph 4.2.4 is changed to 4.2.5):</i></p> <p><u>In respect of land stability issues, as a consequence of past mining activity, The Coal Authority is a statutory consultee on all planning applications, with the exceptions of those identified on their defined exemptions list, within the defined Development High Risk Areas. Where land falls within these areas, development proposals must be supported by a Coal Mining Risk Assessment, or equivalent, in order to identify any potential risks to the new development and any required remediation measures required. These assessments must be carried out by a suitably qualified person to the current British Standards and approved guidance.</u></p>	In response to a suggestion from the Coal Authority (Response ID38)
AM34	4.3.2	55	The use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water flows can be an important tool in minimising flood risk. SuDS can also assist pollution control (through improved filtration) and habitat creation within new developments. The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) introduced a requirement for developers to submit SuDS plans for the local management of run-off water in major development for approval by Sustainable Urban Drainage Approval Boards (SABs), which must adopt the systems after construction. In April 2015 regulations were put in place to implement the requirements of the act and Cumbria County Council now acts as the SAB in its role as the Lead Local Flood Authority . Schemes of ten or more homes (in the case of residential development) will be expected to incorporate SuDS.	In response to suggestions from Cumbria County Council. (Response ID153)
AM35	4.3.4	56	This policy aims to put in place safeguards to ensure new development will not compromise existing water supply or flood defences, and avoid development which would be at risk from flooding <u>or increase flood risk outside the site.</u>	To respond to a representation from Cumbria County Council (Response ID154)
AM36	4.4.1	56-57	This policy is included to help deal with any potential impacts from additional transport generated by new development, and sets out how the Council will deal with any planning applications when it comes to transport implications. Within Eden, the Cumbria Local Transport Plan (LTP) is the main document covering transportation policy. The LTP provides a vision and strategy for integrated transport in the County and to give more detail to the LTP, Area Transport Plans (ATPs) are developed and maintained for each district. The ATP's identify improvements needed to meet strategic and local needs. They will be updated to incorporate transport improvements identified as necessary to enable development and developments will be required to contribute to delivering those improvements.	In response to suggestions from Cumbria County Council (Response ID155)
AM37	4.4.2	57	Development will be required to support the aims of the Cumbria Local Transport Plan, which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong sustainable local economy, • Lower carbon emissions, • Supporting local communities, • Reducing the need to travel, • Better sustainable access to jobs and services in rural areas, • Improved public health, • A high quality natural and built environment. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM38	4.4.4	57	<i>The text in paragraph 4.4.4 is removed (paragraph 4.4.5 becomes 4.4.4).</i> Appendix 4 sets out guidelines for when Transport Assessments and Travel Plans will be automatically required as part of a planning application for new development. These guidelines are taken from the Cumbria Local Transport Plan.	In response to suggestions from Cumbria County Council (Response ID156)
AM39	4.4.5	57	Eden District The Council has a limited direct role in transport provision but it has an important role in ensuring that development takes place in locations that are accessible by a range of modes of transport, thereby promoting more sustainable travel. Accessibility is very important in a rural area where services and facilities are often far from where people live. It has to be recognised that for large parts of the District the private car will remain the primary mode of transport until public/community transport becomes a practical or economically viable alternative.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM40	4.6.2	60	Although some locations contain a mix of styles, there are three main character areas in Eden based on the underlying geology: Eden Valley with its typical red sandstone, dressed quoins and window surrounds; Westmorland Fells area which uses local limestone as its prevalent building material. Random rubble walls are frequently rendered or lime washed. In common with the Eden Valley, Westmorland and Burlington slates are the typical roofing material; North Pennines characterised by local honey coloured millstone grit. This local building material is used both in random rubble and dressed ashlar for quoins and surrounds. External staircases are a local feature and the traditional roofing material is thick yellow sandstone slates.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM41	4.6.5	61	All new developments should therefore aspire to the highest standards of design, including construction methods and materials, and these issues should be integrated into the development process at an early stage, along with consideration of community safety, residential amenity and sustainable access. There are several sources of design and landscape guidance available, which the Council will expect new development to comply with. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eden Design Guide, • In the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the North Pennines AONB Design Guide, • Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit, • Within Eden's twenty four Conservation Areas, their accompanying appraisals where available. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM42	Development Principles Implementation Table	63	<i>See Appendix 4 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM43	Development Principles Monitoring Table	64	<i>See Appendix 5 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM44	4.8.3	66	The type of affordable housing will be dependent on local needs, but can be for social rent, affordable rent or intermediate (discounted) sale or rent. Social rented housing is rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria set out above. Models of intermediate housing include shared equity, shared ownership affordable rental or discounted sale. 'Low cost' market housing and housing provided at discount by a developer at first occupation with no further provision to ensure that the property remains affordable to subsequent occupiers or for any subsidy to be recycled will not be classed as affordable housing. The District Council's initial preference for the mix of affordable units on-site is for 70% affordable rented units and 30% intermediate units. However there will be flexibility around this and the Housing Team will advise on a case-by-case basis. Further information on our approach to affordable housing provision is set out in our Housing Supplementary Planning Document.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM45	4.8.10	67	In the main towns and key hubs small developments (that is, below the threshold of 4 units) will not be expected to provide an affordable housing component, but a financial contribution in lieu may be sought. <u>The Housing Supplementary Planning Document will provide further details.</u>	To aid clarity and usability of the plan.
AM46	4.9.2	67	The District Council wishes to support those in rural areas who wish to build or commission their own home where they have a strong local connection, as this can help meet local housing aspirations and sustain villages. However, it does not want to see unfettered market development that would not support local housing aspirations. This policy is therefore aimed at providing a 'middle way' for those with strong local connections who either cannot afford or find an open market house in their own locality and are not considered as being in affordable housing need, whilst also putting in place protections to prevent new houses ending up as second homes. A wider set of local connection criteria are applied than those for affordable housing to encourage housing to come forward through this policy. The criteria can be found in Appendix 6.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM47	4.9.3	68	No legal agreement will be applied to cap the value of the house at a price where it would be considered 'affordable' under the definition of affordable housing in Policy HS1 (as is the case with current policy). This is to both encourage take up of this policy and aid the provision of mortgages to support schemes. However, it should be noted by prospective applicants that whilst housing built via this policy is not considered 'affordable' under current definitions the resultant housing is likely to be lower than market value as the imposition of a legal agreement or condition restricting occupancy reduces demand, and therefore the eventual selling price. This can be reflected in the amount paid for land if land is not already in the applicant's ownership. Conditions or legal agreements restricting housing to those with a local connection will only be removed if it can be demonstrated that a property has been appropriately marketed for sale for an adequate period of time and no reasonable offers from qualifying purchasers have been received.	To ensure that the local occupancy arrangement is maintained in perpetuity (the cascade in appendix 6 has been widened to provide more flexibility).
AM48	Policy HS3	68	Permission for the development of a dwelling needed to support an agricultural or rural business will be permitted in exceptional circumstances. The circumstances are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where it is to be occupied by a full time farm or rural worker with a demonstrable need for a dwelling in that particular locality, or for a dwelling required in association with a rural enterprise, and this need can be substantiated, • Where the agricultural or rural business is profitable and has been in operation for at least three years and can financially support the construction of the dwelling, • The dwelling is limited to a size of 150m² internal floorspace (gross), unless it can be demonstrated that a larger dwelling is needed to support the farm enterprise, • Where the scale of the dwelling is commensurate with the function of the enterprise concerned, • Where the siting and design of the dwelling is well related to existing buildings and the design respects and complements local tradition and setting, • Where development will not have any significant impacts on local landscape, archaeological or conservation interests. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM49	Policy HS5	69	New housing must be designed and constructed in a way that enables it to be adapted to meet the changing needs of its occupants over time. For this reason the Council will require 20% of new housing on sites of 10 or more new homes to meet the optional Building Regulations Requirement M4(2): Category 2 – Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings. Only where circumstances exist <u>New development will only be exempt from the requirement</u> where it can be demonstrated by the applicant that it is not practically achievable or financially viable to deliver this policy will new development be exempt from the requirement. <u>Within Penrith, Alston, Apply and Kirkby Stephen and the Key Hubs, applications for development specifically for older people or groups who require supported housing will be supported.</u>	To respond to a representation from Cumbria County Council (Response ID195) To ensure correct grammar.
AM50	Policy HS6	70	Applications for development of sites bought forward by a Community Land Trust will be supported, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location accords with the locational strategy set out in policy LS1. • The scheme incorporates a range of dwelling sizes, types and tenures appropriate to identified local need. • The scheme has general community support, with evidence of meaningful public engagement. An element of open market housing on the site will be acceptable where it is demonstrated through a financial appraisal that it is essential to enable the delivery of affordable housing or other community benefits on-site, and the community benefits of the scheme are significantly greater than would be delivered on an equivalent open market site.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM51	Policy HS7	71	The suitability of any sites will be tested against the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to schools, shops and other community facilities are within reasonable travelling distance, and can be reached by foot, cycle or public transport. • The site is served (or can be served) by adequate water and sewerage connections. • The amenity of nearby residents or operations of adjoining land uses would not be materially harmed. • The siting and landscaping ensure that any impact upon the character and appearance of the countryside is minimised, and the development can be assimilated into its surroundings. • The development would not harm the natural or historic environmental assets of the district. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM52	Decent Homes for All Implementation Table	72	<i>See Appendix 6 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM53	Decent Homes for All Monitoring Table	73	<i>See Appendix 7 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM54	Policy EC2	74	Planning permission for non-employment uses on land allocated for employment <u>development</u> use in this plan will not be permitted <u>unless there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.</u>	To respond to a representation from Barton Wilmore (Story Homes) (Response ID 246)
AM55	Policy EC2	74	On non-allocated sites, where land is currently or last in employment use permission will be given for alternative uses if there is no strong economic case for the retention of the site as an employment use and there is no significant adverse impact upon the continued operation of neighbouring existing uses. This applies where <u>any of the following criteria apply</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of the site would not have an unacceptable impact on the quality and quantity of employment land and premises in the area. • The development would result in the removal of a non-conforming use from a residential area. • The benefits arising from the new use for the locality outweigh the disbenefits <u>disadvantages</u> caused by the loss of an employment site. • It can be shown that the continued use of the site for employment use is no longer viable. 	To ensure correct and consistent grammar throughout the plan.
AM56	Policy EC3	75	Employment development within and adjacent to existing settlements, including proposals outside of the employment allocations listed in the Town Plans, will be permitted where all of the following criteria can be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is of a scale, type and design sympathetic to the location within which it is proposed. • Development would not have an unacceptable impact on highways or other forms of infrastructure. • Development would not cause harm to local amenity, landscape, ecology, historic environment or other environmental and cultural heritage considerations. • The development is capable of achieving appropriate standards of access, servicing, parking and amenity space. Where development does not meet all of the above criteria, development may still be acceptable when assessed against the wider employment/economic benefits of the scheme.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM57	Policy EC4	77	<p>Large scale tourism proposals that would result in a substantial increase in visitor numbers will only be permitted if the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development proposed improves the range or quality of tourism accommodation and facilities in the area. • The site is close to the strategic road network. • They offer substantial economic benefits to the district. • The development offers the highest possible standards of siting, design and landscaping. • The traffic generated by the proposal will not have an unacceptable impact on nearby settlements or the local network. • Arrangements have been made to provide access by means other than the private car. • The tranquillity and dark skies associated with the open countryside are not compromised. <p>Small scale tourism development will be permitted <u>for permanent structures (eg new holiday cottages)</u> where it meets one of the following criteria:</p> <p>1. For permanent structures (e.g. new holiday cottages) where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any proposed new-build development is located within a Town or Key Hub; • The proposal involves the re-use of an existing building, or previously developed land; • The proposed development forms part of a farm diversification scheme; • The development proposed is located outside of a Town or Key Hub, but due to the nature of the development proposed it relies upon a specific geographic resource or countryside location, and the specific location selected for the development can be justified. <p>The Council may impose planning conditions to avoid continual <u>permanent</u> residential use of such sites where they are located in the open countryside.</p> <p>Small scale tourism development will be permitted <u>for temporary accommodation (caravan, camping and chalet sites)</u> where it meets one of the following criteria:</p> <p>2. For non permanent accommodation (caravan, camping and chalet sites), where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is screened by existing topography and vegetation. • Suitable access and car parking arrangements are defined and the site does not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the local road network either through traffic generation from the site itself or through cumulative impacts alongside other sites. • The development is capable of being removed without damage or material change to the land on which it was sited. <p>The Council may impose planning conditions to avoid continual <u>permanent</u> residential use of such sites or seasonal restrictions where necessary to safeguard the landscape.</p>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan and to clarify the type of residential use which may be unacceptable.
AM58	Policy EC5	79	<p>Applications for consent to display advertisements will be permitted where the size of the sign and the materials to be used are appropriate to the location and will not have an adverse effect on either the amenity of the locality or on public <u>and road</u> safety.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>To respond to a representation from Cumbria County Council (Response ID158)</p>
AM59	4.20.2	79	<p><i>Text to be added after paragraph 4.20.1 and become 4.20.2 (paragraph 4.20.2 is changed to 4.20.3 and 4.20.3 to 4.20.4):</i></p> <p><u>Part IV of the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1992 enables a Local Planning Authority to make Areas of Special Control Orders for submission to the Secretary of State for approval. Most of the Plan area has been designated as an Area of Special Control. (The central areas of Appleby, Alston, Kirkby Stephen, Penrith, Shap and Tebay are excluded). Within Areas of Special Control the display of advertisements with deemed consent (i.e. without the need for the formal approval of the Local Planning Authority) is subject to greater limitation.</u></p>	To incorporate an agreed amendment with Natural England (Response ID129)
AM60	4.20.3	79	<p>Advertisements are essential to commercial activity. In a sparse rural area such as Eden they can also play a vital role in promoting business and tourism in remote areas. However, poorly placed our or out of scale advertisements can have a detrimental impact on the appearance of the built and natural environment. This policy seeks to provide safeguards to make sure that new advertising is proportionate and sensitive to its surroundings.</p>	To respond to suggestions made by the Inspector

