

Northumberland Local Plan

**Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft - Schedule of
proposed minor modifications**

February 2017

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Schedule of proposed minor modifications

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Introduction to proposed minor modifications

1 Following the close of the consultations on the:

- Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft Plan (October 2015);
- Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft Plan - Schedule of Proposed Major Modifications (June 2016); and
- Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft Plan - Schedule of Proposed Further Major Modifications (November 2016)

all of the representations received have been reviewed and the Council consider it is necessary to propose additional modifications to the policies and supporting text to the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft Plan to address a range of issues raised during the above consultations.

2 The enclosed schedule identifies the Minor Modifications that the Council are proposing to make to the Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft Plan. An earlier version of this schedule of proposed minor modifications was issued for information at the time of the consultation on the proposed Major Modifications (June 2016). Since June 2016, some minor modifications have been subsequently amended and additional minor modifications added to the schedule. The Council has not invited comments on these as they are considered minor - i.e not significant in nature, and not affecting the policy framework of the plan or its interpretation. The schedule of proposed minor modifications will be submitted to the Secretary of State for information as part of the Independent Examination.

3 The minor modifications are shown in **yellow**, proposed additions to the text being underlined thus: Addition; and proposed deletions being scored through thus: ~~Deletion~~. They are numbered in the format MIN/XX/XX for minor modifications proposed in June 2016 and MIN/XX/XXX for minor modifications proposed in February 2017.

4 Within the minor modifications schedule a number of proposed major modifications and further major modifications are also shown. These are shown as follows:

- Proposed major modifications - shown in **red text**, proposed additions to the text being underlined thus: Addition; and proposed deletions being scored through thus: ~~Deletion~~.
- Proposed further major modifications - shown in black text, proposed additions to the text being underlined thus: Addition; and proposed deletions being scored through thus: ~~Deletion~~.

5 The details of all of the proposed major modifications and further major modifications are available in full in separate schedules.

1. Introduction

1. Introduction

Chapter 1 (Introduction) is about the process of the Core Strategy and does not contain substantive policies, proposals or descriptions. The majority of this section will be updated following adoption of the Core Strategy, in order to reflect changed circumstances. However, there are a number of minor modifications which are considered necessary to be made now.

Table 1 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 1, Introduction

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/01/01	Paragraph 1.6	Amend paragraph to read: The Core Strategy will supersede: • All strategic policies in the Core Strategies adopted in 2007 for the former Alnwick, and Blyth Valley and Tynedale-Districts, and some policies in the former Tynedale District Core Strategy (2007) and the former Blyth Valley Development Control Development Plan Document (2007); • Some saved policies from the Local Plans of former planning authorities; and • Policy S5 of the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005).	To clarify that not all policies in former district Core Strategies will be superseded.
MIN/01/02	Paragraph 1.14	Amend paragraph to read: In response to feedback from previous consultations and in view of the need for the evidence base to be up-to-date, a number of further pieces of evidence base work have been undertaken. The evidence base work^[Footnote 1], which accompanies the Pre-Submission Core Strategy includes: • Long Term Employment and Land Use Projections;	To reflect the fact that other evidence base sources have been used to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		• Commercial Premises and Land Demand Study; • Economy Evidence Base Technical Paper; • On-going Retail and Town Centre study update; • Population and Household Scenario Modelling; • Strategic Housing Market Assessment; • Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment; • Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment; • Strategic Land Review; • Green Belt Review; • On-going Countywide Transport Assessment; • Analysis of the impact of operational wind farms on landscape character study; • Wind farms and tourism impact study; • A Detailed Water Cycle Study; • A 'Level 2' Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; • Infrastructure Delivery Plan; and • Whole Plan Viability Assessment. <u>In addition, in preparing the Core Strategy the Council has also drawn upon a range of other evidence including the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic Landscape Characterisation as well as planning monitoring work such as the Five Year Supply of Deliverable Sites and the Employment Land Schedule and Employment Land Take-up Study.</u> Footnote 1: The evidence base work is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=3458	

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 2 (A spatial portrait for Northumberland - opportunities and challenges) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 2 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 2, a spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure / reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/01	Paragraph 2.1	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland is England's northernmost county, stretching from the Scottish Border in the north and west to Tyneside and County Durham in the south. The County is flanked by Cumbria, the Cheviots and North Pennines to the west and by the North Sea to the East east .	To correct grammar.
MIN/02/02	Paragraphs 2.6	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland's environment is distinctive and valued for its natural beauty and historic significance. The sweeping landscapes and seascapes, important wildlife habitats, iconic landmarks and characteristic towns and villages are hugely valued, not just by local inhabitants, but also by the many visitors from across the region and beyond. There are numerous designated areas and sites, many of which are recognised internationally and nationally, for their nature conservation, geological, landscape or built heritage value. Most notable are: • Northumberland National Park (a separate local planning authority area); • Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); • North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;	Text from paragraph 2.6 moved and amended to create new paragraph 2.6B - to give greater emphasis to the natural and historic environment within the spatial portrait and to more accurately reflect the wording in the NPPF.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		• Historic landscapes; • Areas of international biodiversity and geo-diversity importance, mostly concentrated along the coast and in more remote upland areas; • Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (WHS) now part of the trans-national WHS 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'; • Northumberland Dark Sky Park; • Northumberlandia human landform sculpture; • Historic Parks and Gardens; • 69 conservation areas; and • Significant historic buildings and structures – Norman Castles, country houses, fortified farmhouses, and buildings associated with the County's diverse economic, social, religious and cultural legacy.	
MIN/02/03	Paragraph 2.6A	Add paragraph to read: <u>Superimposed on Northumberland's internationally recognised natural assets is a rich cultural heritage - a legacy of archaeological sites and structures and historic buildings, settlements and landscapes. The relatively undeveloped nature of the County has allowed often exceptional levels of preservation for some parts of the historic environment.</u>	To give greater emphasis to the natural and historic environment within the spatial portrait and to more accurately reflect the wording in the NPPF.
MIN/02/04	Paragraph 2.6B	Add paragraph to read: There are numerous designated areas and sites, many of which are recognised internationally and nationally, for their nature conservation, geological, landscape or built heritage value. Most notable are:	Text from paragraph 2.6 moved and amended to create new paragraph 2.6B - to give greater emphasis to the natural

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Northumberland National Park (a separate local planning authority area); - Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); - North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; - Historic landscapes, reflective of past forms of habitation and cultivation; - Areas of international biodiversity and geo-diversity importance, mostly concentrated along the coast and in more remote upland areas; - Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (WHS) now part of the trans-national WHS 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'; - Northumberland Dark Sky Park - an example of how designation can help retain valuable natural phenomena while attracting visitors; - Northumberlandia human landform sculpture - an example of how modern activity can contribute positively towards cultural heritage; - Several Registered Historic Parks and Gardens surrounding some of the County's castle's and stately homes; - Numerous Registered Battlefields, some of which mark important historical events; 69 conservation areas marking out historic villages, town centres and other unique built environments; and - Well over 5000 nationally Listed Buildings and Structures - approaching half of all those in the North-East - including many of great significance, including Significant historic buildings and structures-- Norman Castles, country houses, fortified farmhouses, and buildings associated with the County's diverse economic, social, religious and cultural legacy; and; - Around a thousand Scheduled Monuments, (approximately half of which are within the boundary of the National Park).	and historic environment within the spatial portrait and to more accurately reflect the wording in the NPPF.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/05	Paragraph 2.7	Amend paragraph to read: <u>There are also highly important assets that are less easy to attribute to an exact location, such as some of the protected species.</u> The County's many environmental assets do not all receive statutory protection. It is important to consider the County's biodiversity, historic <u>environment-landscape</u> and ecosystems as a whole in terms of the threats that they face and the opportunities they present. Many <u>natural and built</u> assets are vulnerable to development and human activity <u>and some heritage assets remain 'at risk'; all of these need careful protection, enhancement and/or</u> management, including through planning decisions.	To give greater emphasis to the natural and historic environment within the spatial portrait and to more accurately reflect the wording in the NPPF.
MIN/02/06	Paragraph 2.10	Amend paragraph to read: The Northumberland economy has grown steadily in recent years. Gross Value Added (GVA), which is an economic measure of the value of goods and services in an area, grew at a rate of <u>3.3%-3.2%</u> per annum from 1997-<u>20142013</u>, with only 2009 experiencing a decline. However, this is lower than both the North East Local Enterprise Partnership (NELEP) area and national rate of growth and GVA per head is actually declining compared to the England average. This can be explained by low productivity which points to the need to improve the quality of jobs and skills in the Northumberland, and attract new business in higher value sectors.	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/07	Paragraph 2.11	Amend paragraph to read: This need is illustrated in the difference between average wages of Northumberland residents and that for people working in jobs based in the County, with the latest information showing the latter to be 6.7% lower than the former with the latter being 8.3% lower in 2014. However, there has been a steady decline in this gap since 2010, with wages growing slightly faster for residents who work in the County than those who commute out^[Footnote]. This demonstrates that with support for more and better jobs, Northumberland's economy is increasingly able to provide employment opportunities attractive to residents, as well as people who are able to commute from adjoining areas. Footnote: Resident wages increased 2.6% 2008-2014 whilst wages for Northumberland based jobs increased by 3.5% in the same period.	To provide up-to-date position.
MIN/02/08	Paragraph 2.13	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland has healthy levels of economic activity and employment with both being greater than the regional and national rates. The Northumberland unemployment rate is also lower than the national average, at 6.6% in 2014, which is the lowest yearly average since 2008, although pre-recession levels were significantly lower. This has continued to fall to 6.4% taking into account the first three months of 2015. However, this varies significantly across the County. Worklessness^[Footnote] is a major constraint on economic growth for the County, which although low regionally is still high compared to economically successful	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		areas of the country. This includes those classified as unemployed and sections of the economically inactive, which combined account for around 14% of the labour force. Footnote: Those that are unemployed (looking for work) and economically inactive (not looking for work).	
MIN/02/09	Paragraph 2.15	Amend paragraph to read: The proportion of jobs in the County which are part time (37% in 201436%) is higher than the regional and national average. However there has been a steady reduction in this pattern with a 17.3% decline in the number of part time employee^[footnote] positions from 2009-2013, at a time when there has been an increase elsewhere. In the same period there was a 5.2% increase in the number of full time jobs in the County. It is beneficial for the Northumberland economy to have a healthier ratio of part to full time positions in terms of increasing incomes per person and ensuring Northumberland based jobs are more likely to attract in-commuters. However the plan needs to ensure that this is achieved alongside overall growth in job numbers, for both part and full time work. Footnote: People working as an employee of company/organisation as opposed to self-employed, except for agricultural workers, those in Government trainee schemes, and those working for the Armed Forces.	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/10	Paragraph 2.23	Amend paragraph to read: The Northumberland labour market in terms of educational attainment, skills, earnings, and forms of employment is geographically and socio-economically split. The average wage of Northumberland residents in 2015-2014 was 7%-9% higher than the average wage in Northumberland based jobs. Resident pay is one of the highest in the NELEP area, and workplace pay nearly the lowest. Illustrating that the County's higher earning and more skilled residents commute out of the County for work. There are also significant differences in wages between economic sectors.	To provide up-to-date position.
MIN/02/11	Paragraph 2.25	Amend paragraph to read: In terms of school level attainment: - There has been a steady increase in the percentage of young people in Northumberland attaining 5 or more GCSEs (at A* to C or an equivalent) – reaching 87% 85% of 19 year olds by 2014 2013, compared to 86% 84% in the North East; and - Attainment of 2 or more A levels (or equivalent) by young people aged 19 in Northumberland has also increased steadily since 2005. In 2014 2013 it was 55% 54%, compared to a North East figure of 53% 52%^[Footnote]. Footnote: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Campaigns/Knowledge/State-of-Northumberland.aspx http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/doc.aspx?docid=27f007e9-2ffa-4745-84a8-0ea444d9c4f3&version=-1	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure / reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/12	Paragraph 2.26	Amend paragraph to read: Turning to Higher Education, looking at the adult population as a whole, (aged 16 and over) 31% 26% have one or more high level qualifications^[Footnote] – higher than both the LEP and regional averages, but lower than the national average. However, there are geographical variations within the County: there is evidence that the proportion of young people in the South East Northumberland Delivery Area entering higher education, equates to only half the proportion doing so from the other three Delivery Areas. The north east's universities were by far the most popular destinations for undergraduate and post graduate students, aiding the likelihood of retaining local graduates. As Northumberland does not have a university many people in the 15 to 24 age group leave the County, predominantly for further and higher education and do not return at the same rate. Footnote: A higher level qualification means a Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI) or professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy).	To provide up-to-date position.
MIN/02/13 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 2.30	Amend paragraph to read: The Trust is also improving and refurbishing Hexham and Wansbeck General Hospitals, as certain wards and departments have been relocated to the SECH at Cramlington. In addition, Haltwhistle Memorial Hospital has been replaced with a new purpose-built facility to form an integrated health and social care scheme. In Berwick, redevelopment is expected to commence in 2017 to provide	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		<u>purpose-built facilities for all the services currently provided at Berwick Infirmary. A new £25 million state-of-the-art hospital for Berwick-upon-Tweed will be built by 2017. The new hospital will bring health and social care together providing better overall care to patients.</u>	
MIN/02/14	Paragraph 2.33	Amend paragraph to read: Due to these demographic patterns and the Office for National Statistics forecasts it is predicted that without positive policy intervention the County's population will increase by only 2.6% over the plan period (from 316,116 in 2011 to 324,375 in 2031); by comparison over the same period the UK population is forecast to increase by 13%.	To improve clarity.
MIN/02/14A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 2.40	Amend paragraph to read: The South East Northumberland Delivery Area extends inland from the coast, from its southern boundary with North Tyneside and Newcastle upon Tyne, to Amble in the north. The Area includes: • The Main Towns of Amble, Ashington, Bedlington, Blyth and Cramlington; • The Service Centres of Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea and Seaton Delaval/ New Hartley/ Seghill/ Holywell/ <u>Seaton Sluice</u>; and • Some other sizeable villages including Ellington, Lynemouth, Hadston and Widdrington Station, as well as numerous smaller villages.	To correct omission and to reflect Service Centre list as set out on Policy 3: Spatial Distribution.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/15	Paragraph 2.41	Amend paragraph to read: The Green Belt extends across parts of the area to prevent coalescence with the Tyneside conurbation to the south. There are important green infrastructure links along the coast, many of which are protected by nature conservation designations. The landscape of the area was historically dominated by coal mining. While examples of this mining heritage are retained, notably at Woodhorn, the majority of mining sites in the area have now been restored and provide important ecological and recreational resources. Surface coal mining is still present and makes a valuable contribution to the local economy. There is one coal producing site entirely within the Delivery Area, at Potland Burn, and another, at Shotton, which overlaps into the Central Delivery Area. A further site, at Ferneybeds near Widdrington Station, has been granted planning permission but has yet to commence. There are currently two coal producing sites at Shotton and Potland Burn; Butterwell is currently being restored and former workings at Steadsburn and Stobswood are now largely restored.	To provide up-to-date position.
MIN/02/16	Paragraph 2.47	Amend paragraph to read: Cramlington has a sub-regional role as a centre for industry and houses the largest concentration of manufacturing businesses in Northumberland, including a cluster of pharmaceuticals companies. It is a prime location for inward investment because of the quality of its environment and road network. The redevelopment of the town centre, including a cinema, and the construction of a	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		new specialist emergency care hospital to the east of Cramlington has strengthened the role of the Town. The town is on the edge of the Green Belt which lies to its south and west.	
MIN/02/16A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 2.48	Amend paragraph to read: The Service Centres of Guidepost/ Stakeford/ Choppington, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea and Seaton Delaval/ New Hartley/ Seghill/ Holywell/ Seaton Sluice provide important services for both residents and communities within neighbouring areas. Given the close proximity of the larger towns, the sphere of influence of these settlements is limited. Other smaller settlements within the area also provide local services to their resident communities. Seaton Delaval, New Hartley, Seghill, and Holywell and Seaton Sluice are surrounded by Green Belt.	To correct omission and to reflect Service Centre list as set out on Policy 3: Spatial Distribution.
MIN/02/17	Paragraph 2.49, Transport, 4th bullet point	Amend fourth bullet point to read: There is a Northern Rail service which calls at Widdrington Station Monday to Saturday and links to stations such as Alnmouth and Chathill in North Northumberland and south and west to Newcastle and to the Metrocentre (on the Carlisle line) west to Carlisle via Newcastle;	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure / reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/18	Paragraph 2.52	Amend paragraph to read: The close proximity, and good road links, mean that the Delivery Area is closely linked with the Tyneside conurbation to the south. While links are not so strong with the wider Central and North Northumberland Delivery Areas, the market towns of Morpeth and Alnwick both provide employment and housing opportunities and also provide a workforce for major employers in Cramlington and Blyth. These will soon be better linked when the Morpeth Northern bypass opens. The town of Amble, on the northern edge of the Delivery Area, has strong links with Alnwick and intervening villages, such as Warkworth, which lie in the North Northumberland Delivery Area.	To provide up-to-date position.
MIN/02/19 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 2.62	Amend paragraph to read: The area is crossed by the A1 and East Coast Main Line (ECML) corridor, and the A69 and Newcastle to Carlisle rail line. These routes link with north-south routes on the east and west coasts respectively, as well as further west to the port of Stranraer/ Cairnryan. While Hexham, Prudhoe and Corbridge and other villages are served by regular train services on the Tyne Valley line, only Morpeth benefits from relatively regular services to Tyneside on the ECML. The Main Towns and Service Centres, and settlements along the main transport corridors are well served by buses while, in the wider rural hinterlands, services are less frequent. Newcastle International Airport is located on the southern edge of the Delivery Area.	To provide an up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/02/20	Paragraph 2.71	Amend paragraph to read: Large parts of the North of the County are subject to high house prices; by contrast the area has the lowest average gross incomes across the County primarily because of a higher than average reliance on employment in the agriculture and tourism sectors. Access to affordable housing, particularly within the rented sector, is an issue across the area. High house prices are a -but is particularly acute problem in the Northumberland Coast AONB and its coastal villages, where there are especially high levels of second home and holiday accommodation. Development pressure in the AONB poses a threat to the conservation of its natural beauty but the sustainability of local communities by providing housing and employment opportunities is also considered to be integral to its protection and enhancement.	To provide an accurate and up-to-date description.
MIN/02/21 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 2.72, Transport, 2nd bullet point	Amend second bullet point to read: The A698 provides a route south-west to Hawick, the A7 and, eventually, the M6 and routes west to Stranraer/Cairnryan and Ireland;	To provide up-to-date position.
MIN/02/22 (amended June 2016 proposed)	Paragraph 2.79	Amend paragraph to read: The east-west Tyne Gap corridor runs through the area, with the Tyne Valley rail line, relatively frequent bus services and the A69 Trunk Road connecting the settlements of Haltwhistle, Haydon Bridge and Bardon Mill with Hexham. The	To provide up-to-date position.

