

Ms. Susan Fox.
Policy C5 (111). 12.03.13.

Would like to reiterate conflict between DCLG's view of 'Green Belt' that it should be protected and that of the Treasury, that in this instance the land in question should be released as part of the 'Enterprise Zone' for Salmsbury. Economic recovery comes from urban regeneration. I should like to pose the question as to irrespective of the fact that this is located within the BAE area, whether a so-called enterprise zone in the vicinity would lead necessarily lead to economic recovery. There is no proof of this, thus it would seem speculative.

In the event of a decision however to release this Green Belt land in *these unique circumstances*, all wildlife legislation be rigorously enforced in relation to all protected species. Paragraph 9 of the NPPF "pursuing sustainable development" includes "moving from a net loss of bio-diversity to achieving net gains for nature". This must be achieved through implementation of all wildlife legislation and ensuring developer compliance of this through the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (2006). Careful consideration must be then given as to how to create the 'enterprise zone' in this area. I understand that the Planning Authority would request a 'master plan' from BAE as to how the enterprise zone would be achieved so this would be the correct starting point. I also support additional measures agreed by Lancashire Wildlife Trust and the Planning Authority to give conservation and ecology greater weight in the LDF in this instance. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed development ensures that a decision is made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the natural environment

Paragraph 124 of the NPPF states that "by encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation".

Artificial night lighting is disturbing to many of our bat species, including some of our rarest and most vulnerable with light acting as a barrier, disrupting flight paths and fragmenting and restricting access to their habitats. Where bat habitats and foraging areas are present, the minimum amount of light should only be used for safety. Bats are protected by EU legislation, the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations (1994).