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM61	Policy EC6	80	<p>Expansion of the electronic communication network will be supported. When considering proposals for new telecommunication equipment the following criteria will be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals should make use of existing sites and structures wherever possible. The location and appearance of the proposed apparatus and associated structures should seek to minimise impact on the visual amenity, character or appearance of the surrounding area. On buildings apparatus and associated structures should be located and designed in order to seek to minimise impact to the external appearance of the host building. Equipment should not harm sensitive areas, including the historic environment, areas designated for their nature conservation interest and areas of landscape importance, especially the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. <p>When considering applications for telecommunications development, regard will be given to the operational requirements of telecommunications networks, and the technical limitations of the technology and road safety.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>To respond to a representation from Cumbria County Council (Response ID159)</p>
AM62	Policy EC7	81	<p>Support will be given to maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability of the following hierarchy of town and district centres:</p> <p>Penrith - Town Centre Alston, Appleby, Kirkby Stephen - District Centres</p> <p>Development within town and district centres: Retail and other town centre developments of a scale appropriate to these roles will be supported, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They do not compromise the functional operation of existing town centre uses including essential service operations. Where proposals lie within the primary shopping area, the development assists in maintaining its existing retail function and does not lead to a concentration of uses which risk undermining the vitality and viability of town centres. New shop fronts relate in scale, proportion, materials and decorative treatment of the façade of the building and its neighbours. In conservation areas changes to shop fronts will not be permitted if they fail to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the area's character, appearance and setting. The development respects the character of the environment of the centre, including its special architectural and historic interest. <p>Proposals for main town centres will be required to be in accordance with the sequential test set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Retail development outside town and district centres will only be permitted if it will not have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of existing centres. Retail impact assessments will be required for proposals over 500 square metres gross which are outside of centres. Additionally retail impact assessments will also be required for proposals over 250 square metres gross that are within 400 metres of the boundary of Alston, Appleby or Kirkby Stephen district centres.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p>
AM63	4.22.3	82	<p>The District Council is not currently proposing to include any additional land allocations for retail development at Penrith. Although evidence suggests that there may be scope in the long-term future it is considered that the current stock of retail floorspace in the town is sufficient in the short to medium term. Recent retail developments have taken place at New Squares and Ullswater Road, and have yet to be fully occupied. This position will be monitored and if future take-up rates rapidly deplete the current vacant stock and demand sustains this position will be reviewed, either through a partial alteration of this plan or as part of a full scale plan review.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p>
AM64	A Strong Economy Implementation Table	83	<p>See Appendix 8 of this document for changes.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p>
AM65	A Strong Economy Monitoring Table	84	<p>See Appendix 9 of this document for changes.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>To reflect the proposed modifications to the amount of employment land in the district.</p>