2. A spatial portrait of Northumberland - opportunities and challenges

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
minor modification)		route also provides links to Carlisle and, from there, north-south, as well as west to the port of Stranraer Cairnryan . The route also connects the area with the Tyneside conurbation and its links north-south. Within the Delivery Area, the North Tyne Valley and, to the south, the Allen Valleys and the upstream part of the South Tyne are more poorly connected by road or public transport.	

3. Spatial vision, objectives and outcomes

3. Spatial vision, objectives and outcomes

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 3 (Spatial vision, objectives and outcomes) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 3 Proposed minor modifications to chapter 3, spatial vision, objectives and outcomes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/03/01	Paragraph 3.5, 1st bullet point	Amend first bullet point to read: Land and buildings will have been identified in sustainable locations to meet demand, allow for choice and to provide for an additional 10,000 new jobs;	To improve clarity and promote the reuse of buildings.
MIN/03/02	Paragraph 3.8	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland's natural, water and historic environment is distinctive and valued. It is a significant asset to both people that live in the County and the wider region beyond. It makes an important contribution to the character, quality of life, and sense of place and the economy of Northumberland. It is a valuable resource for communities, businesses and visitors.	To recognise that Northumberland's natural, water and historic environment is a significant asset which draws visitors not only from the wider region but from across the country and abroad.
MIN/03/03	Paragraph 3.9, 13th bullet point	Amend thirteenth bullet point to read: The Outstanding Universal Value outstanding universal value of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage site will have been protected from inappropriate development;	To more accurately reflect the level of the designation and the correct title of the designation.

3. Spatial vision, objectives and outcomes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/03/04	Paragraph 3.11, 1st bullet point	Amend the first bullet point to read: Provision of essential infrastructure e.g. transport, water supply, sewerage, energy, flood alleviation, telecommunication, education, and health and social care, will have been coordinated and positively planned for;	To improve clarity on the range of outcomes.
MIN/03/05	Paragraph 3.11, final bullet point	Amend start of the final bullet point to read: County highways and Highways England-Agency roads will have been improved to incorporate safe, comfortable and convenient standards for cycling, facilitating increased travel by cycle and reduced car dependence.	To correct title for Highways England.
MIN/03/06	Paragraph 3.18, 2nd bullet point	Amend the second bullet point to read: Minerals extraction, transport and processing does not have unacceptable adverse impacts on natural resources (air, water, soil), the natural and historic environment or local communities;	For consistency with national planning policy.

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 4 (Delivering the vision for Northumberland) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 4 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 4, Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/04/01	Paragraph 4.12	Amend paragraph to read: The overarching sustainable development policy seeks to ensure that all development reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, recognising that reliance on the private car will remain for much of rural Northumberland. This approach has been fully supported through previous consultations on the Core Strategy and in the Sustainability Appraisal.	To clarify policy interpretation and to delete unnecessary text.
MIN/04/02	Paragraph 4.13	Amend paragraph to read: Design is an integral aspect of sustainable development and as a result is therefore fundamental to the successful delivery of the Core Strategy. The NPPF attaches great importance to achieving high quality, inclusive design through the planning process and recognises that good design is 'indivisible from good planning' ^(Footnote) . Footnote: National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012, paragraph 56.	To improve grammar.

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/04/03	Paragraph 4.14	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland is rich in natural beauty and built heritage. It is important that the character of Northumberland, the essence of what makes it unique and distinctive, is not only conserved but enhanced and enriched by new development^[Footnote]. Innovative design which reflects changing architectural styles and construction can make a valuable contribution towards this objective. Appropriate consideration should be given by developers, designers and assessors to the reality that the buildings and places created now will become part of Northumberland's heritage and legacy in the future. Footnote: <u>See policies within Chapter 8 for design considerations which specifically relate to the natural environment and heritage assets.</u>	To improve clarity and to provide cross reference to other relevant policies.
MIN/04/04	Paragraph 4.15	Amend paragraph to read: Delivering high quality design is not only about creating an aesthetically pleasing built environment. Design can have a significant impact upon how people experience buildings and places. Successful, inclusive places respond to the needs of all potential users and enable people <u>with different physical requirements</u> to interact positively with the environment <u>irrespective of their particular characteristics or physical requirements</u>. A well designed place is legible and permeable and therefore the user can intuitively understand the layout and move through the area with ease. For example, the design of a site could include points of reference such as public spaces to aid navigation and provide alternative pedestrian routes to improve circulation. A well designed, inclusive building or place is valued because of the many qualities that contribute to how it is experienced by the user. This includes, but is not limited to:	To improve clarity.

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		• Functionality and fitness for purpose; • Layout, form, orientation, scale, materials and detailing in relation to context; • Construction, operation and maintenance; • Legibility of spaces and ease of movement; • Vitality and local distinctiveness; • Resilience and adaptability to changing circumstances and demands; and • Safety and security.	
MIN/04/05	Paragraph 4.16	Delete paragraph: The design process should grow from a robust analysis of both the immediate context and the wider locality. How a design evolves and the way in which the designer has responded to the key considerations listed above should be demonstrated within a Design and Access Statement^(Footnote) as part of a planning application. Clarification of the design process, whether through sketches or written description, is vital to the assessment of a development proposal as it demonstrates how key design principles have been considered. Footnote: Design and Access Statements are not required to accompany all planning applications. Requirements are set out in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) (Amendment) Order 2013.	Paragraph moved to paragraph 4.22A to improve clarity and presentation.
MIN/04/06	Paragraph 4.17	Amend paragraph to read: The Council recognises that new development which responds to the principles of good design has the potential to maintain, enhance and enrich existing environments, in addition to creating vibrant new places. The social, environmental and economic benefits of good	To improve clarity and for consistency with national planning policy.

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		design to both the user and the wider community are well documented. Among the many benefits, a well-designed building or place can increase value and reduce whole life operating and maintenance costs to the user. General wellbeing of individuals and communities can also be enhanced by high quality public spaces and buildings by encouraging healthier lifestyles, welcoming diversity and improving general amenity. In terms of the environment, good design can contribute towards lessening and mitigating the effects of climate change and promoting efficient use of finite natural resources.	
MIN/04/07	Paragraph 4.22	Amend paragraph to read: The Council recognises that improving sustainability may produce innovative designs which could be considered to be out of keeping with Northumberland's architectural character. Proposals for innovative design, which may include construction materials and techniques, will be supported, provided that they do not conflict with other polices policies in the plan, particularly where it can be demonstrated that the building will be compatible with design will respond positively to its setting and will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.	To improve clarity and for consistency with national planning policy and to correct typographical error.
MIN/04/08	Paragraph 4.22A	Amend title and add new paragraph to read: Design guidance and accreditation schemes—Delivering high quality sustainable design The design process should grow from a robust analysis of both the immediate context and the wider locality. How a design evolves and the way in which the designer has responded to the key considerations listed above set out in Policy 2 should be demonstrated within a Design and Access Statement^(Footnote) as part of a planning application. Clarification of the	Title changed to reflect amended content. Text moved from paragraph 4.16 to new paragraph 4.22A and

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		<u>design process, whether through sketches visualisations or written description, is vital to the assessment of a development proposal as it demonstrates how key design principles have been considered. Although Design and Access statements are not a requirement of all planning applications, the principles outlined within Policy 2 should inform the design process of all development and should be embodied in the final proposal.</u> <u>Footnote: Design and Access Statements are not required to accompany all planning applications. Requirements are set out in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) (Amendment) Order 2013.</u>	amended to improve clarity and presentation.
MIN/04/09	Paragraph 4.23	Amend paragraph to read: National design guidance, <u>in particular National Planning Practice Guidance</u>, and recognised design literature should be consulted in order to inform the design of proposed development. Over the plan period advice may evolve and therefore it will be important for developers, designers and assessors to consider changing guidance for high quality and sustainable design. There are also a number of internationally and nationally recognised voluntary accreditation schemes which can be used to guide sustainable design and demonstrate exemplary or innovative sustainable design standards. Particular support will be given to development proposals which are built to and certified by such accredited sustainability standards.	To provide guidance.
MIN/04/10	Policy 2: High quality sustainable design	Amend policy to read: Policy 2, High quality sustainable design	To improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		<u>In plan-making and assessing proposals</u>, development will be supported where it demonstrates high quality, sustainable and inclusive design. Design must contribute positively to place-making and be developed in response to a robust analysis of the character of the site and the surrounding area, in addition to the functional requirements of the intended use. Proposals will be supported where development: - Responds to the character of the wider setting, creating a distinctive environment which takes advantage of opportunities to preserve, enhance or enrich <u>the setting and local distinctiveness</u>, existing land forms, nature and heritage assets, local built vernacular and street patterns; - Achieves a high standard of accessibility, permeability and legibility for all users with a clear and intuitive distinction between public and private space; - Creates a safe environment by reducing opportunity for crime; - Creates vibrant places which <u>embrace user diversity and</u> contribute positively to quality of life and wellbeing by inclusion of mixed use and tenure, high quality public spaces, landscaping and public art where appropriate; - Responds positively to context and local character with regard to: orientation, form, layout, height and scale, density, materials and architectural detailing; - Demonstrates adaptability and resilience to changing circumstances and demands of the user, the wider community and the environment; - Incorporates a high standard of materials with a view to providing durable, high quality buildings and places;	

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		h. Protects the general amenity of both direct and indirect users; and i. Demonstrates a commitment to sustainable design and which strives to achieve high energy efficiency and low or zero carbon energy generation by reduce natural resource requirements and respond proactively to climate change. This should be achieved by: i. Incorporating passive design measures to improve the efficiency of heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting. Therefore lessening the reliance on artificial alternatives through: siting, design, layout and building orientation that maximises sunlight and daylight, passive ventilation and avoids overshadowing; ii. Incorporating waste reduction and recycling measures during both the construction phase and in the design of the development <u>Incorporating measures to reduce waste generated during construction, including the recovery of materials on-site, to ensure and ensuring there is appropriate storage space and segregation facilities for recyclable and non-recyclable waste;</u> iii. <u>Ensuring that the most effective and sustainable use of resources during construction and occupation are considered from the outset and are incorporated into the design and proposed implementation;</u> iv. <u>Ensuring that energy efficiency measures are considered from the outset, including incorporating small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation into the design of new developments where appropriate-feasible and viable and where there would be no unacceptable adverse effects on landscape, ecology, heritage assets and amenity;</u>	

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		v. incorporating measures <u>Considering opportunities</u> to reduce both the external and internal use of potable water-; <u>Support will be given to the inclusion of water efficiency measures</u> including the use of water recycling systems; and vi. Connecting to an existing or approved district energy scheme where <u>available feasible</u> and viable and in the case of major development proposals consider opportunities to incorporate a district energy network. Particular support in decision making will be afforded to proposals which incorporate exemplary or innovative design and sustainability standards. Where a Design and Access Statement is required as part of a planning application, there must be a clear demonstration of how the proposal has responded to the above principles as an integral part of the design development process.	
MIN/04/11	Paragraph 4.27	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal highlights that this approach has a major positive effect on social and economic objectives:	To delete unnecessary text.
MIN/04/12	Policy 3: Spatial distribution	Amend policy to read: Policy 3, Spatial distribution	To clarify the policy wording (minor amendment).

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		To deliver sustainable development and sustain the vitality of local communities across Northumberland the following strategic planning principles apply in both plan-making and assessing development proposals: - The Main Towns of: Alnwick, Amble, Ashington, Bedlington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth, Cramlington, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland and Prudhoe, as key hubs for housing, employment, education, healthcare, retail, transport and tourism, will be the main focus for development to underpin their social, economic, environmental and cultural regeneration; - Additional large-scale development and growth will be focused on key locations in Blyth, Cramlington and Morpeth to support the rejuvenation and revitalisation of communities, by identifying and supporting targeted levels of development; - The regeneration of Ashington will be supported by utilising the wider town centre regeneration proposals as a catalyst for creating the conditions for social growth and resilience within the town. New housing development will be required to support the existing housing market by helping to extend choice to achieve a balanced housing market; - Allendale, Belford, Bellingham, Corbridge, Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington, Haydon Bridge, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Rothbury, Seahouses, Seaton Delaval/New Hartley/Seghill/Holywell/Seaton Sluice and Wooler will continue to be supported as Service Centres with critical masses of services, accessible to their resident communities and those within other settlements clustered in their hinterlands. Development will be supported that maintains and strengthens this role; - Recognising the need to take a positive view of development that improves the sustainability of smaller settlements and the communities within them, in other smaller settlements development will be allowed which demonstrates that it:	

4. Delivering the vision for Northumberland

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		i. Meets the identified and defined social, economic and/or cultural needs of the local community; ii. Can be accommodated within or if necessary next to the settlement without adversely impacting on its character; iii. Is of an appropriate scale for the size of the settlement; iv. Maintains or enhances local services and facilities, including those located outside the particular settlement in which the proposed development will be located; v. Provides appropriate mitigation to minimise harm to the countryside; and vi. Protects the countryside from widespread new development. f. Isolated development in the open countryside will only be supported where it: i. Is directly related to the needs of primary activity in agriculture, forestry, other land based industries, rural businesses, or the sustainable diversification of such activities; ii. Supports the sustainable growth and expansion of an existing business; iii. Supports a newly forming business which requires a location in a rural setting; iv. Supports or adds to the range of sustainable visitor attractions and facilities appropriate to the character of the area; v. Would support existing sustainable clusters of services and community facilities including those outside the settlement in which the development is located; vi. Reuses redundant or disused buildings and leads to an enhancement of to the immediate setting; and/ or vii. Is a house, the architecture of which is innovative and of the highest standard, it significantly enhances its immediate setting, and is sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.	

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 5 (Delivering a thriving and competitive economy) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 5 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 5, delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/01	Paragraph 5.6	Delete paragraph : The Full Draft Plan presented the proposed overall supply of employment land but due to ongoing evidence work the distribution was not presented. Consequently many of those who responded declined to make comments until this was made clear. There was support from many, including statutory consultees. However others questioned whether the proposed allocation and job growth target was justified and suggested that evidence needed to be more clearly presented. There were several comments relating to particular settlements such as the need for additional land in Alnwick, and further land space for employment development in Morpeth to complement proposed housing development. It was also suggested that the plan should give clarity to how large strategic sites such as County Hall and the former Alean site would be redeveloped. The proposed distribution of employment land in the Preferred Options stage 2 resulted in a number of site specific comments which have been closely considered.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/05/02	Paragraph 5.13	Amend paragraph to read: A positive but realistic growth scenario is required for Northumberland if it is to help to support the delivery of the ambitious growth and investment targets set out in the SEP. The higher and policy growth scenarios <u>is are</u> considered ambitious yet achievable and will support the	To improve clarity.

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		provision of a level of jobs required to keep the County's communities and businesses sustainable and enable it to maintain its role in the wider functional economic area. <u>To reflect the targeted job growth levels in the Northumberland Economic Strategy (2015-2020) and the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) for the North East (2014), the Core Strategy will plan for a level of growth in-between these two growth scenarios.</u> This level of job creation is considered to be deliverable as it is consistent with past performance in Northumberland. Between 2000 and 2010 8,000 jobs were created in the County, giving a total of 124,000^[Footnote 1] Northumberland based jobs at the beginning of the plan period. After slight decline in 2011-2012, 2013 saw a return to growth. Footnote 1: <u>The target to add 10,000 jobs to 2031 is additional Northumberland based jobs beyond this figure.</u>	
MIN/05/03	Paragraph 5.21, Footnote 8	Amend footnote to read: Northumberland Employment Land Historic Take-up Study (20165): Available at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458.	Revised take-up study will be uploaded to evidence website but link is not required.
MIN/05/03A (new proposed minor)	Paragraph 5.22	Amend second bullet point in paragraph to read: <u>When sites are developed, a proportion is developed for supporting uses such as roads, substations and public landscaping. On current sites the average land use of such ancillary uses is about 18% of the site. As employment areas are developed, a proportion is</u>	To more accurately reflect how the overall areas of employment

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
modification, February 2017)		<u>developed for supporting uses such as roads, substations and public landscaping. On current sites the average land use of such ancillary uses is about 13% of monitored (i.e. allocated or otherwise designated) employment areas.</u>	areas are sub-divided and used.
MIN/05/04	Paragraph 5.24	Amend paragraph to read: In addition, the employment forecast work shows a significant difference in the projected need for land to provide for the higher scenario (449 <u>125</u> hectares), and that which would be needed if employment land was developed at the same rate as past trends (216299 hectares). It is therefore appropriate to retain or allocate new land in addition to the requirement identified through employment forecasting to account for past rates and patterns of development, <u>as the actual performance of Northumberland's economy and commercial property market is likely to fall between these two methodological approaches. Therefore an additional five years of average annual take-up has been applied to the overall quantitative need for employment land for the remainder of the plan period, equivalent to 30.5 hectares.</u>	To improve clarity on the methodology used.
MIN/05/05	Paragraph 5.26	Amend paragraph to read: The current employment land portfolio has <u>nearly over</u>1,200 hectares of developed employment land and 265 hectares of available land (excluding current 'expansion land' which will form most of the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area). This suggests that there is currently an oversupply of land and that changes to the portfolio are required. Across the County a lot of the existing land is poor quality and in the wrong locations to meet market demand.	To improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change						
MIN/05/06	Paragraph 5.27, 1st and 3rd bullet points	Amend bullet points to read: - Provides a range of interconnected sites around the Blyth Estuary to provide for anticipated growth in strategically important sectors, utilising land currently held for expansion and a new allocations - Protects sites most likely to attract B-class development for that use; - Allocates new land for B-class development in areas where the supply of land is restricted and where there is strong market demand to develop new businesses employment opportunities;	To improve clarity.						
MIN/05/07	Table 5.2 - Hexham	Table 5.2 Employment land evidence recommendations and Core Strategy allocations <table><tr><th>Settlement</th><th>Evidence base recommendation</th><th>Allocation</th></tr><tr><td>Hexham</td><td>10 to 15 hectares of new employment space needed due to constrained supply.</td><td>10 hectares of additional employment land to be allocated to the East of Egger, this which requires Green Belt deletion.</td></tr></table>	Settlement	Evidence base recommendation	Allocation	Hexham	10 to 15 hectares of new employment space needed due to constrained supply.	10 hectares of additional employment land to be allocated to the East of Egger, this which requires Green Belt deletion.	To improve clarity.
Settlement	Evidence base recommendation	Allocation							
Hexham	10 to 15 hectares of new employment space needed due to constrained supply.	10 hectares of additional employment land to be allocated to the East of Egger, this which requires Green Belt deletion.							