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM66	Policy ENV1	85	<p>New development will be required to avoid any net loss of biodiversity and geodiversity, and where possible enhance existing assets. Should emerging proposals identify potential impacts upon designated sites, regard should be given to the objectives for each of the hierarchy of sites. The following designations are of international importance and will be afforded the highest level of protection:</p> <p>International/European Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) • Special Protection Areas (SPA) • Candidate SACs or SPAs • Ramsar sites <p>Where harm cannot be avoided, development will only be permitted where mitigation measures would result in no significant harm being caused. Where the proposal cannot rule out possible significant effects, no alternatives exist and the proposal is deemed to be of overriding public interest proposals will only be permitted if adequate compensatory measures can be put in place.</p> <p>National Sites</p> <p>The following areas are of national importance to the promotion and protection of biodiversity and geodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • National Nature Reserves (NNR) • Limestone Pavement Orders (LPO) <p>Protection of these sites will be given significant weight when determining planning applications. Proposals which either directly or indirectly impact on the integrity of the sites will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, where alternative sites have been ruled out and significant benefits have been identified which outweigh the impacts on the ecological network.</p> <p>Local Sites</p> <p>The following areas are considered of local importance to the promotion and protection of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Wildlife Sites (CWS) • Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) • Local Nature Reserves (LNR) • Habitats and Species in the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) • Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (NERC Act Section 41 list) <p>Development which directly or indirectly affects these sites should only be permitted in circumstances where there is an identified need for development in that location. The benefits derived from development must significantly outweigh the harm and loss to species, soils and habitats. All development, where appropriate, should follow the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will protect and maintain and enhance habitats or species in the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan, including the linked wildlife corridors which support them • It will protect, maintain and enhance interest features of geological value identified in the Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan • Residential and commercial sites will consider the benefits of including wildlife corridors 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM67	4.24.2	86	<p>This policy sets a hierarchy of sites important for their biodiversity and geodiversity value, and puts in place safeguards to protect and enhancements to these sites. Where development on designated sites cannot be avoided or mitigated, compensation measures in the form of habitat creation, restoration or enhancements off site will be required, linked to a planning agreement.</p>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM68	Policy ENV2	87	<p>New development will only be permitted where it conserves and enhances distinctive elements of landscape character and function. Proposals should take account of and complement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution and form of settlements and buildings within their landscape setting • Local styles and materials of buildings within the settlement • Natural elements such as hedgerows, woodland, and local topography; and • Any visually sensitive skylines or hill and valley sides • The tranquillity of the open countryside <p>The impact of potential new development will be assessed against the criteria within the Cumbrian Landscape Assessment Toolkit (or successor documents) with regard to particular Character Area's key characteristics, local distinctiveness and capacity for change. Development should contribute to the creation of landscape enhancement including the provision of new trees and hedgerows of appropriate species and in suitable locations where possible. Loss of ancient woodland and significant/veteran trees will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the development which outweighs their loss.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>To respond to a representation from National Trust (Response ID202)</p>

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM69	Policy ENV4	89	New development should ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the district's green infrastructure network are maximised. • Proposals account for any known local deficiencies of green infrastructure identified by the Council. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM70	4.27.1	89	Green infrastructure (GI) relates to the active planning and management of networks of multi-functional open space. These networks need to be managed and designed to support local biodiversity and enhance the quality of life for Eden's residents and visitors, particularly in areas undergoing larger scale change, for example on the edge of the district's towns. They can help create a sense of place and provide additional opportunities for recreation such as walking or cycling, including easing access to the wider countryside. They also perform a strong environmental role, particularly in terms of providing or maintaining habitats and supporting sustainable drainage systems. The following areas can form part of green infrastructure networks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and gardens, including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens. • Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces, including woodlands and wetlands. • Green corridors, including rivers and their banks, cycle ways and rights of way. • Wildlife corridors. • Outdoor sports facilities, including playing fields, sports pitches and golf courses. • Amenity green space including informal recreational areas, green spaces around housing, domestic gardens and village greens. • Allotments. • Cemeteries and churchyards. • Accessible countryside. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM71	ENV5	90	Proposals for residential and commercial development and for major residential development, defined in appendix 2, schemes should demonstrate, where it is practical for them to do so, that they have considered each of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising daylight and passive solar gain through the orientation of buildings. • Integrating sustainable urban drainage systems. • Designing and positioning buildings to minimise wind funnelling, frost pockets and uncomfortable microclimates. • Integrating renewable energy technology into the scheme, and in larger schemes comprising over fifty dwellings or on sites over 1.5 hectares, exploring the scope for district heating. • Minimising construction waste, through for example designing out waste during the design stage, selecting sustainable and efficient building materials and reusing materials where possible. • Providing well-designed and visually unobtrusive outdoor waste storage areas to promote recycling. Promoting sustainable transport modes, through for example careful layout and road design to ensure it is conducive to walking and cycling and prioritises the pedestrian and cyclist over the car.	To provide greater clarity on the scale of sites referred to in the policy.
AM72	Paragraph 4.29.5	93	Specific guidance in regard to wind energy developments in Cumbria is contained in the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), which was adopted by Eden District Council in 2008. The SPD, alongside the Cumbria Renewable Energy Study (2011) addresses the concurrent needs, outlined in the NPPF and supporting guidance, for local planning authorities to prepare positive strategies in regard to renewable energy development, and conserve and enhance valued landscapes. The SPD includes a detailed landscape capacity assessment, which highlights the key characteristics and particular sensitivities which inform the potential capacity of different landscape areas to support wind energy development. This has been developed to enable a consistent and holistic approach to be taken when considering the effects of wind energy development on the distinctive and often high quality landscape character of Cumbria. The SPD contains guidance on the assessment of cumulative impact. Cumbria County Council have also produced a further evidence base and guidance in regard to the cumulative impacts of vertical infrastructure upon landscape character and visual amenity across the county. This work will be a material consideration in the assessment of the cumulative effects of wind energy proposals. As set out above the work to define "Suitable Areas" in the related background Topic Paper has been based on landscape character considerations and has not specifically taken into consideration other factors.	To respond to a representation from National Trust (Response ID207)

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM73	ENV7	94	<p>All major development proposals, <u>defined in appendix 2</u>, will be required to assess the likely impacts of the <u>proposed</u> development on air quality, and mitigate any negative impacts by <u>Development proposals will be expected to include mitigation measures to offset negative impacts, which may include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the development is located within easy reach of established public transport routes. • Maximising provision for cycling and pedestrian facilities. • Encouraging the use of cleaner transport fuels on site, through the inclusion of electric car charging points. • Contributing towards the improvement of the highway network where the development is predicted to result in increased congestion on the highway network. <p>Development proposed nearby any Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) declared within the district will require an air quality assessment to identify <u>the</u> likely impacts of development upon the designated area. Permission will only be granted if the individual and cumulative impact of the proposed development on air quality is acceptable and appropriate mitigation measures are applied. Contributions towards measures identified to deliver the Air Quality Action Plan will be required as part of <u>the</u> development.</p>	<p>To provide greater clarity on the scale of sites referred to in the policy. To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p>
AM74	Policy ENV8	95	<p>The Council will approve development on land that is contaminated or where contamination is suspected, subject to other policies if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate contaminated land assessments prepared by a suitably competent person are submitted prior to any planning decision being taken, to determine whether or not unacceptable risks to human health or the environment arise from the proposals;; <u>and</u> • Where necessary, suitable remediation is carried out to ensure safe development. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM75	4.31.5	95-96	<p>The requirement for a development to be sustainable and viable also extends to the remediation technology to be applied. For some developments, the technology required may impact on the design of the proposed development. If potential land contamination issues are not identified and an assessment of the risks undertaken this may result in refusal of permission. The local planning authority must be satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there is information available to the local planning authority that suggests the possibility of contamination or of unacceptable risk these concerns have been addressed or excluded within supporting information submitted with any application;; • Any unacceptable risks identified can be adequately dealt with in order that the completed development is suitable for its intended use and no unacceptable risks remain either to human health or the wider environment;; • Any steps needed to deal with unacceptable risks are either already in place or can be secured through suitable planning conditions. • The assessment of potentially contaminated sites should be carried out through a phased process. Ongoing dialogue with the local planning authority at each phase is recommended to ensure that the work undertaken is sufficient and necessary. • Where development is proposed on a site known to be contaminated or have the potential to be contaminated as a result of industrial activity (eg gasworks, petrol stations, filled ground, steelworks, railway land) a preliminary risk assessment will be required. This must be carried out by a suitably qualified person to the current British Standards and approved guidance. 	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM76	Policy ENV9	96-97	<p>Noise, Vibration and Dust Development proposals for development likely to experience noise, light, dust, odour or vibration from road, rail or air, or other sources must be supported by an adequate assessment to assess risks and their acceptability, and to ensure that appropriate mitigation is put in place to ensure occupiers are not adversely affected.</p> <p>Assessments should consider both the likely level of exposure at the time of application and any increase that might be reasonably expected in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>To safeguard the continued use of existing industrial and commercial uses and to protect amenity, noise, light, dust and contamination sensitive development, proposals will need to demonstrate that <u>existing levels of noise and vibration, light, dust or odour from industrial, commercial, leisure or sporting facilities are not likely to give rise to an unacceptable impact on the proposed development.</u></p> <p>1- Existing levels of noise and vibration, light, dust or odour from industrial, commercial, leisure or sporting facilities are not likely to give rise to an unacceptable impact on the proposed development.</p> <p>2- To safeguard sensitive development from the impact of proposed industrial, commercial, leisure or sporting facilities, developers will need to demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of noise, light or dust will not occur throughout the construction phase of the development, especially at night, during the hours when people are normally sleeping. • Development proposals for development likely to cause noise, light, dust, odour or vibration sources must be supported by an adequate assessment to assess risks and their acceptability, and to ensure that appropriate mitigation is put in place to ensure existing noise sensitive premises are not adversely affected. 	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>Following a suggestion by the North Pennines AONB Partnership (Response ID214)</p>