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change						
MIN/05/08 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Table 5.2 - Morpeth	<table><tr><th>Settlement</th><th>Evidence base recommendation</th><th>Allocation</th></tr><tr><td>Morpeth</td><td>5 hectares of land of for office and industrial development assuming the delivery of sites at Fairmoor. There may be demand for additional office accommodation, with the high quality environment of the town centre being the best location.</td><td> Any further additional employment allocation will require changes to the proposed inner Green Belt boundary for Morpeth due to a lack of available and deliverable sites. It is not proposed to allocate additional land in the Core Strategy but to monitor the take up of the sites at Fairmoor following the completion of the Morpeth Northern bypass and undertake a further assessment of need given the improved links with the South East of the County. <u>Existing employment land at Fairmoor, both north and south of the A192, is identified for employment in the Plan period. is to be safeguarded for development beyond 2031 accounting for deliverability issues, removing 11 hectares from the existing land portfolio for the plan period.</u> <u>When added to the land to be developed for an innovation centre and new trunk road service area (planning consent still pending) west of Lancaster Park, this will represent a total of almost 15 hectares of new employment land at Morpeth during the Plan period.</u> <u>A new employment allocation of 14.5 hectares will be provided west of Lancaster Park, to be accessed directly from the Morpeth Northern Bypass. The land at Fairmoor will provide</u> </td></tr></table>	Settlement	Evidence base recommendation	Allocation	Morpeth	5 hectares of land of for office and industrial development assuming the delivery of sites at Fairmoor. There may be demand for additional office accommodation, with the high quality environment of the town centre being the best location.	Any further additional employment allocation will require changes to the proposed inner Green Belt boundary for Morpeth due to a lack of available and deliverable sites. It is not proposed to allocate additional land in the Core Strategy but to monitor the take up of the sites at Fairmoor following the completion of the Morpeth Northern bypass and undertake a further assessment of need given the improved links with the South East of the County. <u>Existing employment land at Fairmoor, both north and south of the A192, is identified for employment in the Plan period. is to be safeguarded for development beyond 2031 accounting for deliverability issues, removing 11 hectares from the existing land portfolio for the plan period.</u> <u>When added to the land to be developed for an innovation centre and new trunk road service area (planning consent still pending) west of Lancaster Park, this will represent a total of almost 15 hectares of new employment land at Morpeth during the Plan period.</u> <u>A new employment allocation of 14.5 hectares will be provided west of Lancaster Park, to be accessed directly from the Morpeth Northern Bypass. The land at Fairmoor will provide</u>	To improve clarity and update the planning status of a mentioned site.
Settlement	Evidence base recommendation	Allocation							
Morpeth	5 hectares of land of for office and industrial development assuming the delivery of sites at Fairmoor. There may be demand for additional office accommodation, with the high quality environment of the town centre being the best location.	Any further additional employment allocation will require changes to the proposed inner Green Belt boundary for Morpeth due to a lack of available and deliverable sites. It is not proposed to allocate additional land in the Core Strategy but to monitor the take up of the sites at Fairmoor following the completion of the Morpeth Northern bypass and undertake a further assessment of need given the improved links with the South East of the County. <u>Existing employment land at Fairmoor, both north and south of the A192, is identified for employment in the Plan period. is to be safeguarded for development beyond 2031 accounting for deliverability issues, removing 11 hectares from the existing land portfolio for the plan period.</u> <u>When added to the land to be developed for an innovation centre and new trunk road service area (planning consent still pending) west of Lancaster Park, this will represent a total of almost 15 hectares of new employment land at Morpeth during the Plan period.</u> <u>A new employment allocation of 14.5 hectares will be provided west of Lancaster Park, to be accessed directly from the Morpeth Northern Bypass. The land at Fairmoor will provide</u>							

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change						
		<table><tr><th>Settlement</th><th>Evidence base recommendation</th><th>Allocation</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>for specific opportunities for new economic growth. It is anticipated that some of the site will accommodate a new trunk road service area to support the key tourism industry, and a high quality office and research and development scheme with the potential to introduce new sectoral growth. The remainder of the site will be protected for further employment development to support the planned growth of the town to 2031. Land south of Coopies Lane will now be included within the Morpeth Green Belt inset but safeguarded for employment use beyond the Plan period. The plan also supports the development of further office accommodation within and close to the town centre.</u></td></tr></table>	Settlement	Evidence base recommendation	Allocation			<u>for specific opportunities for new economic growth. It is anticipated that some of the site will accommodate a new trunk road service area to support the key tourism industry, and a high quality office and research and development scheme with the potential to introduce new sectoral growth. The remainder of the site will be protected for further employment development to support the planned growth of the town to 2031. Land south of Coopies Lane will now be included within the Morpeth Green Belt inset but safeguarded for employment use beyond the Plan period. The plan also supports the development of further office accommodation within and close to the town centre.</u>	
Settlement	Evidence base recommendation	Allocation							
		<u>for specific opportunities for new economic growth. It is anticipated that some of the site will accommodate a new trunk road service area to support the key tourism industry, and a high quality office and research and development scheme with the potential to introduce new sectoral growth. The remainder of the site will be protected for further employment development to support the planned growth of the town to 2031. Land south of Coopies Lane will now be included within the Morpeth Green Belt inset but safeguarded for employment use beyond the Plan period. The plan also supports the development of further office accommodation within and close to the town centre.</u>							
MIN/05/09 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 5.34	Amend paragraph to read: Changes to the employment site portfolio will result in the de-allocation of 403115 hectares of employment land which has been developed for uses which permanently exclude employment use and 453 367 hectares of available land which is considered to have poor market demand or tiinsurmountable deliverability issues. Some of this land may be suitable for alternative uses which will be considered in relation to other plan policies.	To improve clarity and correct a grammatical error.						

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/10	Paragraph 5.37	Amend paragraph to read: No sites are proposed for specific uses, other than the specific allocation around the Blyth Estuary. All types of B-class use will be supported on allocated sites, including at Northumberland Business Park, which although it remains the plan's focus for a large scale office development. but other types of employment development will also be supported. <u>Similarly the creation of a new employment site adjoining Prestwick Park. Ponteland will be for b-class uses generally but it is anticipated that it will deliver additional office space. More specific allocations may be proposed in the Northumberland Delivery Document and Neighbourhood Plans to reflect any specific market which emerges over the plan period. The Core Strategy does however recognise that there are a number of important rural business parks and single user sites which have an existing employment function and this will be supported by allocating the existing operational areas.</u>	To improve clarity.
MIN/05/11	Paragraph 5.38	Amend paragraph to read: Sites allocated for flexible employment use are intended to support non B-class commercial uses to operate alongside the continuing industrial role. This may include <i>sui generis</i> uses which typically operate from employment sites such as car garages, home recycling centres and trade counter retail operations, as well as some leisure businesses which may not be suited to town centres. The plan particularly supports, spatially, initiatives to improve skill levels in Northumberland's resident workforce in accordance with the Northumberland Skills Strategy; through for example the development of dedicated technical training centres on employment sites.	Text at end of paragraph 5.38 moved to new paragraph 5.38A to improve clarity and presentation.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/12	Paragraph 5.38A	New paragraph added: <u>The plan particularly supports, spatially, initiatives to improve skill levels in Northumberland's resident workforce in accordance with the Northumberland Skills Strategy; through for example the development of dedicated technical training centres on employment sites.</u>	Creation of new paragraph 5.38 A from text at end of paragraph 5.38 to improve clarity and presentation.
MIN/05/13	Paragraph 5.41	Amend paragraph to read: All of the County's strategic employment land will be in the South East, split between sites around the Blyth Estuary <u>to provide</u> for new economic sectors and a single user inward investment site at West Hartford, subject to further site assessment.	To improve clarity.
MIN/05/14	Paragraph 5.54, 1st bullet point	Amend first bullet point to read: <u>The National Renewable Energy Centre-Narec. The Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult</u>	To reflect change in name and structure of the organisation.
MIN/05/14A (new proposed minor)	Paragraph 5.55	Amend paragraph to read: The appeal of the portfolio of development sites around the Blyth Estuary is wider, attracting interest from a range of offshore and sub-sea companies, be they in a manufacturing, engineering or servicing capacity. Such sectors are attracted by the size and residential	To include reference to undersea interconnector.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
modification, February 2017)		separation of the sites available, excellent strategic road links and access to the facilities offered by the Port of Blyth. Promotion of the sites has targeted a range of business sectors with strong interest. Significantly, a 5 hectare site just off Brock Lane in East Sleekburn has been chosen to house the converter station at the UK end of a new 720 km undersea interconnector, the longest ever laid. It will link the electricity systems of the UK and Norway, with a capacity of 1400 MW – enough to power nearly three quarters of a million homes.	
MIN/05/15	Paragraph 5.61	Delete paragraph: Feedback from the Full Draft Plan showed strong support for the allocation and the policy. The main issues raised were the lack of mention in the policy of the need to reference the adjacent SSSI, and the potential traffic generation on Tyneside roads from commuters as the area is developed.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/05/16	Paragraph 5.62	Amend paragraph to read: The Core Strategy prioritises the Blyth Estuary Strategic Area for development in the low carbon and environmental goods sector^[Footnote], given the competitive advantages of the area, particularly offshore renewables. The development of businesses in the offshore and sub-sea engineering sectors will also be strongly supported. This type of economic activity cannot readily be accommodated elsewhere in the County, and has the potential to introduce additional high quality employment to Northumberland's economy. In order to provide a flexible approach a range of economic activity will be supported within the priority sectors including manufacturing, offices, storage and distribution, port activity, and supporting services. However,	To add clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		developments in the prioritised sectors are likely to be land hungry, requiring large outdoor storage areas. This may result in relatively low job densities than what would be expected on an employment site. Footnote: As defined by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills.	
MIN/05/17	Paragraph 5.64	Amend paragraph to read: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy generating uses will also be supported recognising plans to develop such uses within the strategic employment area, and the existing supporting infrastructure to distribute generated electricity and given previous and future interest in the area for such use. Proposals for energy generating uses on unallocated land around the Blyth Estuary area would be considered against Policy 65 of the plan. Similarly the prioritisation of the Blyth Estuary Area for certain economic sectors would not prevent such development being delivered elsewhere in the County.	To reflect the changed plans for the development of a power station during the plan period.
MIN/05/18	Paragraph 5.64A	Add paragraph to read: The competitive advantages of the Blyth Estuary sites and their strategic importance in regional and Northumberland economic strategy for the attraction of inward investment in new economic sectors, indicate their distinction from the supply of general employment land. The likely low job densities and requirement for large sites within the targeted sectors also indicate the need for a substantial land allocation to provide for industry needs.	To add clarification on the definition of a strategic employment allocation.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/19	Paragraph 5.67	Add paragraph to read: <u>Feedback from early Core Strategy consultations highlighted particular concerns that the suggested employment land supply policy would not provide for an unforeseen, large scale inward investment.</u> The plan provides a supply and distribution of employment land to provide for the creation of 10,000 jobs in Northumberland. The Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area and West Hartford Business Park are <u>is</u> specifically intended to accommodate large inward investment opportunities in key sectors. However, some significant inward investment opportunities can be unforeseen and emerge quickly. When large firms plan to invest in a new location, their site requirements can be very particular and therefore the search is often national or Europe wide. If Northumberland does not have a suitable site to attract this type of investment the Core Strategy needs to be flexible enough to accommodate it, or risk losing opportunities to other areas. Similarly existing businesses may experience growth at greater rates than expected, which could require expansion beyond allocated land. This is especially true of sites occupied by a single company.	Text no longer applicable.
MIN/05/20	Paragraph 5.68	Delete paragraph: <u>As a consequence, a policy on windfall employment development was included in the Core Strategy. Feedback from the Full Draft Plan showed widespread support for the policy. Concern was raised that without a definition of 'very special circumstances' a loophole for development of Green Belt land could be exploited, whilst it was also suggested that capacity of local infrastructure and the time required for any improvements would need to be considered.</u>	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/21	Paragraph 5.72	Amend paragraph to read: The traditional rural industries (agriculture, fishing and forestry) are still an important form of economic activity in rural Northumberland, with over 1,800 businesses and over 3,000 direct employees, which accounts for nearly 5% of the rural workforce^[Footnote 1]. However, it is projected that the number employed in these sectors is expected to slowly decline to 2031, although their value will steadily increase^[Footnote 2]. Footnote 1: Census 2011 – Census factsheet for rural Northumberland (NCC). Footnote 2: GVA is projected to grow by 9%.	To improve clarity.
MIN/05/22	Paragraph 5.75	Amend paragraph to read: Extraction industries and renewable energy operations are also important economic drivers in rural area, employing nearly 750 people, and it is projected to grow in terms of value and job numbers over the plan period. The identification of zinc resources straddling the County and neighbouring authorities This presents an opportunity to expand employment levels and wealth generation from direct employment and in the local supply chain, both of which could bring demand for new employment premises Clearly the economic benefits of such development needs to be considered against the impact on the environment and local communities.	To improve clarity regarding future growth levels.

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/22A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 5.76	Amend paragraph as follows: The forestry industry is also a key rural sector in Northumberland, having the largest timber resource in England and the County's largest private sector employer being a timber processor. The industry hopes <u>Roots to Prosperity</u> ^(Footnote 1) <u>action plan</u> <u>seeks to attract £28 million of considerable investment to the sector by 2024</u> to create 1,000 jobs across Northumberland and neighbouring counties. The County Council has also identified specific timber transport routes to facilitate safe and efficient movement of timber. These investments could create demand for development across the supply, production, processing and recreation elements of the industry, and the Core Strategy looks to support its sustainable growth. Footnote 1: http://www.confor.org.uk/Upload/Documents/24_RootsToProsperitySummaryActionPlan.pdf.	Updated information.
MIN/05/23	Paragraph 5.77	Amend paragraph to read: The development of new residential and commercial buildings and the refurbishment of existing properties in rural Northumberland also help to support the construction industry. Over 5,500 residents in rural areas work in the sector. A positive approach to sustainable rural development will help to maintain or grow these levels of employment. <u>Some rural estates play a key role in delivering commercial premises. Improved telecommunications mean businesses that are not traditionally rural can locate more remotely as they do not necessarily need to be physically close to their customers. The attractiveness and lifestyle of rural Northumberland can be a big pull for businesses, their owners and new entrepreneurs in various sectors, such as: legal and business services, consultancy, research, information technology and certain creative industries like advertising, architecture, and leisure software. 10.1% of the rural North East</u>	To better summarise the rural construction sector. Text at end of paragraph 5.77 moved to new paragraph 5.77A to improve clarity and presentation.