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
			<p>Odour Agricultural development involving intensive livestock farming and development involving industrial or waste management proposals will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that resultant odours will not impact on nearby development. An odour impact assessment will be required in all cases where the proposed development has the potential to impact upon neighbouring premises or where the proposed development could be impacted by odour from an existing use.</p> <p>Light Where a lighting scheme that could impact neighbouring premises is proposed as part of a development, an impact assessment will be required. This will need to evaluate the lighting levels and their acceptability against an agreed methodology. Outdoor lighting schemes will be considered against the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No adverse impact on neighbouring uses, or the wider landscape or dark skies; • Light levels being the minimum required for security and working purposes; • Minimising the potential glare and spillage; • Be as energy efficient as possible or run from a renewable energy source; and • Minimise upward light pollution. <p>Water Quality Development will not be permitted where it would generate, either in the construction or operation stages adverse impact on the quality of ground and surface water. Development within Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1 and 2 will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that adequate safeguards to prevent contamination of the water supply will be put in place. Within Source Protection Zone 1 pipework and site design will be expected to adhere to a high specification to ensure that leakage from sewerage systems is avoided.</p>	
AM77	4.32.1	97	All new development must aim to contribute positively to the quality of the environment and avoid any potential negatively <u>negative</u> impacts upon residential amenity, the natural environment or upon leisure and recreational activities enjoyed by residents and visitors to the district. Development will therefore not be permitted where it would generate, either during construction or on completion, stages significant levels of pollution, which cannot be satisfactorily mitigated within the development proposal.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM78	4.34.2	102	There <u>are</u> a number of features that make up a thriving community, from good quality affordable housing, local jobs, open space and green infrastructure, decent transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services through to public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all. Thriving communities are also communities that are active, inclusive and safe and are well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM79	A Rich Environment Implementation Table	100	<i>See Appendix 10 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM80	A Rich Environment Monitoring Table	101	<i>See Appendix 11 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM81	Policy COM1 – Principles for Services and Facilities	102	Proposals for the development of or extension to community services <u>and cultural facilities</u> , including proposals that will assist in their retention, will be permitted where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scale and design is suited to the location; • It respects the local built environment, character and conservation interests; • It is compatible with residential amenity; and • Appropriate parking and servicing arrangements can be made. <p>The use of buildings for multiple community functions will be encouraged and supported. Where permitted development rights do not apply, the change of use of rural facilities such as a shop, public house, doctor's surgery, dental surgery, school, bank, church/chapel, village hall, allotments or other facility considered important to the community will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no longer a need for the facility or suitable and accessible alternatives exist; or • That it is no longer economically viable to provide the facility; • That the site has been unsuccessfully marketed for sale in its current use; 	To respond to a representation from the Theatres Trust (Response ID31)
AM82	4.36.1	104	Open space and sport play an important role in the community, promoting health and wellbeing, social inclusion and community participation. Leisure and recreation facilities also benefit the local community in terms of cultural diversity, and their contribution to physical and mental health and wellbeing. This policy seeks the development and retention of these types of assets. Areas identified as open space are shown on the p <u>Policies</u> m <u>Map</u> accompanying this plan.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM83	Policy COM3	104	<p>Large-scale <u>Major residential schemes, defined in appendix 2,</u> will be expected to include on-site provision of open space unless it is considered impractical or unfeasible.</p> <p>An off-site contribution may be more considered more appropriate if it results in the provision of accessible open space for the development or would result in the upgrading of existing facilities, which can be used for the benefit of the residents.</p> <p>On smaller <u>minor residential sites</u> where there is a demonstrable under provision of existing open space, contributions may be sought towards the provision of additional and accessible open space or for the upgrading of existing facilities. The contribution may be sought as a commuted cash sum payment.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.</p> <p>To provide greater clarity on the scale of sites referred to in the policy.</p>
AM84	4.37.4	104	Areas identified as open space are shown on the p <u>Policies m</u> Map accompanying this plan.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM85	4.38.2	105	There is currently one higher education college in the district (Newton Rigg at Penrith); five secondary schools (two in Penrith, and one each at Alston, Appleby and Kirkby Stephen) and eight primary schools within the four main towns <u>of</u> the district. There are a further twenty-seven in Eden's villages (outside the National Park). In light of the Council's housing targets, over the Local Plan period it is expected that the number of primary school places within Penrith will increase significantly and the current provision will need to be increased.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM86	4.38.6	105	The National Planning Policy Framework recognises the importance of ensuring that there is a sufficient choice of school places available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that Council's Councils should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; and work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted. It is considered that this policy will contribute towards this. The policy also aims to put in place a supportive approach to the provision of new health facilities.	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM87	Thriving Communities Implementation Table	107	<i>See Appendix 12 of this document for changes.</i>	To ensure consistency in grammar throughout the plan.
AM88	Thriving Communities Monitoring Table	107-108	<p><i>The table will be moved to page 108.</i></p> <p><i>See Appendix 13 of this document for changes.</i></p>	To ensure consistency in grammar and formatting throughout the plan.
AM89	Appendix 2	111	<p><i>Include the following additional term:</i></p> <p><u>Major development: Development involving any one or more of the following—</u> <u>(a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;</u> <u>(b) waste development;</u> <u>(c) the provision of dwellinghouses where—</u> <u>(i) the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more; or</u> <u>(ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i);</u> <u>(d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or</u> <u>(e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.</u></p> <p><u>Minor Development: Development falling below the threshold of Major Development.</u></p>	To provide greater clarity on the scale of sites referred to in the plan.
AM90	Appendix 4	116	<i>Delete this appendix. The guidelines set out in Appendix 4 of the plan are no longer used and the replacement ones are too detailed to include. All subsequent appendices are renumbered accordingly.</i>	To respond to a representation from Cumbria County Council (Response ID156)