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		workforce is now employed in knowledge based service jobs^[Footnote]. This has led to growth in micro and lifestyle businesses, many of which are established by people moving into rural areas. A great many of these operate from home workspaces, as well as from dedicated commercial developments, and the Core Strategy supports the delivery of new high quality workspace in both contexts. Some rural estates play a key role in delivering commercial premises. Footnote 1: 'Information and communication', 'financial and insurance' and 'Professional, scientific and technical' - Census 2011 – Census factsheet for rural Northumberland (NCC).	
MIN/05/24	Paragraph 5.77A	Add paragraph to read: Improved telecommunications mean businesses that are not traditionally rural can locate more remotely as they do not necessarily need to be physically close to their customers. The attractiveness and lifestyle of rural Northumberland can be a big pull for businesses, their owners and new entrepreneurs in various sectors, such as: legal and business services, consultancy, research, information technology and certain creative industries like advertising, architecture, and leisure software. 10.1% of the rural North East workforce is now employed in knowledge based service jobs^[Footnote]. This has led to growth in micro and lifestyle businesses, many of which are established by people moving into rural areas. A great many of these operate from home workspaces, as well as from dedicated commercial developments, and the Core Strategy supports the delivery of new high quality workspace in both contexts. Some rural estates play a key role in delivering commercial premises. Footnote: 'Information and communication', 'financial and insurance' and 'Professional, scientific and technical' - Census 2011 – Census factsheet for rural Northumberland (NCC).	Creation of new paragraph 5.77 A from text at end of paragraph 5.77 to improve clarity and presentation.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/24A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 5.80	Amend paragraph to read: The North East Rural Growth Network is was a £15 million programme for 2012-2015 to help certain pilot rural areas of the North East overcome barriers to growth. In particular it is seeking was sought to address the lack of small and flexible premises for start-up and micro enterprises, through the creation of rural enterprise hubs to provide business and networking space. The programme has delivered 8 enterprise hubs in the County to date, creating 68 jobs and 51 new businesses, highlighting the economic benefits of high quality business space in rural areas—created some 50 new rural businesses / smart workplace units across the NE pilot areas, also supporting 200 existing businesses, safeguarding some 300 jobs. A good proportion of these were in Northumberland. Further funding for the programme is confirmed in the short term and is likely to run to at least 2020, and the Core Strategy supports the development of new enterprise hubs.	Changed circumstances
MIN/05/25	Paragraph 5.81	Add paragraph to read: Feedback from the Full Draft Plan showed widespread support for a positive approach to business development in rural areas. However, many felt the required sequential approach whereby new build development would only be supported where there were no opportunities to reuse buildings and previously developed land, was overly restrictive and not in conformity with national policy. Others felt that more emphasis needs to be placed on the role of renewable energy in the rural economy.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/26	Paragraph 5.84	Add paragraph to read: Farm diversification is important to widen sources of income and sustain agricultural businesses. Typically this provides for tourism and leisure activity, but also new office and workshop space, as well as on site manufacturing, and in some cases sale of farm produce. The policy approach supports diversification schemes and encourages the re-use of redundant farm buildings where possible, and seeks to ensure that new development is accessible and located as close as possible to existing buildings on the farm. However it is important that the main agricultural function of the farm is maintained to ensure farmland remains productive. To support this, new build development should avoid using ^[Footnote]the best and most versatile agricultural land^[Footnote], given its importance to the productivity of the agricultural sector, and the nature of the development should be complementary and compatible in scale with the continuing farm enterprise. Footnote: As specified in the DEFRA 'Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales'.	To correct grammar.
MIN/05/27	Paragraph 5.97	Delete paragraph: Feedback from the Full Draft Plan showed support for a positive policy for new tourism development, but also identified some contradiction between differences in the criteria which may lead to some confusion in decision making. As with the rural development policy it was suggested that it is too restrictive to impose a sequential approach to development. There was also concern that the policy fails to reflect the link between tourism and the dependence of road travel, and that sites of ecological and landscape value, which are closely associated	Paragraph no longer required.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		with areas people want to visit, are not given enough protection. Comments also highlighted that avoidance of areas liable to flooding and the need to protect bathing waters are not covered in the policy.	
MIN/05/28	Paragraph 5.103	Amend paragraph to read: It is recognised that in certain circumstances new facilities and attractions, especially those linked to heritage assets and outdoor recreation, can only be accommodated at certain locations, including in the open countryside, and the plan preferred approach is to provide for this eventuality. Similarly it will make allowance for unforeseen, large-scale tourism developments when the significant potential economic gain needs to be considered against potential adverse impacts and mitigation measures.	To improve clarity.
MIN/05/29	Paragraph 5.109A	Add paragraph to read: Although the plan does not allocate land, the Blue Sky Forest project is recognised as a genuine opportunity to create a high quality outdoor tourism and leisure development through the restoration of the former Stobswood, Maidens Hall and Steadsburn surface coal mining sites.	To acknowledge the potential for this large scale development to be delivered in the plan period.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/30	Paragraph 5.111	Amend paragraph to read: Town centres^[Footnote] are an important element of Northumberland life; they are the heart of the communities they serve. The Council considers that they should continue to be the focal points of sustainable communities. Vibrant town centres will play an important role in the delivery of three of the Core Strategy strategic objectives: to deliver a thriving and competitive economy; community well-being; and help mitigate the impacts of climate change through more sustainable patterns of travel. Town centre development should not simply be retail focused. Northumberland's town centres provide the main trading hubs for hinterlands which are often extensive, particularly in rural areas. They are key places for employment and contain most of the shops and leisure facilities in the County. Many are historic and architecturally important, and so are visitor destinations, making a significant contribution to Northumberland's tourism economy. Keeping centres strong will help maintain a resilient economy and support the delivery of Northumberland's objectively assessed development needs. Footnote: <u>See glossary definition of what constitutes town centre development.</u>	To add clarity as to what types of development are considered town centre uses.
MIN/05/31	Paragraph 5.112	Delete paragraph: Feedback from the Full Draft Plan showed a good degree of support for the revised policy approach. The main area of concern was that some smaller village centres that provide services for their communities may not be being afforded adequate protection from decline. This issue is addressed below. The view was also expressed that residential use in centres	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		should not be promoted to such a level that it could stifle existing business operations. This, along with other minor issues raised, have been addressed in amendments to the policies below.	
MIN/05/32	Paragraph 5.113	Amend paragraph to read: A Town Centre and Retail Study (2011) informed the Core Strategy Issues and Options document. This study identified significant opportunities for growth based on existing spending patterns, as well as opportunities to bring people back to using their nearest centres. An update of the study was undertaken in 2013 to account of for the significant impact the recession, and this was more cautious, involving limited expansion of centres but continued consolidation and qualitative improvement. <u>A further update of the study was undertaken in 2016 which accounted for greater forecast population growth as result of the delivery of the Core Strategy, higher projected future spending levels from current residents, and additional spending by visitors. This showed that there is significant scope for additional convenience and comparison retail development, especially in the latter part of the plan period, and specific needs in certain centres where residents tend to shop elsewhere.</u>	To add clarity.
MIN/05/33	Paragraph 5.114	Amend paragraph to read: Town centre health checks were undertaken in 2014^[Footnote], and updated in the Town Centre and Retail Study (2016), which showed that some centres had healthy levels of spending, footfall, business confidence and comparatively low vacancy levels, whilst other centres were performing less well. The review showed that the 2013 updated Retail and Town Centre Study may have been overly influenced by the spending downturn during the recession. A further	To reflect the updated evidence base.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		update of the Study is currently underway, this study examines town centres as the economy continues to recover and considers the impact of the proposed levels of economic and housing growth proposed. Footnote: Town Centre Benchmarking (Action for Market Towns) 2014.	
MIN/05/34	Paragraph 5.115	Amend paragraph to read: The current evidence illustrates that <u>despite healthy forecast need for new retail floorspace</u>, all of Northumberland's centres need to be made more resilient to pressures which can adversely impact smaller and rural centres much more than larger, urban or regional centres. Recently retail, leisure, and other important town centre activities have been significantly affected by wider economic factors such as higher VAT, unemployment, rising fuel costs, static pay coupled with changes in spending patterns, particularly internet shopping and low investment by retailers. <u>The implications for Northumberland could be serious, for example where retail or leisure chains are contracting, they are likely to close smaller outlets away from regional centres first. Those still investing, who may have chosen to expand their portfolio into smaller centres a few years ago, are now much more likely to seek economies of scale by investing in regional centres.</u>	To reflect the updated evidence base and to move text from paragraph 5.117.
MIN/05/35	Paragraph 5.116	Delete paragraph: <u>As a result, there has been uncertainty about the strength and durability of future growth opportunities. However, the impact of wider economic factors varies by town, for example Morpeth and Gramlington have seen more investment over the last few years than they did in the boom years.</u>	To reflect the updated evidence base.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/36	Paragraph 5.117	Delete paragraph: The implications for Northumberland could be serious, for example where retail or leisure chains are contracting, they are likely to close smaller outlets away from regional centres first. Those still investing, who may have chosen to expand their portfolio into smaller centres a few years ago, are now much more likely to seek economies of scale by investing in regional centres.	Text moved to paragraph 5.115.
MIN/05/37 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 5.119	Amend paragraph to read: It is important to consider carefully the role and relationship of centres to ensure, that they are resilient to economic change, are competitive and meet the needs of local people. The Town Centre and Retail Study (2011) initially defined a hierarchy of centres, based on the retail potential of centres. The key feature was that the main towns were split between two distinct sizes of <u>commercial town</u> centre, therefore forming two levels of the town centre hierarchy as a way of prioritising investment and scaling future development. This identifies how settlements can operate differently as foci for housing and employment as opposed to the roles of their centres for retailing and leisure. Therefore the town centre hierarchy differs from that identified in policy 3.	To improve clarity and to reflect change in terminology.
MIN/05/38	Paragraph 5.121	Delete paragraph: During the Preferred Options stages, there has been much support for identifying a hierarchy of centres as a way of prioritising investment and scaling future development, while there has been criticism that the proposed hierarchy is not aligned with the main categorisation of settlements as a whole.	Paragraph no longer needed.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/39	Paragraph 5.122	Delete paragraph: Based on the original Town Centre and Retail Study findings, an assessment has been undertaken which has considered the wider settlement categorisation, the differences between how settlements operate as foci for housing and employment and how they operate as community hubs and commercial centres.	Paragraph no longer needed.
MIN/05/40	Paragraph 5.123	Amend paragraph to read: Of the Main Towns, Morpeth, Hexham, Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Ashington, Blyth and Cramlington – all have a good level of retail provision along with wide ranging town centre community facilities. These centres are also reasonably well provided for in terms of accessibility by public transport and a good level of off-street car parking. Overall, therefore, they can be regarded as community hubs for large populations and wide hinterlands; the retail and other services that they offer and their relatively good accessibility mean that they can be categorised as 'Town Centres Main Commercial Centres'.	To improve clarity.
MIN/05/41 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 5.124	Amend paragraph to read: The remaining Main Towns, i.e. Ponteland, Prudhoe, Amble, Bedlington and Haltwhistle, have good local retail provision along with a reasonable range of town centre community facilities, serving the towns themselves and all except Bedlington also with modest rural hinterlands. These centres are accessible by public transport being on regular bus routes linking them to the main town commercial centres and some of their surrounding settlements. The retail and	To improve clarity and to reflect change in terminology.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		other services that they offer, along with their public transport linkages and some off-street parking provision allows these centres to be categorised as ' Smaller Town Commercial Centres '.	
MIN/05/42	Paragraph 5.128	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland is reasonably well provided with shops providing convenience goods, which are those that serve day to day needs, such as food. The seven Main Town Commercial Centres all have superstore size supermarkets, although some of these lie beyond the defined centres. The Smaller Commercial Town Centres possess smaller size supermarkets catering for most weekly convenience shopping needs. Elsewhere in the Larger Village Centres and some other villages outside the defined hierarchy, there are smaller stores or mini-markets.	To reflect change in wording to policy 10.
MIN/05/43	Paragraph 5.132	Delete paragraph: Previous consultation stages of the Core Strategy have shown that local communities and local businesses have been concerned in case growth forecasts lead to an unnecessary expansion of centres, further supermarket and retail warehouse space and that this may undermine the vitality and viability of traditional town centres and independent retailing. This, along with significantly reduced growth forecasts, has led to the policy evolving through the different stages of the Core Strategy, so that, at the Full Draft Plan stage, it was considered that any modest growth that may be needed could and should be accommodated in existing defined commercial centres and that the emphasis should be on consolidation and qualitative improvements.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/44	Paragraph 5.135	Delete paragraph: The overall imperative is to support opportunities for development to enable the County's Commercial Centres to keep pace with centres elsewhere for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.	Text moved to add clarity.
MIN/05/45	Paragraph 5.137	Amend paragraph to read: Supermarkets have contributed in terms of retaining both convenience and comparison spending within town centres, which would otherwise have leaked elsewhere. Potential also exists for retail park type development, with varying needs across the County. Nevertheless, the potential for such development to detract from the main aim of boosting centres must also be recognised and the preferred policy approach does not promote these types of developments. However, such development can still be appropriate where they pass the town centre first and impact tests. The policy below includes a positive statement on encouraging opportunities for expansions and extensions to existing shops, taking account of the growth forecasts and setting out the roles of Main and Smaller Town Commercial Centres and Larger Village Centres.	To reflect change in terminology.
MIN/05/46	Section title	Amend sub-title to read: Defining Town Commercial Centres	To reflect change in terminology.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/47 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 5.140	Amend paragraph to read: As well as promoting essential growth in retail and leisure expenditure, the Core Strategy will defines the Town commercial centre boundaries within which town centre uses should be maintained and strengthened, to ensure that centres remain competitive and vibrant. In the case of the seven Main Town Commercial Centres, the extent of each centre's Primary Shopping Area will are also be defined.	To reflect change in terminology.
MIN/05/48	Paragraph 5.141	Amend paragraph to read: Boundaries need to be clearly defined and robust to avoid town centre activity becoming spread too thinly thereby diluting vitality and vibrancy. The defined areas are should be centred on existing clusters of town centre activity. Most anticipated development needs can and should be accommodated within the proposed boundaries. If future expansion is necessary sites can be taken forward in the Delivery Document or through Neighbourhood Plans: All town centre uses will be supported in principle in primary shopping areas without the need for impact and sequential tests. These tests will be required for retail uses over the threshold indicated in policy 12 within the defined centre boundary, and for all town centre uses of the indicated size threshold outside of defined centres. All boundaries conform to the strategic purposes of the definition.	To improve clarity.
MIN/05/49	Paragraph 5.142	Delete paragraph: Some minor adjustments to boundaries initially proposed have been made at the different stages of the Core Strategy, taking on board comments from town centre stakeholders and to reflect the locally determined boundaries set out in the emerging Neighbourhood Plans.	Text no longer needed.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		All boundaries conform to the strategic purposes of the definitions. There will be further opportunities for boundaries to be refined during the preparation of the Delivery Document or through further Neighbourhood Plans.	
MIN/05/49A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 5.143	Amend paragraph to read: As far as boundaries within smaller Town Commercial Centres are concerned, some are defined in existing local plans and will continue to be used if relevant to assess proposals for town centre uses until superseded by any measures in Neighbourhood Plans and/or the Delivery Document.	To reflect change in terminology.
MIN/05/50	Paragraph 5.146	Amend paragraph to read: The NPPF provides increased flexibility on the definition of 'edge-of-centre' in relation to office development. Northumberland's greatest success in terms of the office market has been in the form of purpose-built business parks, especially in the south east of the County, all of which are located outside centres. The NPPF allows for such development to be located outside town centres as long as they are within 500m of a public transport interchange. As many of Northumberland's towns lack a dedicated transport interchange, it is more appropriate to support out of centre office development where it is accessible by public transport. At past consultation stages, the majority of responses have supported this degree of flexibility, or sought even more. It is considered that the policy approach set out in the NPPF is the optimum sustainability solution for Northumberland, which was found to be positive in the Sustainability Appraisal.	To better link the supporting text to the Northumberland context.