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
AM91	Appendix 5	117	<p>Policy PEN2 of this plan requires the urban extensions proposed at Penrith to be subject to a masterplanning exercise, which is developed and agreed in partnership with the Council. Masterplans will be expected to be in accord with the objectives and outputs contained in the 2011 Masterplan for Penrith. The following information should be included:</p> <p>How the scheme would fit in with the town and its environs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the scheme would respect the existing character of the town, including how long distance views are maintained as far as possible • How the scheme has been designed to complement Penrith's strong identity as a historic market town and rural service centre. • How the scheme has taken into account existing landscape character, as detailed in the Cumbria Landscape Character Assessment. • How the scheme has taken account of the Penrith Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal layout of the scheme, including how the streets, squares and open spaces are connected and how the development integrates with existing development. • The height, massing and bulk of buildings, and how the proposals respect the topography of the site. • How the scheme complements the existing character of the town. <p>Movement and Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The movement patterns for people on foot, or by bicycle, car or public transport, or from refuse vehicles. <p>Site Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing numbers, type, mix and tenure. • Proposed community facilities. • Open space, including any public squares and recreational facilities. <p>Infrastructure and Affordable Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for landscaping and the provision of green infrastructure. • Quantity, type and location of affordable housing provided as part of the scheme. • Additional transport infrastructure required. • Additional social infrastructure required - schools, medical facilities, cultural facilities, etc. • How the physical and social infrastructure necessary to support this amount of the development into the town is to be funded. • For sites falling within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ), consideration must be given for how the site will dispose of foul and surface water. Evidence should be provided to demonstrate that any future development within a SPZ will appropriately mitigate the risk to water quality. In accordance with <i>Position Statement G8 of Groundwater Protection Principles and Practice (GP3) August 2013</i>, the use of the highest specification pipework and designs for schemes involving new sewerage systems will be required in SPZ1 to minimise leakage and the potential for contamination of the public water supply. <p>Opinions and Suggestions from Existing Residents Evidence of genuine public consultation including how feedback has been taken into account.</p>	To respond to a representation from United Utilities (Response ID 354)
AM92	Appendix 6	118	<p>Appendix 6: Policy HS1 - Local Occupancy Criteria - Affordable Housing Only</p> <p>A person will be considered to meet the local occupancy conditions if immediately before taking up occupation of the affordable dwelling, he/she or a member of his/her household <u>meets one of the following criteria</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently <u>The person</u> lives in the relevant locality and has done so for a continuous period of at least three years. • <u>The person</u> works <u>works permanently</u> in the relevant locality and has done so for a continuous period of at least three years. • <u>The person is an existing social tenant who</u> needs to move to take up an offer of work in the district, as detailed in the Government's 'Right to Move' statutory guidance (DCLG, March 2015). • <u>The person</u> has moved away but has strong established and continuous links with the relevant locality by reason of birth or long term immediate family connections; and/or • <u>The person</u> needs to live in the locality because they <u>needs</u> substantial care from a relative who has lived in the locality for at least three years, or needs to provide substantial care to a relative who has lived in the locality least three years. Substantial care means that identified as required by a medical doctor or relevant statutory support agency. <p>The definition of "locality" refers to the parish and surrounding parishes* in the first instance, and in terms of marketing an affordable property, if after a reasonable period of active marketing an occupier cannot be found the definition would cascade out to include the County. Following a further reasonable period of marketing if no reasonable offers have been received from qualifying potential occupiers the property may be marketed on the open market.</p>	To ensure consistency in grammar and clarity in the criteria, and to improve workability.

Mod Ref	Policy/Paragraph Number	Page No	Change	Reason for Change
			<p>Policy HS2 - Local Connection Criteria - Housing in the Villages and Hamlets listed in Policy LS1</p> <p>New houses permitted in the villages and hamlets under Policy HS2 shall only be occupied by a person with a local connection and this will be controlled by a planning condition or legal agreement. A person with a local connection means a person who meets one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person lives in the locality and has done so for a continuous period of at least three years. • The person works <u>permanently</u> in the locality and has done so for a period of at least a year, for a minimum of 16 hours per week. Where a person is employed in an established business that operates in multiple locations, their employment activities should take place predominantly inside the locality. • The person has a firm offer of <u>permanent</u> employment, for a minimum of 16 hours per week in an already established business within the locality. • The person has moved away but has strong established and continuous links with the locality by reason of birth or long term immediate family connections. • The person needs to live in the locality because they need substantial care from a relative who has lived in the locality for at least three years, or needs to provide substantial care to a relative who has lived in the locality least three years. Substantial care means that identified as required by a medical doctor or relevant statutory support agency. <p>It is intended that housing permitted under policy HS2 will be restricted to those with a local connection in perpetuity.</p> <p>The Council will only consider removing a condition/legal agreement in exceptional circumstances. This may include where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that the property has been appropriately marketed in accordance with the local connection criteria for a reasonable length of time, and that no reasonable offers from a qualifying purchaser have been received.</p> <p><u>“Locality” refers to the parish and surrounding parishes* in the first instance. In terms of marketing a local occupancy property, if after a reasonable period of active marketing an occupier cannot be found the definition would cascade out to include the County. It will generally be expected that a dwelling is actively marketed for at least 6 months before the definition of locality will be extended to cover Eden District.</u></p> <p><u>*Where the new house is in Penrith “locality” refers to Eden District.</u></p>	

Appendix

Appendix 1 - GT2 Boundary Alterations



Date: 16th December 2015
Scale: 1:2500 @ A4
Drawn by: PF/AD/Policy
Location: Lakeland View, Inglewood Road, Penrith (GT2)
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Appendix 2 - A Planning Strategy for Eden District Implementation Table (page 51)

Policy	Principal Implementation Mechanisms	Timescale S/M/L	Funding
LS1 - Locational Strategy	Development Management, allocation of sites_	Ongoing_	
LS2 - Housing Targets and Distribution	Development Management, allocation of sites_	Ongoing_	
PEN1 - A Town Plan for Penrith	Development Management, allocation of sites_ Gilwilly Junction Pinchpoint Fund. Developer contributions_	Ongoing_	Cost £4m (M)
PEN2 - Penrith Masterplans	Development Management, allocation of sites_	Ongoing_	
PEN3 - Newton Rigg Campus	Masterplan_	Ongoing_	
AL1 - A Town Plan for Alston	Development management_	Ongoing_	
AL2 - Renovation in Alston Moor	Development management_	Ongoing_	
AP1 - A Town Plan for Kirkby Stephen	Development Management, allocation of sites_	Ongoing_	
KS1 - A Town Plan for Kirkby Stephen	Development Management, allocation of sites_	Ongoing_	
RUR1 – New Agricultural Buildings	Development Management_	Ongoing_	
RUR2 - Re-Use of Existing Buildings in Rural Areas	Development Management_	Ongoing_	
RUR3 - Employment Development and Farm Diversification in Rural Areas	Development Management_	Ongoing_	
Lead Agencies/Partners: Eden District Council, Cumbria County Council, Registered Landlords, developers, landowners, Utility Companies, Newton Rigg College_			

Appendix 3 - A Planning Strategy for Eden District Monitoring Table (page 52-53)