5. Delivering a thriving and competitive economy

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/51	Paragraph 5.148	Amend paragraph to read: Large-scale leisure comprises specialist, resource-intensive types of leisure activities, such as cinemas and ten-pin bowling, occupying buildings similar in scale to a large retail warehouse. Often, this scale of development may serve large populations – more than that of an individual market town. As a result the providers of such facilities tend to seek urban locations. Within the County, this most likely to mean the South-East Delivery Area. However it is recognised that there is a strong aspiration in other communities to improve the provision of such facilities.	To add clarity.
MIN/05/52	Paragraph 5.149	Delete paragraph: Representations received during the earlier stages of the Core Strategy have shown that there is a strong aspiration in many communities to secure improved leisure provision along the lines of facilities found in urban areas.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/05/53	Paragraph 5.150	Amend paragraph to read: The Council considers that, While it may be more likely that wide-reaching attractions will choose a location near the conurbation, there is no reason, in principle, to prevent their location in other main towns, as long as necessary safeguards are built into the policy, particularly in relation to improved public transport provision. The Sustainability Appraisal supported the development of such facilities within Northumberland. It is considered that this could lead to increased participation, but also recognised that this could counterbalance potential benefits of reduced journey lengths by adding to the overall number of journeys. The Sustainability Appraisal therefore pointed to the need for mitigating measures, such as improved public transport provision. These types of facilities will also attract much sought-after visitor income.	To add clarity and delete unnecessary text.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/05/54	Paragraph 5.153	Deleted paragraph: During the earlier consultation stages on the Core Strategy there has been support for additional flexibility, especially if this prevents a proliferation of empty shop units and as long as a good representation of shopping facilities and local character are retained. Communities are also keen that the details of such policies be should be locally determined. The opportunity has been identified for this to be done through Neighbourhood Plans. Sustainability Appraisal has found there to be positive benefits to the economy from the increased flexibility whilst also seeing the positive effects of bringing more leisure-related uses to the most central, accessible points within towns. To assist this Policy 49 gives support to the shared use of community facilities, including the wider use of educational facilities for leisure use.	To add clarity and better reflect national planning policy.
MIN/05/55	Paragraph 5.154	Delete paragraph: Notwithstanding the Government's support for additional flexibility on the high street, the NPPF retains the concept of 'Primary Shopping Frontages' as a building block of Primary Shopping Areas.	To add clarity and better reflect national planning policy.
MIN/05/56	Paragraph 5.155	Delete paragraph: In order to ensure that there continues to be a balance, it is proposed that the current frontage policies in the existing Core Strategies and Local Plans be retained, they will be updated through the Delivery Document and/or Neighbourhood Plans.	To add clarity and better reflect national planning policy.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 6 (Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 6 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 6, Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/01	Paragraph 6.10	Delete paragraph: The Council received significant feedback to the approach to defining the scale and distribution of housing development that was presented in the Full Draft Plan. There was significant objection from some local communities, who considered the level of growth to be excessive, and based on inappropriate assumptions. While the development industry considered the level of growth proposed was not high enough to support economic growth, nor was it distributed in the most appropriate way to reflect market signals and viability issues.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/06/02	Paragraph 6.11	Delete paragraph: The Council has taken account of feedback from the Full Draft Plan and previous consultations and has undertaken significant additional work since the last consultation. This work includes: • A review and update of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)^(Footnote 4) which objectively assesses the need for housing, and provides evidence regarding the need for affordable housing;	Paragraph no longer applicable.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- An update of the Strategic Housing Land and Availability Assessment (SHLAA)^[Footnote 2] which identifies the potential of sites to accommodate housing. This includes further assessment of viability issues relating to sites, and the market capacity of settlements to accommodate development, and the capacity of the development industry to deliver housing across a number of sites across Northumberland; - An update to the Strategic Land Review (SLR)^[Footnote 3] which considers the capacity of individual settlements to accommodate housing growth with regard to findings from the Green Belt review and constraints to development; and - An update of the draft whole plan viability assessment. Footnote 1: Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2015) is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458. Footnote 2: Strategic Housing Land and Availability Assessment (2015) is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458. Footnote 3: The Northumberland Strategic Land Review (2015) is available on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458.	
MIN/06/02A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.12	Amend paragraph to read: In order to define the objectively assessed need for housing in Northumberland over the plan period, the Council has considered how the population of Northumberland will change and grow. In accordance with national guidance a range of different economic, population and dwelling scenarios have been tested.^[Footnote 1] Chapter 4 explains that in order to increase the level of working age population within	To bring up to date.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Northumberland to support the delivery of the Economic Strategy ^[Footnote 2], the Core Strategy must significantly boost the housing supply, to extend choice in the housing market, including the provision of affordable housing. The objectively assessed housing need is for the provision of 24,320 new dwellings (an average of 1,216 dwellings per annum) over the plan period. Footnote 1: <u>Northumberland population and household forecast reports are The Northumberland County Level Demographic Analysis and Forecasts Report (July 2015) is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458</u> Footnote 2: The Northumberland Economic Strategy (2015-2020) is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5712	
MIN/06/03 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.13	Amend paragraph to read: The Countywide figure has been distributed between the Delivery Areas, <u>which are identified as Housing Market Areas in the Northumberland SHMA, this The distribution</u> has been informed by: • The population, and the number of households and dwellings in each area; • The need to support the delivery of the economic objectives as identified in the Council's Economic Strategy; • The level of past delivery of housing and market demand;	To provide clarity and reflect the 2014 and 2015 SHMAs.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		• <u>The distribution of housing proposed in the former North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021</u>; • Areas of preference as identified by the 2012 Countywide Housing Need Survey; • The capacity of each Delivery Area to accommodate development in accordance with sustainable development principles; and • Minimising the need for Green Belt deletion whilst ensuring the delivery of sustainable development.	
MIN/06/04	Paragraph 6.17	Amend paragraph to read: Further details are contained within the Strategic Land Review^[Footnote]. Footnote: The Northumberland Strategic Land Review (2015) is available on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458.	To bring up to date.
MIN/06/05	Paragraph 6.20	Amend paragraph to read: In order to deliver the required new homes the Core Strategy: • Identifies strategic delivery sites to provide a significant role in supporting housing delivery; • Removes land from the Green Belt • Provides the strategic policy context to support the delivery of housing across Northumberland;	To improve grammar.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Ensures a deliverable and developable supply of land for housing in the right locations that respects and enhances existing settlements and wider built and natural environments; - Ensures new housing is attractive to the market and addresses local housing needs and demands; - Supports Northumberland as a high quality, attractive place to live and work; and - Positively plans for the infrastructure that can support existing communities and population growth.	
MIN/06/06	Paragraph 6.22	Amend paragraph to read: The strategic sites will collectively provide for around 4,000 new homes. Both sites are compatible with the principles of sustainable development, as discussed in Chapter 4 and reflect market demand. The approach to the identification of strategic delivery sites was largely supported through the consultation on the Full Draft Plan, with suggestions made to improve the policy wording and non-delivery triggers.	Sentence no longer applicable.
MIN/06/07 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.23	Amend paragraph to read: The former St George's Hospital site is located on the northern periphery of Morpeth and is well related to the existing built form of Morpeth. The site will be served by the development of the Morpeth Northern bypass which connects to the A1. The bypass will unlock the site and create a suitable means of access. Construction of the bypass	To reflect an updated position.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		is underway well progressed , with completion expected in Autumn 2016 Spring 2017 . The site represents a sustainable extension to Morpeth, and is identified in the emerging made Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan.	
MIN/06/08 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.24	Amend paragraph to read: The St George's Hospital site has the potential capacity to accommodate around 1,000 units. The first phase of development for 375 houses has been master planned by Linden Homes and is under construction. an application for 375 houses was granted approval in June 2015. Development of phase 1 is anticipated to commence within the next three years. Further master planning work is required for phases 2 and 3 and should consider the development of the existing permission on phase 1 for 375 units. Further master planning work has been undertaken, and an application for the remainder of the site has been minded to approve. was submitted in March 2016. Delivery of the site is forecast throughout the plan period and beyond.	To reflect an updated position.
MIN/06/08A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.27	Amend paragraph to read: Planning permission for 250 1850 units on the northern most part of the site is currently extant. A further planning applications for 706 and 1,600 units is are awaiting determination. The remaining capacity of the site has the potential to accommodate around 1,000 additional houses.	To reflect an updated position.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/08B (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.29A	Amend paragraph to read: <u>In addition to the Strategic Delivery Sites, in order to deliver sustainable development specific key housing sites and locations have been identified that require land to be deleted from the Green Belt: in Hexham, Ponteland and Prudhoe (see Figures 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4). While not identified as Strategic Delivery Sites, it is considered that the same development principles apply. Given the importance of these sites and locations for delivering the housing numbers in the Central Delivery Area, master planning will be expected, and incremental development will not be supported where it may prejudice the comprehensive development of the site. A number of these sites have already in part been built out or benefit from a planning permission. The numbers allocated to these sites include these those units that are already committed.</u>	To correct a typographical error.
MIN/06/09	Paragraph 6.29B	Add paragraph to read: <u>Other, smaller housing sites will be identified through either the Delivery Document or Neighbourhood Plans.</u>	Text moved from paragraph 6.30. Policies 16 and 17 merged - revised text reflects this.
MIN/06/10	Paragraph 6.30	Delete paragraph: <u>Additional housing sites</u>	Text incorporated within 6.29A and 6.29B. Policies 16 and 17 merged -

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		In addition to the Strategic Delivery sites, in order to deliver sustainable development specific housing sites have been identified that require land to be deleted from the Green Belt: in Hexham, Ponteland and Prudhoe (see Figures 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4). Other, smaller housing sites will be identified through either the Delivery Document or Neighbourhood Plans.	revised text reflects this.
MIN/06/11	Subtitle	Amend subtitle to read: <u>Previously developed land</u> Developing Brownfield Land	To be consistent with DCLG Brownfield Register pilot terminology.
MIN/06/12	Paragraph 6.31	Amend paragraph to read: A core planning principle of the NPPF is to encourage the effective use of land by reusing sites that have been previously developed, providing that they are not of high environmental value. The NPPF <u>does not</u> require <u>previously developed land (PDL)</u> <u>brownfield land</u> to be developed in advance of greenfield land. The efficient use of land and buildings is however important when planning for housing delivery to ensure that the core planning principles of national policy and wider sustainable development objectives within the Core Strategy are not compromised.	To provide terminology consistency.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/13	Paragraph 6.32	Delete paragraph: Northumberland is a predominantly rural county and the availability of PDL is less than in many authorities across the UK. Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2015 housing completions on PDL in Northumberland have been consistently over 50%. Approximately 60% of existing planning permissions not yet commenced are on PDL sites.	Paragraph no longer required. Updated position reflected in 6.32A.
MIN/06/14	Paragraph 6.32A	Add paragraph to read: The Government is keen to maximise the use of previously developed land and is pushing for faster brownfield land development by bringing forward derelict and underused land for new homes. The Council is pioneering a Brownfield Register to support the development of brownfield land in Northumberland. It will provide comprehensive information on all brownfield sites considered to be suitable and available for housing in Northumberland and will assist to secure planning permission on 90% of suitable brownfield housing sites.	To provide an updated position regarding brownfield development.
MIN/06/15	Paragraph 6.33	Amend paragraph to read: This demonstrates the Council's commitment to bringing forward development on PDL and that developers are also bringing forward PDL sites, indicating an improvement in the housing market. The Northumberland SHLAA demonstrates identifies that there are not enough suitable PDL brownfield housing sites to accommodate the full Northumberland housing requirement in the plan period,	Sentence no longer applicable. Additional text provides clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		therefore alternative suitable greenfield housing sites and Green Belt deletions release sites have been identified to assist in meeting the housing requirement set out in Policy 15.	
MIN/06/16	Paragraph 6.34	Amend paragraph to read: Taking into account of the need to look to build on greenfield sites and Green Belt deletions release sites to accommodate some housing to achieve the deliver Northumberland's housing requirement in the plan period and the introduction of a Brownfield Register to maximise the use of brownfield land, brownfield development targets for Northumberland are not considered suitable.	Additional text provides clarity and provides an updated position.
MIN/06/17	Paragraph 6.35	Amend paragraph to read: The Council will continue to encourage the effective use of land and support brownfield site development opportunities, by re-using land that has been previously developed in accordance with the NPPF and Policy 1 on Sustainable Development.	To provide terminology consistency.
MIN/06/18	Paragraph 6.36	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland is diverse; therefore the density of development varies greatly. Higher densities will be more appropriate in urban, more accessible areas and lower densities in rural, less accessible areas. South East Northumberland has historically delivered	To improve grammar.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		developments at higher densities on sites due to its urban character, the above factors and with specific site issues and viability pressures influencing higher densities development schemes to make sites viable for development to proceed.	
MIN/06/19	Paragraph 6.37	Amend paragraph to read: The appropriate density for a particular development depends upon a number of factors that contribute to achieving high quality sustainable design, such as: the type of housing provided, its siting, layout, massing, scale, overall scheme design, and its landscaping in response to its existing environment and its proximity to services and transport links.	To improve grammar and provide clarity.
MIN/06/20	Paragraph 6.40	Amend paragraph to read: The Council also recognises many people aspire to build their own home. Therefore the Council will support the provision of serviced plots as part of a housing mix in wider developments, as well as stand-alone projects on serviced or unserviced plots. To support self-build and custom build, and to meet the requirements of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015, the Council has set up a Self and Custom Build Register an online system to enable those wishing to build their own home, to register their interest for individuals and groups seeking to acquire serviced plots of land to build their own home. and for In addition, in order to establish where land for self and custom build projects may exist in Northumberland, the register enables landowners to put forward plots of land that could be suitable for a self or custom build development. land owners to register plots of land they wish to be made available for self-build.	To provide an updated position regarding self and custom build.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/21	Paragraph 6.45	Amend paragraph to read: <u>The NPPF seeks to boost the supply of housing significantly to deliver the full, objectively assessed needs for housing. In accordance with the framework, NPPF, the Council is required to identify, on an annual basis, the Council identifies a continuing supply of specific deliverable ^(Footnote 1) housing sites to meet the its five year housing requirement and also a supply of specific developable housing ^(Footnote 2) sites for housing growth to ensure housing delivery for an additional ten years.</u> <u>Footnote 1: The Northumberland Five Year Supply of Deliverable Sites (2015 to 2020) is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458</u> <u>Footnote 2: The Northumberland Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2015 is available to view on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458</u>	To provide clarity and improve grammar.
MIN/06/22	Paragraph 6.45A	Add paragraph to read: <u>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) presents the overall housing supply position for the plan period and beyond, identifying both short and long term suitable housing sites and their timescales for delivery. The Council's five year housing supply assessment provides a more detailed, short term forecast of housing delivery for consented and non-consented schemes. It is undertaken in consultation with developers and landowners who provide valuable information in regard to lead in times for scheme commencement, arising site issues and annual</u>	To provide clarity.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/23 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.46	Amend paragraph to read: <u>The scale of housing proposed for Northumberland in the plan period is 24,310 dwellings: equivalent to 1,216 dwellings per annum. The plan period covers the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2031. As the early years of the plan have passed, the number of houses completed in the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2016²⁰¹⁵ contribute towards the supply, as do empty homes brought back into use over this period.</u> ^[Footnote 1] <u>This reduces the residual housing requirement to 19,797 units for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2031. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies that there is currently a potential supply of 20,572²⁰¹⁵ 28,879 dwellings for the period 2016-2031 on specific sites, and forecasts that an additional 2,295 dwellings will be delivered on small sites. Therefore, the supply of housing land exceeds that required to accommodate the proposed level of development up to 2031. In the years beyond the plan period, there is also a potential supply of land to accommodate 3,146 3,361 dwellings, 3,594 housing units on developable sites beyond the plan period, on the basis of build-out rates continuing on major development sites. As the early years of the plan have already passed the number of houses which have been completed in the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015 contribute towards the supply of housing for the plan period.</u> <u>Footnote 1: The Northumberland Private Sector Housing Strategy identifies the approach to bringing back into use empty homes.</u>	To provide clarity, improve grammar and provide an updated position in regard to housing land supply.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/23A (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.46A	Amend paragraph to read: <u>To ensure an appropriate supply of housing land in the right locations throughout the plan period, the Council will seek to ensure that it can demonstrate a five year housing supply in each Delivery Area. Monitoring delivery at this geographical level is considered the most appropriate, as it reflects the plan's policy for the scale and distribution of housing. Delivery of housing across the Delivery Areas as proposed will assist in delivering the strategic objectives of the plan.</u>	To provide clarity.
MIN/06/24	Paragraph 6.47	Delete paragraph: <u>Table 6.3 identifies that there have been 3,185 houses built in the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015. The Council's Five Year Supply of Deliverable Sites 2015-2020 forecasts the delivery of 8,243 units over the next five years, demonstrating a five year supply of housing in Northumberland.</u>	Text no longer required.
MIN/06/25	Paragraph 6.48	Delete paragraph: <u>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies that there is currently a potential supply of 20,572 developable housing units for the period 2020-2031. In the years beyond 2031, there is also a potential supply of 3,591 housing units on developable sites beyond the plan period, on the basis of build out rates continuing on major development sites.</u>	Much of the text has been reworded and included in paragraphs 6.46, 6.46A and 6.47.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change												
MIN/06/26	Paragraph 6.49	Delete paragraph: The scale of housing land identified in Policy 15 is for 24,320 dwellings, equating to 1,216 units per annum, or 19,456 units for the period 2015 to 2031. Therefore, the supply of housing land exceeds that required to accommodate the proposed level of development up to 2031.	Much of the text has been summarised or reworded in paragraphs 6.46, 6.46A and 6.47.												
MIN/06/27	Table 6.3	Delete table: Table 6.3 Northumberland housing land supply position as at 31 March 2015^(Table note 1) <table><tr><th>Completions 2011-2015</th><th>Five-year housing land supply 2015-2020</th><th>SHLAA 2015 2020-2025</th><th>SHLAA 2015 2025-2030</th><th>SHLAA 2015 2030-2034</th><th>Surplus to meet requirements 2015-2034</th></tr><tr><td>3,185</td><td>8,243^(Table note 2)</td><td>12,883</td><td>7,192</td><td>497</td><td>9,359</td></tr></table> Table note 1: Please note: the figures identified in the table above do not take into account other sources of housing supply identified in the following Housing Delivery section:	Completions 2011-2015	Five-year housing land supply 2015-2020	SHLAA 2015 2020-2025	SHLAA 2015 2025-2030	SHLAA 2015 2030-2034	Surplus to meet requirements 2015-2034	3,185	8,243 ^(Table note 2)	12,883	7,192	497	9,359	Table no longer required.
Completions 2011-2015	Five-year housing land supply 2015-2020	SHLAA 2015 2020-2025	SHLAA 2015 2025-2030	SHLAA 2015 2030-2034	Surplus to meet requirements 2015-2034										
3,185	8,243 ^(Table note 2)	12,883	7,192	497	9,359										

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Table note 2: In calculating the Council's five year housing land supply position, housing shortfall over the period 2011 to 2015 has been accounted for and redistributed using the Liverpool methodology for distributing housing shortfall. A 20% buffer has been applied to the five year requirement to allow for choice in the market and account for persistent under delivery in the plan period to date.	
MIN/06/28	Paragraph 6.50	Delete paragraph: Previous iterations of the Northumberland SHLAA demonstrated that there was an overall sufficient supply of deliverable and developable sites to meet the objectively assessed Northumberland housing requirements over the plan period. However these sites were not located in the correct settlements to deliver the scale and distribution of housing. As a result, in Hexham, Ponteland and Prudhoe, Green Belt deletions are required to ensure delivery of their housing requirements. These Green Belt deletion sites have been accounted for in the current SHLAA and contribute to developable housing land supply position for Northumberland, outlined in Table 6-3.	Paragraph no longer required.
MIN/06/29	Paragraph 6.51	Amend paragraph to read: The Council is required to plan, monitor and manage housing delivery over the plan period. A housing trajectory and five year supply position are a planning tool designed to monitor and manage the approach to housing delivery by monitoring through analysis of completions and expected site delivery rates for committed schemes and non-consented sites both past and future completions over the plan period. Collectively, they demonstrate where past completions have fallen short of the housing requirement and show how consented schemes and non-consented	To provide clarity and consistency.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/30 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.52	<u>suitable sites, future completions</u> can make up any shortfall. <u>If shortfalls continue and forecasts in housing delivery indicate no improvement to the future build rate, it would suggest that the Plan's approach to housing delivery is not working and may trigger a plan review.</u> Amend paragraph to read: The Northumberland housing trajectory is composed of a number of sources of supply <u>in addition to sites identified in the SHLAA;</u> <u>a. Past completions; housing that has been completed over the early years of the plan period - 2011 to 2016;</u> <u>b. a. Supply from large sites with planning existing permission (committed schemes);</u> <u>- Existing permissions on large sites of five units or more composes the majority of housing supply in the forthcoming 0-5 year period. These sites will be monitored annually to measure their contribution towards meeting the Delivery Area and Northumberland housing requirement.</u> <u>c. Other sites in the planning process; sites granted planning permission since 31 March 2016 and sites on which an application is minded to approve;</u> <u>d. b. Small site windfall delivery trend; - Small sites of four units or less are treated as windfall sites delivery. A trend based projection has been calculated based upon past completions historical delivery rates of small sites.</u> ^[Footnote 1] Such sites compose an element of supply across the 0-5, 6-10 and 11-15 year periods of the plan. This element of supply will be revised and forecast on an annual basis to ensure that delivery rate projections and the contribution from small sites are accurate.	To provide clarity.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		ee. <u>Other SHLAA developable sites without planning permission; –SHLAA sites without planning permission that have been assessed for their suitability, availability and achievability and contribution towards housing supply^[Footnote 2]</u>. Such sites compose an element of supply <u>primarily</u> in the 6-10 and 11-15 year periods of the plan and may contribute to delivery of housing beyond the plan period. d. <u>South East Northumberland SHLAA site density uplift allowance;</u> - <u>A density uplift allowance has been applied to large SHLAA sites without planning permission in the South East Delivery Area, based upon evidence of previous delivery that indicates at higher densities. Such sites can be exposed to viability pressures and increased site capacities are achievable on sites in the South East. This uplift provides an element of supply for the 6-10 and 11-15 year periods of the plan and also contributes to supply beyond the plan period;</u> e. <u>Strategic Delivery Sites with and without planning permission;</u> - <u>Specific sites are identified in Gramlington and Morpeth, parts of which benefit from planning permission. These sites are expected provide an element of supply during the 0-5, 6-10 and 11-15 year periods, and beyond the plan period;</u> e.f. <u>Green Belt deletionrelease sites for housing; and-Specific Green Belt deletionrelease sites are identified in the settlements of Hexham, Ponteland and Prudhoe. A small element of supply from Green Belt deletionrelease sites is expected to deliver in the 0-5 year period in Ponteland and Hexham, with the majority of Green Belt site deletionreleases contributing to supply in the 6-10, 11-15 year periods and beyond the plan period.</u>	

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		f.g. Empty homes (long term) forecasted to be brought back into use One of the Council's priorities is to bring back into use long term empty properties^[Footnote 3]. Based upon historical net delivery (net) of empty homes, a supply of empty properties has been accounted for in the housing trajectory. Empty homes contribute to supply across the 0-5, 6-10 and 11-15 year periods of the plan. Footnote 1: Refer to the <u>latest</u> Northumberland Five Year Supply of Deliverable Sites (2015-2020) document which is available at http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458 for a full explanation and calculation of small site delivery forecasts. Footnote 2: Refer to the <u>latest</u> Northumberland Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2015) which is available at http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3458 for individual site suitability assessments. Footnote 3: The Northumberland Private Sector Housing Strategy identifies the approach to bringing back into use empty homes.	