Policy	Indicator	Target
LS1 - Locational Strategy	Approval and completion of net additional dwellings and employment land broken down in accordance with the settlement distribution.	200 242 dwellings per year broken down by settlement hierarchy. 4.35 1.56 ha of employment land delivered per year broken down by settlement hierarchy.
LS2 - Housing Targets and Distribution	Approval and completion of net additional dwellings broken down in accordance with the settlement hierarchy.	200 242 dwellings per year broken down by settlement hierarchy.
PEN1 - A Town Plan for Penrith	Amount of employment land delivered within Penrith. Amount of housing completed in Penrith. Number of affordable housing units completed. Provision of a primary school.	Majority of employment land to be provided in Penrith. In line with distribution strategy in Policy LS2. 30% per year on larger schemes. Completion of a primary school.
PEN2 - Penrith Masterplans	Applications which are accompanied by Masterplans.	100% of applications in masterplan areas to be accompanied by masterplan.
PEN3 - Newton Rigg Campus	Increase in floorspace for education or employment purposes.	Increase from baseline.
AL1 - A Town Plan for Alston	Amount of employment land delivered within Alston. Amount of housing completed in Alston. Number of affordable housing units completed.	Increase in employment land delivered from baseline. In line with distribution strategy in Policy LS2. 30% per year on larger schemes.
AL2 - Renovation in Alston Moor	Number of applications approved for conversion of buildings.	No target, to monitor <u>Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.</u>
AP1 - A Town Plan for Appleby	Amount of employment land delivered within Appleby. Amount of housing completed in Appleby. Number of affordable housing units completed.	Increase in employment land delivered from baseline. In line with distribution strategy in Policy LS2. 30% per year on larger sites.
KS1 - A Town Plan for Kirkby Stephen	Amount of employment land delivered within Kirkby Stephen. Amount of housing completed in Kirkby Stephen. Number of affordable housing units completed.	Increase in employment land delivered from baseline. In line with distribution strategy in Policy LS2. 30% per year on larger sites.
RUR1 - New Agricultural Buildings	n/a	No target - policy concerns safeguards on new sites.
RUR2 - Re-Use of Existing Buildings in Rural Areas	Number of developments involving re-use of buildings.	No target, to monitor Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.
RUR3 - Employment Development and Farm Diversification in Rural Areas	Number of applications approved for employment in rural areas.	No target, to monitor Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.

Appendix 4 - Development Principles Implementation Table (page 63)

Policy	Principal Implementation Mechanisms	Timescale S/M/L	Funding
DEV1 - General Approach to New Development	Development Management, allocation of sites ₂	Ongoing ₂	n/a
DEV 2 - Water Management and Flood Risk	Development Management including application of sequential and exception tests ₂ Keeping an updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment ₂ Development briefs ₂ Incorporation of SUDS ₂	Ongoing ₂	Development costs ₂
DEV3 - Transport and Accessibility	Submission of Transport Assessments ₂	Ongoing ₂	Developer contributions ₂
DEV4 - Infrastructure and Implementation	Negotiations with house builders/developers ₂ Use of Section 106 agreements ₂ Development Management ₂	Ongoing ₂	Developer contributions ₂
DEV 5 - Design of New Development	Development Management ₂	Ongoing ₂	n/a
Lead Agencies/Partners: Eden District Council, Cumbria County Council, Parish Councils, developers, landowners, Environment Agency, United Utilities & Northumbrian Water, Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAfS) ₂			

Appendix 5 - Development Principles Monitoring Table (page 64)

Policy	Indicator	Target
DEV1 - General Approach to New Development	Percentage of housing developed on previously-developed land.	n/a
DEV 2 - Water Management and Flood Risk	% of applications approved contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding/water quality. Number of housing completions utilising SUDS (schemes of more than 10 dwellings).	0% 100% after 2016.
DEV3 - Transport and Accessibility	Number of major developments submitting travel plans.	100%
DEV4 - Infrastructure and Implementation	Total value of developer contributions. Number and type of developer contributions. Estimated Contributions from New Homes Bonus.	No target. No target. Increase from baseline whilst NHB in existence.
DEV 5 - Design of New Development	Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments.	Majority of schemes to achieve above average score.

Appendix 6 - Decent Homes for All Implementation Table (page 72)

Policy	Principal Implementation Mechanisms	Timescale S/M/L	Funding
HS1 - Affordable Housing	Development management, allocation of sites_ Development briefs_ Use of planning obligations to restrict occupancy_ Use of New Homes Bonus monies for new affordable housing provision_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_ Ongoing_ Ongoing_	Developer contributions_
HS2 - Housing to Meet Local Needs	Development management, imposition of legal agreement/conditions_	Ongoing_	n/a
HS3 - Essential Dwellings for Workers in the Countryside	Development management_	Ongoing_	n/a
HS4 - Housing Size and Mix	Working with Registered Social Landlords and developers_	Ongoing_	
HS5 - Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings	Development management_	Ongoing_	Developer costs_
HS6 - Community Land Trusts	Development management_ Working with Parish Councils. Registered Social Landlords and Developers_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_	n/a
HS7 - Gypsy and Traveller Sites	Allocation of Site in the Local Plan_ Development Management_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_	n/a
Lead Agencies/Partners: Eden District Council, Registered Landlords, Parish Councils, developers, landowners, the Gypsy, Traveller and Show people community.			

Appendix 7 - Decent Homes for All Monitoring Table (page 73)

Policy	Indicator	Target
HS1 - Affordable Housing	Number of affordable houses completed annually.	30% on larger sites.
HS2 - Housing to Meet Local Needs	Number of applications for houses approved with local connection.	n/a
HS3 - Essential Dwellings for Workers in the Countryside	Number of permissions granted.	n/a
HS4 - Housing Size and Mix	Type and size of dwellings delivered.	In accordance with latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment Data.
HS5 - Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings	Number of new homes built to building standard Part M4(2).	20% of new homes on sites over 10 dwellings.
HS6 - Community Land Trusts	Number of schemes completed.	n/a
HS7 - Gypsy and Traveller Sites	Number of pitches completed.	27 Gypsy Pitches, 12 Transit Sites, 2 Show people pitches by 2028.

Appendix 8 - A Strong Economy Implementation Table (page 83)

Policy	Principal Implementation Mechanisms	Timescale S/M/L	Funding
EC1 - Employment land provision	Development management, allocation of sites_ Development briefs_ Provision of infrastructure_ Transport improvements to access to M6_ Maintaining an up to date employment land database_ Proactive advertisement of Phases 1 and 2 of Eden Business Park.	Ongoing_ M Ongoing_ M/L Ongoing_ Ongoing_	Gilwilly junction Pinchpoint Fund - DFT, CCC, EDC, cost £4.4m_
EC2 - Protection of employment sites	Development Management, allocation of sites_	Ongoing_	n/a
EC3 - Employment development at existing settlements	Development Management_	Ongoing_	n/a
EC4 - Tourism Accommodation	Development Management_ Eden Economic Development and Tourism Strategy_ North Pennines AONB Management Plan_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_ Ongoing_	n/a
EC5 - Advertising/ signposting	Development Management_	Ongoing_	n/a
EC6 - Telecommunications infrastructure	Development Management_	Ongoing_	n/a
EC7 - Town Centres and Retailing	Development Management_	Ongoing_	BID partnership_
Lead Agencies/Partners: Eden District Council, Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Tourism, Eden Tourism Network, North Pennines AONB Tourism Partnership, Town Forums/Councils, Newton Rigg College, developers, landowners_			