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/31 (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Table 6.4	Amend table to read:	To present an updated supply position.
		Table 6.4 Sources of housing land supply over the plan period	

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change				
		<table><tr><td></td><td>Contribution to housing supply 2011-2031 (units)</td></tr><tr><td>Net additional long term empty homes brought back into use</td><td>740</td></tr></table> Table note: 2015-16 completions unavailable at time of publication.		Contribution to housing supply 2011-2031 (units)	Net additional long term empty homes brought back into use	740	
	Contribution to housing supply 2011-2031 (units)						
Net additional long term empty homes brought back into use	740						
MIN/06/31A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.54	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland's housing trajectory demonstrates that the authority has sufficient sites to deliver the Northumberland housing requirement over the plan period (Appendix C). A shortfall in housing delivery for the period 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2016 is identified. However, a significant improvement particularly in 2014/15 completion rates indicates that the housing market is improving. The trajectory demonstrates that the shortfall can be delivered in the plan period as latent demand emerges from a period of recession, generating an increased demand for new homes in Northumberland. The trajectory identifies an increased output <u>increases</u> in the mid (6-10 year) to latter (11-15 year) stages of the plan period. This uplift in delivery rates is attributable to the commencement of the Strategic Delivery Sites and major housing development sites with existing permission reaching their on-site peak delivery rates. This uplift in delivery will <u>deliver address</u> the housing shortfall experienced in the early years of the plan.	To update the position.				

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/32	Paragraph 6.59	Delete paragraph: The Full Draft plan proposed a 30% affordable housing target for Northumberland. There has been concern from the development industry regarding the viability of the target and the approach to dealing with the backlog of affordable housing provision.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/06/33	Paragraph 6.60	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal identified that the policy approach to secure affordable housing is likely to have positive social impacts in that it should enable the housing needs of residents, who cannot currently access the housing market to be met, as well as promote health wellbeing and community cohesion.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/06/33A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.64	Amend paragraph to read: Over the next five years period 2015 to 2020, 1,047 affordable dwellings are forecast to be delivered on sites with planning consent, leaving a net requirement for 955 affordable units. Therefore in order to meet the identified net need, there is a requirement for 15% of dwellings on new permissions should be affordable. The appropriate level of affordable housing provision on any specific development proposal will be determined on a case by case basis and informed by an understanding of the level of need and viability issues.	To provide clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/34 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.65	Amend paragraph to read: Affordable housing need varies markedly across the County. These variations in need are localised and are not reflected at the Delivery Area level. Where there is an high level of affordable housing need identified in a published document is high, a contribution in excess of the 15% target may be required, <u>up to a maximum of 30%. Published documents will include adopted neighbourhood plans, and housing need assessments prepared or commissioned by the County Council and its partners, available on the Council's website. Where little or no need is identified, a lower contribution may be acceptable.</u>	To improve grammar.
MIN/06/35	Paragraph 6.67B	Add paragraph to read: The Council recognises that self-build, custom build and community housing schemes can make a valuable contribution to the delivery of affordable homes. Examples of intermediate housing, are the provision of serviced building plots below market value, or shared ownership models in which the shell of a property is provided by a Registered Provider, and the home finished by the self-builder. Social rented and affordable rented housing can also be developed if they are built on a 'build to rent' basis. In all cases, legal agreements will ensure properties remain affordable in perpetuity.	To provide guidance.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/36 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 6.68	Amend paragraph to read: <u>The level of need for affordable housing, the amount delivered, and the number of units forecast to be delivered in the future will be monitored and the policy will be subject to periodic review to reflect new evidence about affordable housing from future SHMAs. The 30% affordable housing target is intended to deliver homes to meet the Northumberland's identified need over a five year period; however, there will always be an on-going affordable housing need across the County. Therefore the requirements for affordable housing, and the policy will be subject to periodic review throughout the lifetime of the plan, to reflect new evidence about affordable housing from future Strategic Housing Market Assessments.</u>	To provide clarity and to correct typographical error. Much of the text is moved from paragraph. 6.79.
MIN/06/37	Paragraph 6.79	Delete paragraph: <u>The setting of affordable housing targets is intended to deliver homes to meet the Northumberland's identified need over a five year period; however, there will always be an on-going affordable housing need across the County. Therefore the requirements for affordable housing will be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the lifetime of the plan.</u>	Much of text now incorporated within Para. 6.68.
MIN/06/38	Paragraph 6.81	Amend paragraph to read: Where there is a pressing need for affordable housing, which cannot be met in other ways, the provision of homes through exceptions sites is a means of delivering the housing needs of Northumberland's rural communities. Such housing will be required to be affordable in <i>perpetuity</i> and have permitted development rights removed to	To provide clarity.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		ensure properties remain affordable and continue to meet the needs of the community. <u>In addition to traditional methods of housing delivery, self-build, custom build and community-led projects will be supported through rural exception sites.</u>	
MIN/06/39	Paragraph 6.82	Amend paragraph to read: In accordance with NPPF, where there are issues with the viability of rural exception housing schemes, some market housing may be acceptable provided the financial need for the market housing can be demonstrated. <u>and there is insufficient or no grant funding.</u> Any cross subsidy from the market housing must be used to fund the affordable housing on the site. Limiting the proportion of market housing will ensure that the housing development is principally affordable. There will also be a requirement for the market housing element to be for occupation as a principal residence only.	Limited grant funding is likely to be available. Comment no longer applicable.
MIN/06/40	Paragraph 6.84	Delete paragraph: <u>In order to boost the rural economy, the Government has recently announced that it proposes extend the allowing the development of Starter Homes on rural exception sites. Once further details regarding the policy change are announced it may be necessary for the Council to amend the Rural Exception Site policy in the submission document.</u>	There are a number of policy areas which may require amendment following the enactment of the Planning and Housing Bill which are not referenced in the text within the housing section.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/41	Paragraph 6.85	Delete paragraph: There was general support expressed for the Rural Exception Sites policy from the Full Draft Plan consultation, with suggestions made to change the policy wording to make it better reflect NPPF and also the need to acknowledge the change in permitted development rights.	Paragraph deleted to reduce confusion.
MIN/06/42	Paragraph 6.86	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal has found that the policy should have positive effects in terms of social objectives, by providing affordable housing in locations where new housing would not normally be allowed, helping to promote social inclusion and keep families and communities together whilst also helping to sustain rural services and the rural economy. However the appraisal found it could have uncertain or potentially negative effects on the environment, as development is likely to be located in areas which are not served by public transport. This impact could be mitigated to a certain extent by criteria based policies to ensure development is directed to the most accessible settlements with some level of service provision.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

6. Providing existing and future communities with a choice of decent, affordable homes

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/42A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.89	Delete paragraph: There has been general support for the Council's approach to housing for older people and vulnerable groups, and to the provision of specialist accommodation. However, there was concern from the development industry that there was no national policy basis or evidence to require a target for the provision of houses to meet 'lifetime homes' standards.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/06/42B (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 6.90	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal identified that the approach is likely to have major positive effects on health and well-being and sustaining safer communities by providing purpose built accommodation to meet the specific needs of older and disabled people in sustainable locations, helping to promote social inclusion.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/06/43	Paragraph 6.114	Delete paragraph: Concerns expressed at previous stages of the Core Strategy have centred on the need for up-to-date information. The new GTAA has sought to address this. Further concerns regarding the range of safeguards relating to sites and yards have also been largely addressed, although some additional alterations to criteria dealing with the natural and water environment have been included in the version of the policy below:	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/06/44	Paragraph 6.115	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal has found that the policy should have direct positive effects on the health and well-being, provision of affordable homes and preservation of the cultural heritage of the GRT groups, as well as on community services and facilities. The inclusion of a number of safeguards means that there should be neutral effects on local environmental factors such as air quality and flood risk avoidance and landscapes.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/06/45	Paragraph 6.116	Amend paragraph to read: Work is on-going and a methodology is being developed to identify suitable locations to meet the needs for additional permanent and temporary pitches/ sites needed within the initial five year period. If additional sites require a formal allocations are required, suitable and appropriately located sites this will be identified undertaken through in the Northumberland Delivery Plan Document.	To provide clarity.

7. Green Belt

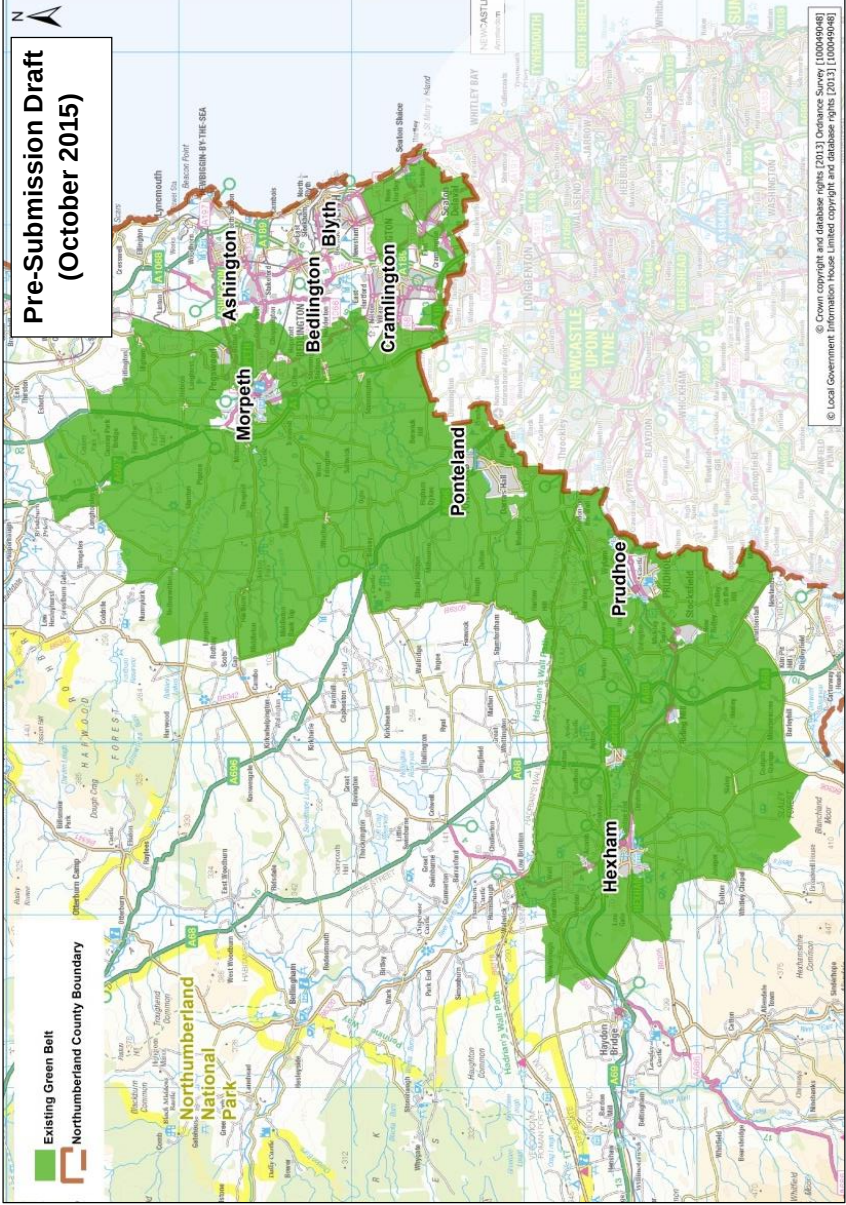
The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 7 (Green Belt) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

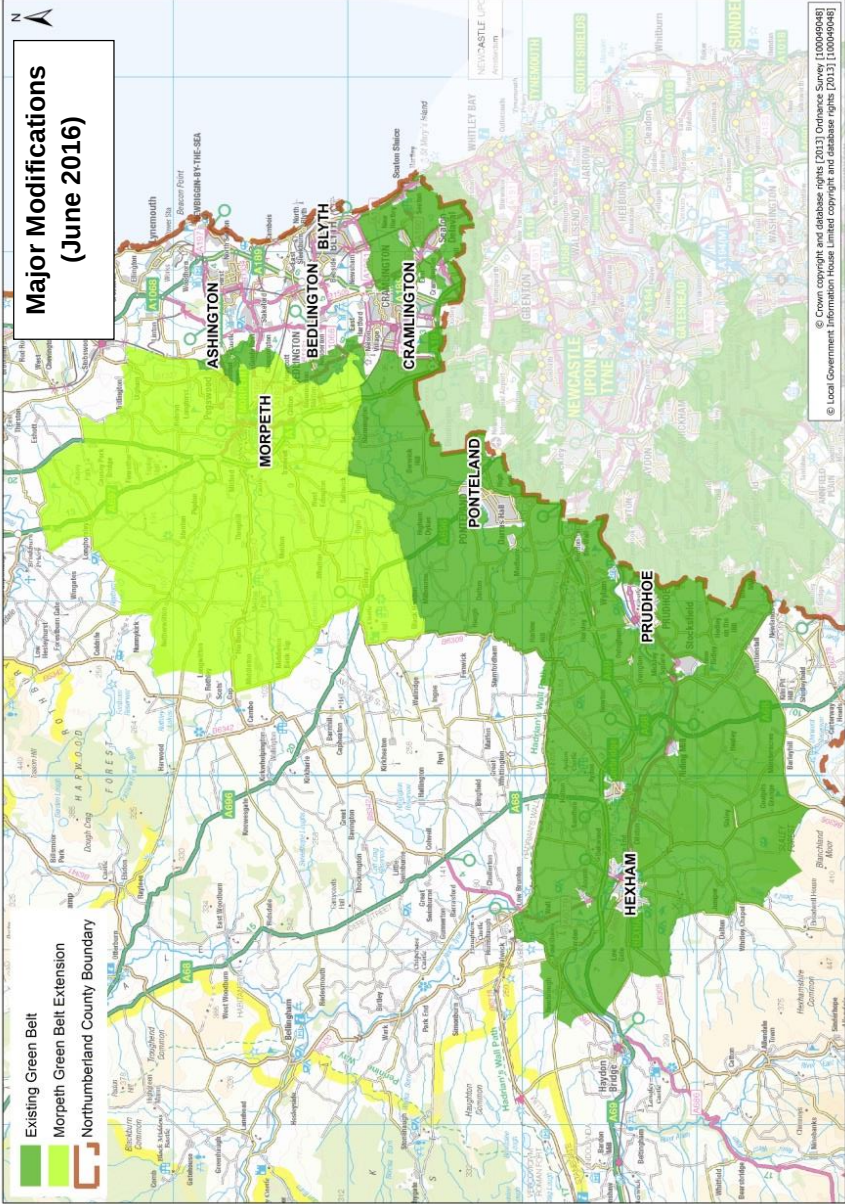
Table 7 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 7, Green Belt

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/01 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 7.7	Amend paragraph to read: Since the original designation was made, areas have been added to ^[Footnote 1] as well as removed ^[Footnote 2] from the Green Belt. Across Northumberland, the current Green Belt covers 70,426 hectares (704.26 square kilometres), 71,416 hectares (714.16 square kilometres) which amounts to 17.6% of Northumberland's Local Plan area, see Figure 7.1. Main Towns and Service Centres that are inset ^[Footnote 3] in the Green Belt are Corbridge, Hexham, Prudhoe, Ponteland and Seaton Delaval/Seghill/New Hartley/Holywell/Seaton Sluice. <u>A number of Green Belt releases are proposed through the Core Strategy. These proposed releases amount to 411 hectares (0.58%) of the total Green Belt in Northumberland.</u> Footnote 1: Seaton Valley area through the Blyth Valley Local Plan (adopted in 1999), the area west of Hexham through the Tynedale Local Plan (adopted 2000), the area to the West of Darras Hall, Ponteland through the Castle Morpeth Local Plan (adopted 2003) and the area to the north of Morpeth through the Northumberland Structure Plan (adopted 2005). Footnote 2: Operational area of Newcastle Airport through the Castle Morpeth Local Plan (adopted in 2003).	To provide a more accurate figure and to correct omission of Seaton Sluice.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Footnote 3: Inset means that the settlement itself is excluded from the Green Belt and Green Belt policies do not apply to development within the settlement. Green Belt policy will apply to those areas designated as Green Belt outside of the settlements.	