Appendix 9 - A Strong Economy Monitoring Table (page 84)

Policy	Indicator	Target
EC1 - Employment land provision	<p>Amount of business floorspace developed per year by type₂</p> <p>Amount of employment land available₂</p> <p>Increase in numbers of associate/professional/technical jobs₂</p> <p>Earnings (Gross weekly pay of full time workers)₂</p> <p>Unemployment benefit claimants₂</p>	<p>4.35 <u>1.56</u> ha per year₂</p> <p>18% increase from baseline by 2032₂</p> <p>Increase to NW regional average₂</p> <p>No reduction in earnings₂</p> <p>To retain rate below UK average₂</p>
EC2 - Protection of employment sites	Amount of employment land lost to other uses ₂	None ₂
EC3 - Employment development at existing settlements	% of employment land developed by location ₂	Majority in Towns and Village Hubs ₂
EC4 - Tourism Accommodation	<p>Estimated annual tourist days spent in Eden₂</p> <p>Number of applications approved for tourism development₂</p> <p>Estimated annual tourist expenditure₂</p>	<p>Increase from baseline in 2012/13: £240 million. n/a</p> <p>Increase from 2013/13 baseline of £240million₂</p>
EC5 - Advertising/ Signposting	n/a	n/a
EC6 - Telecommunications infrastructure	n/a	n/a
EC7 - Town Centres	<p>% of retail developed in accordance with locational strategy.</p> <p>Total amount of floorspace developed for town centre uses₂</p>	<p>Maintain baseline₂</p> <p>Maintain baseline (2012/13 Town centres 3510.1m², outside town centres 666.06m²)₂</p>

Appendix 10 - A Rich Environment Implementation Table (page 100)

Policy	Principal Implementation Mechanisms	Timescale S/M/L	Funding
ENV1 - Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment	Development Management Biodiversity Action Plan Conservation Area Management Plans Use of biodiversity evidence base Supporting projects to encourage public access & enjoyment of the natural environment	Ongoing S/M/L M Ongoing Ongoing	Biodiversity Evidence Base - £4,000
ENV2 - Protection and Enhancements of Landscapes and Trees	Development Management	Ongoing	n/a
ENV3 - The North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Development Management North Pennines Design Brief	Ongoing Ongoing	n/a
ENV4 - Green Infrastructure Networks and Recreational Land	Development Management S106 negotiations	Ongoing Ongoing	n/a
ENV5 - Sustainable Buildings	Development Management	Ongoing	n/a
ENV6 - Renewable Energy	Development Management Cumbria Landscape Guidance and Toolkit Cumbria Wind Energy SPD	Ongoing	n/a
ENV7 - Air Pollution	Development Management Environmental Health	Ongoing	
ENV8 - Land Contamination	Development Management Environmental Health Air Quality Action Plans	Ongoing	Developer contributions/costs
ENV9 - Other Forms of Pollution	Development Management Environmental Health	Ongoing	n/a
ENV10 - The Historic Environment	Development Management English Heritage	Ongoing	Heritage Lottery Fund (Alston)
Lead Agencies/Partners: Eden District Council, Natural England, Cumbria Wildlife Trust, Cumbria County Council, House Builders/Developer, Renewable Energy Providers, Landowners			

Appendix 11 - A Rich Environment Monitoring Table (page 101)

Policy	Indicator	Targets
ENV1 - Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment	% of applications approved with measures for protection of priority & protected species_ % of SSSIs in favourable condition_ Amount & quality of open space_	100% where applicable_ 95% Maintain base line_
Policy ENV2 - Protection and Enhancements of Landscapes and Trees	n/a	n/a
Policy ENV3 - The North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	n/a	n/a
Policy ENV4 - Green Infrastructure Networks and Recreational Land	% of open space/recreation land lost to development_ Provision of open space delivered in relation to Open Space Audit_	0% Provision of required green infrastructure required in settlements_
Policy ENV5 - Sustainable Buildings	Average domestic energy consumption per capita_ % of Eden residents in fuel poverty_	Decrease in baseline of 2011/12 - Electricity 5,680kWh per annum, gas - 18,410kWh per annum_ Decrease in baseline (2012/13 28.3%)_
Policy ENV6 - Renewable Energy	Megawatts of energy produced from renewable energy generation_ Type of renewable energy approved_	3MW per annum (increase from baseline of 2011/12 of 2mW)_ n/a
Policy ENV7 - Air Pollution	Number of designated AQMAs in District_	No increase from baseline_
Policy ENV8 - Land Contamination	Number of sites improved in terms of land contamination_	To monitor, no target <u>Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.</u>
Policy ENV9 - Other Forms of Pollution	% of applications refused on pollution issues_	To monitor, no target <u>Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.</u>
Policy ENV10 - The Built (Historic) Environment	Conservation areas with character appraisals_	Increase on baseline_

Appendix 12 - Thriving Communities Implementation Table (page 107)

Policy	Principal Implementation Mechanisms	Timescale S/M/L	Funding
COM1 - Principles for Services and Facilities	Development management_ Regular updating of local services survey_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_	Community Fund. EDC have previously given £20,000 in village hall grants_
COM2 - Protection of Open Space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities	Development management_ S106 contributions_ Green Space Strategy_ Open Space Audit up to date_ Play Strategy_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_ S Ongoing_ S	n/a
COM3 - Provision of New Open Space	Development management_ S106 contributions_ Green Space Strategy_ Open Space Audit up to date_ Play Strategy_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_ S Ongoing_ S	Developer contributions_
COM4 - Education and Health	Development Management_ Updating of local services survey_	Ongoing_ Ongoing_	n/a
Lead Agencies/Partners: Eden District Council, Cumbria County Council, House Builders/Developer, Parish Councils, ACT, CREA, Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Group, Landowners_			

Appendix 13 - Thriving Communities Monitoring Table (page 107-108)

Policy	Indicator	Targets
COM1 - Principles for Services and Facilities	Number of applications for designation as Asset of Community Value (ACV) Services lost or gained in towns or villages	No target, to monitor <u>Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.</u> No decrease from baseline (2 in 2012/13)
COM2 - Protection of Open Space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities	% of open space/recreation land lost to development	100%
COM3 - Provision of New Open Space	Amount of new open space created. Financial Contributions to Open Space	No target <u>100% of applications for major residential development.</u> No target <u>100% of applications for minor residential development.</u>
COM4 - Education and Health	Number of new facilities brought forward	To monitor, no target <u>Monitoring applications on an annual basis to assess take up.</u>