7. Green Belt

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/02	Figure 7.1	Version of Figure 7.1 (Existing Green Belt in Northumberland) from the Pre-Submission Draft (October 2015) to be superseded: 	To reflect the supporting text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Amend Figure 7.1 to read: 	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/03	Paragraph 7.17	Amend paragraph to read: In 2014 the Council consulted on a methodology for the Green Belt Review. Following feedback this methodology has been further refined^[Footnote 1]. The methodology was prepared and used to assess methodology now focuses solely on an assessment of the identified land parcel areas and how they perform against the Green Belt purposes identified in the NPPF. The Green Belt assessment has fed into the Strategic Land Review which has: • Considered the level of land required to deliver the proposed housing / employment requirements; • Identified and mapped relevant constraints; • Defined sectors and options for appropriate locations for future development; and • Refined options and identified a preferred location for changes to the Green Belt boundary, including the need for the identification of safeguarded land. Footnote 1 : The Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy Green Belt Review (2015) can be viewed on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=3458 Footnote 2: The Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy Green Belt Review (2015) can be viewed on the Council's website at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-policy/Reports.aspx.	To update and remove unnecessary text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/04	Paragraph 7.20	Delete paragraph: Following feedback on the Preferred Options (Stage 2), the Full Draft Plan (2014) proposed a significant reduction in the housing numbers for the town but still identified that Green Belt releases would be required to meet sustainable development needs. The preferred approach was: • Within the plan period to: ◦ Release 5 small sites on the edge of Hexham for housing development; and ◦ Release land for employment development; • Beyond the plan period to: ◦ Safeguard land to the west of Hexham for future housing development and potentially additional employment development.	To update and remove unnecessary text.
MIN/07/05	Paragraph 7.21	Delete paragraph: The revised approach received some local objections, but there was recognition that the revised approach better reflected the need for incremental growth of the town. In summary the feedback highlighted: • Objection to the proposed location of land to be removed from the Green Belt; • Concerns about the impacts on the town's infrastructure and the ability to cope with additional housing; • No justification to identify safeguarded land;	To remove unnecessary text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Need for additional land to be identified for Green Belt release to meet the development needs of the town; and - Need to have a clear explanation of whether the housing requirement will be delivered on the proposed sites.	
MIN/07/06	Paragraph 7.25	Delete paragraph: Following feedback on the Preferred Options (Stage 2), the Full Draft Plan proposed a significant reduction in the housing numbers but still considered that Green Belt releases would be required to support the delivery of sustainable development. The preferred approach was: - Within the plan period to: - Remove the area to the south-east of Ponteland; north of Rotary Way, which included the previously developed sites of the Ponteland Leisure Centre and the Ponteland High and Middle schools. This would facilitate relocations/re-provision of the education and leisure facilities and the redevelopment of the existing sites for housing/employment uses; - Remove the area to the north of Cheviot View, which could potentially facilitate the delivery of part of the bypass/relief road; - Remove the area of the former Police HQ, plus some land to the east of this, west of North Road and north of the built-up area of Ponteland; - Beyond the plan period to safeguard land for future housing development;	To update and remove unnecessary text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- o To the north and north west of Ponteland to the south of the route safeguarded for the Ponteland bypass. A bypass/relief road would be required in order to deliver development of this safeguarded land; - o To the north of Cheviot View, which should support the delivery of part of the bypass/relief road; and - o To the west of Callerton Lane;	
MIN/07/07	Paragraph 7.26	Delete paragraph: This approach continued to receive significant local objections. In summary the feedback highlighted: • Concerns as to whether sufficient land has been identified to meet the development needs of the settlement; • Objection to the proposed locations of land to be removed from the Green Belt; that too much land has been identified for removal; • Concerns about the impacts on the settlement's infrastructure and the ability to cope with additional housing;	To update and remove unnecessary text.
MIN/07/08	Paragraph 7.27	Amend paragraph to read: Further consideration has been given to how to plan for the future development needs of the town, taking into account the feedback received on the pre submission draft plan. Following feedback and additional work the The Council proposes to:	To update and remove unnecessary text (Minor modifications).

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		• Continue to remove the area to the south east of Ponteland; north of Rotary Way, which included the previously developed sites of the Ponteland Leisure Centre and the Ponteland High and Middle schools (see Policy 4516). This will facilitate improvements to the education and leisure facilities as well as meeting the needs for and the redevelopment of the existing sites for housing and employment uses; • Continue to remove the area of the former Police HQ, plus some land to the east of this, west of North Road and north of the built-up area of Ponteland (see Policy 4516); • Identify land to the west of Callerton Lane for housing development within the plan period (see Policy 15); • No longer identify land at Clickem in to be removed from the Green Belt; • Remove existing housing on Cheviot View and Ridgley Drive from the Green Belt; • Reduce the level of safeguarded land for development beyond the plan period (see Policy 25). As a result of the need to provide a bypass/relief road to deliver safeguarded land to the north of the town, safeguarded land will now only be included in the area covered by the South East Ponteland Supplementary Planning Document; and • Remove an area of land to the east of Ponteland adjacent to the A696 near the Airport for employment uses. This is to be safeguarded for employment development beyond the plan period. • Remove an area of land to the west of Prestwick for employment uses. • Remove an area of land to the north of Darras Hall to allow for the development of a Garden Village (see Chapter 13).	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/09	Paragraph 7.29	Amend paragraph to read: The proposed Green Belt boundary for Ponteland is shown in Figure 7.3. The area identified to the south east of Ponteland is covered by a draft an emerging Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is being developed to support the consulted on alongside this version of the Core Strategy. The key principles for the development of the site which will inform the SPD include the delivery of: • Improved leisure and education facilities — this will be required to allow for additional housing and economic development to come forward on the sites of the existing education and leisure facilities on the site; • A mix of types of housing to meet needs and support sustainable communities; • New built development, that protects the most sensitive parts of the site from development - minimising impact of the development on the wider Green Belt and that of key views; • Improved accessibility to education provision - reducing congestion in the town; • Employment development with good links to the town centre; • Improved pedestrian and cycling links to education and leisure provision; • Strategic open space/ green wedge; • Development that addresses flood risk issues; and • Safeguarded land for future development beyond the plan period.	To update text (Minor modification).

7. Green Belt

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/10	Paragraph 7.30	Amend paragraph to read: The Ponteland Town Council and Neighbourhood Plan Group will be involved in the have had some input to the development of the Supplementary Planning Document and will continue to be involved in the master planning of the site. Where other Supplementary Planning Documents/ master planning activities are proposed for sites to be removed from the Green Belt, this will include input from the Town Council and Neighbourhood Plan Group and will be guided by the key principles set out in Policy 16. The Neighbourhood Plan will define the Ponteland settlement boundary.	To clarify the role of the Town Council and Neighbourhood Plan Group (minor modifications).
MIN/07/11	Paragraph 7.32	Delete paragraph: Following feedback on the Preferred Options (Stage 2), the Full Draft Plan (2014) proposed a reduction in the housing numbers for Prudhoe but still identified that Green Belt releases would be required to meet development needs. The preferred approach was to: • Remove the whole of the Prudhoe Hospital site bounded by the B6395, Stanley Burn, Moor Road and the existing settlement edge from the Green Belt, for housing development during the Plan period; • Remove land bounded by the B6395, the first set of field boundaries south-west of Edgewell, Edgewell House Road and the existing built-up area of Prudhoe for housing development. This Green Belt release would include land safeguarded for development land beyond the Plan period; and • Release land for employment development.	To update and remove unnecessary text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/12	Paragraph 7.33	Delete paragraph: The revised approach received some local objections. In summary the feedback highlighted: Concerns as to whether sufficient land has been identified to meet the development needs of the settlement; Objection to the proposed location and level of land to be removed from the Green Belt; and Concerns about the impacts on the settlement's infrastructure and the ability to cope with additional housing;	To update and remove unnecessary text.
MIN/07/13	Paragraph 7.36	Amend paragraph: Green Belt boundaries are intended to endure over the longer term, therefore when reviewing Green Belt boundaries, it is important to draw new boundaries having regard to potential development needs arising beyond the plan period. The Full Draft Plan (2014) considered it necessary to identify areas of safeguarded land in order to meet long term development requirements and avoid the need for another review of the Green Belt at the end of the Plan period. Safeguarded land has therefore been proposed in Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland and Prudhoe. <u>The monitoring framework will identify indicators to help determine when a Plan review may be required.</u>	To provide further clarification.
MIN/07/14	Paragraph 7.37	Delete paragraph to read: This approach received objections. In summary the feedback highlighted:	To update and remove unnecessary text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Concern that identifying safeguarded land may not prevent development taking place on the land; - Concern that the land identified as safeguarded land should either be identified for development within the plan period or included within the Green Belt; - There are other settlements that could benefit from safeguarded land; - It is difficult to predict what the development requirements will be longer term.	
MIN/07/15	Paragraph 7.39	Amend paragraph to read: As part of the Green Belt review an assessment was undertaken of land parcel areas around the town in terms of their contribution to Green Belt purposes to inform the Core Strategy – Full Draft Plan (December 2014). This assessment work confirmed that the areas proposed for exclusion from the Green Belt through the earlier Green Belt Review work were appropriate. The Inner Green Belt boundary identified in the Core Strategy – Full Draft Plan was is based on the following principles: - The eastern boundary should be drawn tightly to the existing settlement edges to maintain and protect the strong River Wansbeck green infrastructure corridor and setting of Morpeth. In particular, the railway line and River Wansbeck act as strong boundaries, with the Blue Mountains, Parish Haugh area, Wansbeck river valley, Bluebell Woods and the A197 provide strong boundaries in relation to the preservation of the setting of Morpeth; - Due to the historic setting of the town, the nature conservation, environmental and landscape designations running east west along the River Wansbeck, the western boundary should be tightly drawn to the existing settlement edges. This will protect the strong green infrastructure boundary of Morpeth Common, Athey's Dean, the	To update and remove unnecessary text.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Borough Woods, the Wansbeck river valley and Scotch Gill Woods as well as the setting of Morpeth; - The northern boundary should allow for most development to take place to the north of Morpeth, including the previously developed St George's Hospital and Northgate Hospital sites <u>and adjacent to the</u> recently Government and County Council funded Morpeth Northern Bypass, <u>which</u> will provide better access to promote economic regeneration, access to housing and improve social inclusion across South East Northumberland. It therefore contributes positively to the Green Belt purpose of assisting urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of land. The provision of infrastructure is key to the delivery of the strategic site to the north of Morpeth and the overall level of development proposed over the plan period; and - In relation to the southern boundary, it would allow for approved development at South Loansdean within the plan period, <u>and</u> limited long term development potential, south of the A196 <u>and safeguarded employment land for beyond the Plan period</u>. The preferred southern boundary would retain the rural character of the rising ground to the south and ensuring separation from Clifton and Hepscott.	
MIN/07/16	Paragraph 7.40	Delete paragraph: <u>In summary the feedback from the consultation on the Full Draft Plan suggested:</u> <u>The safeguarded land identified to the north of Lancaster Park and to the east of the rail line should be in the Green Belt;</u> <u>The inner boundary should be drawn tighter around the settlement as the current proposed boundary would allow for too much development in the town;</u>	To update and remove unnecessary text.

7. Green Belt

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Need for additional land to be identified to meet the development needs of the town; - The proposal will result in the merger of Fairmoor with Morpeth; Northgate and Fairmoor should be inset	
MIN/07/17	Paragraph 7.41	Amend paragraph to read: A minor amendment has been made to the inner boundary to reflect the employment land allocation at Goopies Lane Industrial Estate. The proposed Morpeth Inner Green Belt boundary is shown in Figure 7.5. The land uses identified are not all consistent with the Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan but reflect the current planning status of the land. The Morpeth Inner Green Belt boundary gives scope for the planned sustainable expansion of the town during the Plan period and also for safeguarded land to meet long term development needs beyond the Plan period.	To update and remove unnecessary text.
MIN/07/18	Paragraph 7.51	Amend paragraph to read: The Strategic Land Review has illustrated that capacity exists within the existing small settlements rest of delivery area to help deliver objectively assessed housing needs and therefore there is no requirement to amend the Green Belt boundaries. The main issue is the consistency of approach to how settlements are treated and to address any minor anomalies in the Green Belt boundaries that had been defined in the District Local Plans.	To more accurately reflect the position in respect of capacity.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/07/18A (new proposed minor modification (February 2017))	Paragraph 7.60	Amend paragraph to read: The Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan was submitted to the County Council in June 2015 made on 10 May 2016. The Plan defines a number of settlement boundaries. These have been considered in the light of the considerations outlined in paragraph 7.50 above to determine whether they would be appropriate as inset boundaries for Green Belt purposes. The proposed settlement boundaries are generally appropriate although there are certain locations where the boundaries do differ to ensure that the Green Belt boundary is clearly defined using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent. Inset boundaries are proposed for: • Hebron, • Hepscott, • Mitford • Pegswood	To provide up to date position.
MIN/07/19	Policy 27: Expansion of employment or visitor related buildings in the Green Belt	Amend policy to read: Policy 27, Expansion of employment or visitor related buildings in the Green Belt In assessing development proposals that lie within the Green Belt, proposals for the expansion of existing employment or visitor related development where an existing employer requires limited infill development and/or the re-use, partial re-use or redevelopment of existing buildings within the same complex of buildings where they currently operate, this will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:	To correct a typo (minor modification).

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		a. The proposal, including any associated infrastructure, would have no greater impact than the existing development on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land in it; b. Existing buildings within the ownership of the applicant could not be used; c. The development would not constitute a disproportionate increase in the developed portion of the site or building heights; and d. The design and appearance of the development is appropriate to its setting and capable of being integrated into the character of its surroundings. When the expansion of an existing business would comprise development at a scale beyond that identified above, including new buildings, consideration will be given as to whether the proposal constitutes 'very special circumstances'. This is considered to be: e. Whether it has been demonstrated that there is a an evident and significant positive impact on the economy in terms of jobs, visitors and/or expenditure; f. After consideration of the extent of potential harm of the development in relation to the purposes and openness of the Green Belt, and factoring proposed mitigation measures, the positive economic, environmental and/or social benefits clearly outweigh the degree of potential harm; g. <u>Where a site is not protected for B class or employment use in the Core Strategy</u>, that there is no suitable, available and deliverable <u>allocated employment</u> site outside of the Green Belt which could accommodate the development; h. Where a business plan and/or viability assessment demonstrates that the use of an existing building (including its conversion or extension) does not meet the needs of	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		the proposed or existing business, because it is either not economically viable, fails to provide for the needs of a business or the requirements of its market; and i. The development will be expected to adhere to criteria d of this policy.	

8. Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments

8. Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 8 (Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 8 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 8, Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/01	Paragraph 8.5	Amend paragraph to read: Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's natural, historic and cultural and heritage assets will deliver a number of the Core Strategy's objectives, particularly protecting and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments. Northumberland's unique environment underpins many of the other objectives of the Core Strategy. It is particularly important in providing the setting for all development arising out of the implementation and delivery of the Core Strategy policies.	To more accurately reflect the wording in the NPPF.
MIN/08/02	Paragraph 8.12	Amend paragraph to read: The Core Strategy defines how the Council intends to plan sustainably for the protection and enhancement of designated sites and areas in the wider context of population and economic growth. The policy approach recognises that the whole County has the potential to be affected in terms of biodiversity, landscape character and the settings of historic, heritage and cultural assets and their settings .	To more accurately reflect the wording in the NPPF.

8. Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/03	Table 8.1	Amend the "International statutory" section to read: • Scheduled Monuments and other listed assets that form part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall, World Heritage Site • Four Ramsar Convention wetlands • Six bird-related Special Protection Areas (SPAs) • 14 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) • The Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site (EMS) • The North Pennines Geopark (geological heritage)	To more accurately reflect the correct title, up-to-date status or level of designations.
MIN/08/04	Table 8.1	Amend the "National statutory" section to read: • More than 100 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Northumberland National Park • North Pennines AONB • Northumberland Coast AONB • 18 Registered Parks and Gardens • Nearly 1,000 Scheduled Monument and more than 5,500 Grade I, II* and II* Listed Buildings and their settings • 9 National Nature Reserves • Ain Estuary • Three Marine Conservation Zones extending landward of Mean Low Water	To more accurately reflect the correct title, up-to-date status or level of designations.
MIN/08/05	Table 8.1	Delete heading "Assets discovered and/or re-evaluated for designation in the future:" and delete (under this heading) "Two additional proposed Marine Conservation Zones extending landward of Mean Low Water"	To more accurately reflect the correct title, up-to-date

8. Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
			status or level of designations.
MIN/08/06	Table 8.1	Amend the "International significant non-statutory" section to read: • The Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall, World Heritage Site and its buffer zone - all that does not have a statutory designation in its own right. • Some key areas of Ancient and Semi-ancient Woodlands (continually wooded since at least 1600 AD) • Northumberland International Dark Sky Park (Kielder area) • The North Pennines UNESCO Global Geopark (geological heritage)	To more accurately reflect the correct title, up-to-date status or level of designations.
MIN/08/07	Table 8.1	Amend the "National significant non-statutory" section to read: • The Northumberland Heritage Coast • West Ancient Woodlands (continually wooded since at least 1600 AD) and veteran trees • Registered Battlefields • Certain non-designated archaeology	To more accurately reflect the correct title, up-to-date status or level of designations.
MIN/08/08	Table 8.1	Amend the "Local significant non-statutory" section to read: • Locally Listed Heritage Assets and their settings • Non-statutory nature reserves managed by Northumberland Wildlife Trust, Woodland Trust RSPB and other local groups	To more accurately reflect the correct title, up-to-date

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Remaining areas of Ancient Woodlands (continually wooded since at least 1600 AD) and remaining veteran trees - Heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record	status or level of designations.
MIN/08/09	Paragraph 8.19	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland is ranked first out of 87 authorities in terms of tranquillity, according to a Campaign to Protect Rural England study undertaken in 2006. The Core Strategy recognises tranquillity as a distinctive characteristic of Northumberland's remote countryside and will seek to avoid urbanising effects in these areas where possible. Such effects also include light pollution^[Footnote]. Seeking a reversal of the trend for increased night time brightness through decisions on development can help to maintain the quality of life in the county. In recognition of the significance of the dark skies, Northumberland National Park, along with Kielder Water and Forest Park has been awarded 'Dark Sky Status' by the International Dark Skies Association and is now known as 'Northumberland International Dark Sky Park'. It is the largest area of protected night sky in Europe and the fourth largest in the world. Footnote: The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE), 2003, Light Pollution Map: North East shows an increase in night time brightness between 1993 and 2000, of 1,000% compared with a 24% percentage increase across England.	To more accurately reflect the correct title of the designation.
MIN/08/10	Policy 28: Principles for the environment	Amend policy to read: Policy 28, Principles for the environment	To more clearly convey the meaning of

8. Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		In plan-making and assessing development proposals, the character and significance of Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, built and water environments, landscape, heritage assets, townscapes and, where appropriate, their settings, will be conserved, protected and enhanced by: - Giving appropriate weight to the statutory purposes and special qualities of the hierarchy of international, national and local designated and non-designated nature and historic conservation sites and their settings. Greatest weight will be given to international and national designations, followed by sites of regional and local importance; - In applying part (a) above, recognising that assets with a lower designation or non-designated, can still be irreplaceable, may be nationally important and/or have qualitative attributes that warrant giving these the appropriate protection in-situ; - Applying an ecosystem approach that demonstrates an understanding of the significance and sensitivity of the natural resource. Such an approach should result in a neutral impact on, or net benefit for those ecosystems; - Seeking, as far as possible, to coordinate environmental measures in a way that, cumulatively, could help pro-actively to minimise the causes of climate change, while also adapting to it and mitigating its causes; - Minimising adverse impacts on biodiversity, securing net biodiversity gains wherever possible; - Promoting a shared understanding of the significance of natural and historic assets and their settings, seeking to avoid adverse impacts of proposals, and identifying opportunities to mitigate harm or enhance them; Promoting high quality <u>Ensuring that the design in building and landscapes, where scale, mass, and form, and external appearance finishes</u> of development respects the character.¹	the policy and to correct grammar.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		<u>local distinctiveness and/or history of the surrounding its</u> landscape or townscape <u>setting and promotes and enhances local distinctiveness</u>; h. Avoiding unacceptable pollution impacts relating to the ground, soil, water, air, light or noise, taking account of previous uses, construction activity and proposed uses; i. Preventing harm to geological conservation interests and, where appropriate, providing opportunities for public access to those features; j. Recognising that soil is a vulnerable natural resource and protecting it through sustainable use, the encouragement of appropriate new landscape features to protect it from erosion, and, where agricultural land is required for development, prioritising poorer over <u>higher quality the best and most versatile agricultural</u> land; k. Always taking account of, and seeking to reduce issues of land instability or possible contaminated land; l. Limiting the impact of urbanising effects on open countryside landscapes or natural habitats or the settings of historic / cultural assets, including efforts to retain current levels of tranquillity and dark skies and, where possible, improve on these; In the context of the ecosystem approach, and recognising the health, social and economic benefits derived from the enjoyment of Northumberland's rich natural, historic and built environment, the Council will work with relevant lead authorities, land and property owners, local communities and groups, developers, adjoining local planning authorities and Local Nature Partnerships to: m. Identifying opportunities for appropriate environmental enhancements, including: i. Habitat improvement, restoration and creation; ii. Landscape enhancement in accordance with valued characteristics; and iii. Restoring, enhancing and bringing into viable use heritage assets.	

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		n. Gathering, recording and updating evidence to advance understanding of the significance of Northumberland's natural and historic environment and heritage assets; and o. Identifying opportunities to make information on assets widely accessible and promote the enjoyment of the physical and cultural components of these assets.	
MIN/08/11	Paragraph 8.25	Amend paragraph to read: The government encourages a wide range of people to be involved in how decisions are made about the natural environment in their local area and Northumberland currently includes two Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs): the Northern Upland Chain LNP, comprising Northumberland National Park, North Pennines AONB, Nidderdale AONB, and the North-East Northumberland Lowlands and Coast LNP, comprising a wide coastal and lowland area. The role of a LNP is to help communities in their local areas to manage the natural environment as a system and to embed its value in local decisions, for the benefit of nature, people and the economy.	To more accurately reflect the up-to-date title of the Partnership and its coverage.
MIN/08/12	Paragraph 8.25, Footnote 5	Update web address in footnote as follows: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/local-nature-partnerships/ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/role-of-local-nature-partnerships-an-overview	To provide up-to-date website.
MIN/08/13	Paragraph 8.26	Amend paragraph to read: A key initiative to be led by these LNPs is Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs). These are intended to bring about measurable improvements in nature conservation over widely defined areas, reflecting partnerships' shared visions. Currently within Northumberland, these are:	To more accurately describe the designations.

8. Conserving and enhancing Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic, water and built environments

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- The Northumberland Coalfield NIA, which aims to tackle the lack of connectivity between wildlife areas over a 41,000 hectare area, straddling the boundaries between Northumberland, Newcastle and North Tyneside. The area presents many opportunities for significant improvements to be achieved, especially through habitat creation linked to existing networks of subsidence wetlands, neutral grasslands, ancient woodlands and coastal habitats. <u>The rivers and streams that flow through this area provide important links as well as important habitats in themselves, but many are failing under the water Framework Directive and so require work to address pollution, obstacles to fish passage and other problems. Because of the high human population in this area, there are, and valuable opportunities to increase peoples' opportunities to experience the natural world; and</u> - The Border Uplands NIA, which covers an area of approximately 100,000 hectares in west Northumberland with just over half in the Northumberland National Park, straddling the two current LNP areas. It has significant forestry and includes much of the catchment of <u>the Rivers Rede and North Tyne, rivers which support important species and economically important fisheries. Forestry:</u> There are substantial opportunities to improve ecological networks through enhanced management and expansion of a number of moorland related habitat types that are the subjects of their own Biodiversity Action Plans. Such actions can build upon the presence of a number of designated sites within the area defined.	
MIN/08/14	Paragraph 8.56, 4th bullet point	Amend the fourth bullet point to read: <u>An important local issue within the AONB is the proliferation of second and holiday homes, which while providing some economic benefits, also contribute to settlements along the coast losing their sense of community, as a large number of properties become unoccupied and services do not operate at certain times of the year. While the Core Strategy will not specifically restrict the use of new market housing, the Council will support local communities located within the AONB in addressing this issue through Neighbourhood Plans, where it is considered appropriate to do so, by ensuring new dwellings are for</u>	To give clarity as to why permanent occupancy of new dwellings may be sought through policy

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		permanent occupancy. An important local issue within the AONB is the proliferation of second homes. The Core Strategy requires new housing development to contribute to the provision of affordable homes, limited to permanent occupancy where there is an identified need. The Delivery Document and Neighbourhood Plans could include policies to limit new housing to be occupied by people with a local connection, where evidence shows there is a need to do this.	and the need for strong evidence.
MIN/08/15	Paragraph 8.57	Amend paragraph to read: The North Pennines AONB was designated in 1988 covering an area of 1,983 square km. It reaches into Northumberland with a third of the AONB being within the County, the remaining two thirds of the AONB lies lie within the counties of Durham and Cumbria and a very small section in North Yorkshire. The North Pennines landscape has a highly distinctive character which has been shaped by early settlers who cleared the forests, followed by generations of farming, a long history of mining for lead and other minerals, moorland management and more recent development. Part of its unique quality reflects the retention of a sense of wildness, remoteness and tranquility. The geology, recognised at European level, is another key element of the landscape character.	To correct topographical error.
MIN/08/16	Paragraph 8.59	Amend paragraph to read: Unlike the Northumberland Coast AONB, there is a not a high level of development pressure within the Northumberland part of the North Pennines AONB. Indeed the population of the Allen Valleys was much higher in the past than it is now. It is important to seek to sustain the	To correct topographical error.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		local population, while recognising that even a single development which is out of scale or character with the area, including those beyond the AONB boundary, can have a widespread impact due to the openness of the moorland that makes up much of the AONB.	
MIN/08/17	Policy 32: North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Amend policy to read: Policy 32, North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty The landscape and other special qualities of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be conserved and enhanced, having regard to the latest AONB Management Plan, AONB Planning Guidelines and AONB Building Design Guide. In plan making and assessing development proposals, in and around the AONB particular considerations will include the: - Openness of the landscape and its sensitivity to development; - Inter-visibility between the AONB and areas to its north and east; - Interdependency between the special qualities of the landscape and the natural functioning of the environment taking into account internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites and associated ecosystems, species and habitats, and the geology; - Need to <u>sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting maintain archaeological and built heritage assets and their settings;</u> and a sense of remoteness, wildness and tranquility; and - Its UNESCO Global Geopark status as a European Geopark.	To more accurately reflect the correct title of the designation of the Geopark.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		As far as possible, it will be recognised that the AONB is a living, working area, seeking to sustain the local population by allowing small scale development where it does not impact on the AONB's special qualities including those in criteria a. to e. above. In particular, in assessing development proposals, consideration will be given to the extent to which the development: i. Adds to the availability of permanently occupied and affordable housing to meet local needs; ii. Supports the growth and diversification of the rural economy through the expansion of existing businesses and the development of new ones; iii. Reuses redundant buildings that contribute to the character of the area; and iv. Applies design guidance, recognising that a variety of materials, including timber, have their place in the local vernacular and could contribute to lower cost, more energy efficient buildings; and v. Recognises that shooting supports jobs in land and estate management and attracts additional visitors but only to the extent that this does not necessitate additional permanent structures in remote locations. Major development will not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated to be in the public interest; and that there is no alternative location which could absorb the development without a significant adverse impact on the AONB.	

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/18	Paragraph 8.69	Amend paragraph to read: <u>The Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site</u> <u>The Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (WHS) was inscribed on the List of World Heritage by UNESCO in 1987. The key objective within its Management Plan^[Footnote 1], in line with Article 4 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage^[Footnote 2], is to secure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the WHS. The OUV is described in an agreed statement. Government guidance states that it is essential that appropriate policies are included in the Local Plan to maintain the integrity of the WHS, its buffer zone and wider landscape setting.</u> <u>The Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (WHS) was designated by UNESCO in 1987. The key objective within its Management Plan is to secure protection of the outstanding universal value of the WHS. Government guidance states that it is essential that appropriate policies are included in the Local Plan and that the importance of maintaining the integrity of Hadrian's Wall and its landscape setting must be recognised.</u> Footnote 1: http://hadrianswallcountry.co.uk/hadrians-wall-management-plan Footnote 2: <u>'Article 4 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972: "Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain."</u>	To more accurately reflect guidance on the World Heritage Site.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/19	Paragraph 8.70	Amend paragraph to read: <u>Current UNESCO operational guidelines strongly recommend inclusion of a buffer zone in the nomination of a new site, to provide additional protection and such a zone is included in the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan. In landscape terms, together with the landscape of the WHS itself, this is the area most sensitive to change that could affect the OUV of the World Heritage Site and is therefore referred to in Policy 30 (Landscape). Current UNESCO operational guidelines strongly recommend inclusion of a buffer zone in the nomination of a new site, to provide additional protection and such a zone is included in the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan. In landscape terms, this is the area considered to be most sensitive to change that could affect the setting of the World Heritage Site and is therefore referred to in Policy 30 (Landscape):</u>	To more accurately reflect guidance on the World Heritage Site.
MIN/08/20	Paragraph 8.71	Amend paragraph to read: <u>The policy approach to the World Heritage Site is to protect and conserve the OUV of the WHS in line with the requirements of the Convention and the NPPF and to achieve this by assessing each case individually and, where appropriate, requiring heritage impact assessments of the effect of development within or adjacent to the site and its wider setting on the OUV and taking advice from expert bodies. The policy approach to the World Heritage Site is to take a positive, flexible, case by case approach, which considers the type and scale of development, its specific location within or adjacent to the site, its setting and advice from expert bodies:</u>	To more accurately reflect guidance on the World Heritage Site.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/21	Paragraph 8.73	Amend paragraph to read: Northumberland's historic legacy is the setting for people's lives; it is where they live, work, shop and enjoy leisure and recreation activities. It is also an important draw for tourists. Many of the County's heritage assets buildings are iconic and frequently appear in marketing material: Alnwick, Lindisfarne, Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh and Warkworth castles, Hexham Abbey, Berwick's town walls and Cragside are symbolic of Northumberland, to the extent that they help to define the historic character of North East England.	For consistency with national planning policy and to recognise an important historic asset.
MIN/08/22	Paragraph 8.74	Amend paragraph to read: Whilst many of the iconic assets buildings benefit from ownership or guardianship by national bodies, the majority of the County's heritage assets do not, and are in private ownership. Some of the larger private houses are safeguarded by their owners opening them to the public and charging for access, others have been converted into hotels, conference centres, and wedding venues.	For consistency with national planning policy.
MIN/08/23 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 8.80	Amend paragraph to read: The Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary evidence base for decision-making on, and future management of the historic environment. It is a dynamic record, constantly being updated and enhanced. The HER is supplemented by a range of local studies and resources, such as Conservation Area Character Appraisals, Conservation Area Management Plans, Extensive Urban Surveys and the Historic Landscape Characterisation Study, which contain wide ranging information on the entire historic environment, including locally important non-designated heritage assets. Local groups, especially Town and Parish	To provide additional explanation on how evidence will inform the decision maker as to the

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Councils preparing Neighbourhood Plans, may be able to add to this – for example through compiling 'Local Lists' of locally important heritage assets. The comprehensive evidence base, comprising the above sources, will inform plan making and the decision making process in guiding and determining applications. <u>Non-designated assets are currently assessed against published criteria, including 'Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment' (Historic England 2008). Criteria more specific to Northumberland will be developed and adopted during the plan period. As more detailed land allocations emerge and as proposals come forward, there will be cases where the above information is insufficient to inform the decision-maker fully as to the significance attaching to the local historic environment that may be affected. In these cases, the further investigation and recording of the historic environment should follow best practice. [Footnote: "Historic England produces technical advice on how to survey historic places to the best standard possible"]</u>	significance of the historic environment /assets that may be affected.
MIN/08/24	Paragraph 8.81A	New paragraph added to read: <u>Conservation Area Character Appraisals and other design guidance that relates to the conservation of the historic environment will be key sources of information in determining applications.</u>	To provide additional explanation.
MIN/08/25	Paragraph 8.88	Amend paragraph to read: <u>The draft water environment policies have been largely supported through the various Core Strategy consultation stages. The Council has worked closely with all relevant agencies and water authorities to achieve agreement on the policies below.</u> The sustainability appraisal regarded them as likely to have positive impacts on health and well-being, the provision of sustainable homes and businesses, the protection of natural resources, climate change	To clarify that the Council will cooperate across the border / boundary on

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		mitigation and a number of other factors. The Core Strategy policies reflect advice given by statutory bodies at each stage and also seek to take on board the wider concerns of residents and businesses regarding flooding in particular.	water quality and supply where necessary.
MIN/08/26	Paragraph 8.90	Add new footnote, after "...achieve 'good status'", as follows: <u>The Directive recognises that, in specific and limited circumstances, the 2015 deadline of achieving 'good' status may not be met. The UK may therefore rely on relevant waivers to allow it to extend the deadline (to a maximum of 2027) or meet less stringent environmental objectives. The Environment Agency is aiming to achieve good status in at least 60% of waters by 2021 and in as many waters as possible by 2027.</u>	To reflect accuracy in relation to Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plans.
MIN/08/27	Paragraph 8.90	Amend the second sentence to read: The Directive seeks to ensure that all water bodies achieve 'good status' <u>and by 2021, it also</u> established the requirement for river basin management plans.	To reflect accuracy in relation to Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plans.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/28	Paragraph 8.92	Amend paragraph to read: The Directive requires all inland and coastal water bodies to achieve a 'good status' by 2015. By 2012, just under half of the inland water bodies in Northumberland were achieving this target. Where meeting the 2015 target has not been possible under Cycle 1 of the Directive, it does allow, (subject to certain criteria) the revised (Cycle 2) target date of 2021 to be used <u>or (at the very latest) 2027</u>. River Basin Management Plans action plans have been assisting in bringing the remaining water bodies up to standard <u>and seeking to achieve this by the 2021 target</u>.	To reflect accuracy in relation to Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plans.
MIN/08/29	Paragraph 8.98	Amend paragraph to read: In accordance with national planning policy, there is a need to ensure that the expected level and distribution of proposed development is deliverable and will not result in water supply and sewerage infrastructure issues that cannot be resolved. The Council will work with Northumbria Water, prospective developers and key stakeholders to identify where strategic solutions to water-related infrastructure investment may be required in order to support the strategic aims and expectations of this Plan. This will mostly relate to the provision or upgrading of waste water treatment works, but it will also apply to assurances over the supply of water in certain areas where there are issues in its guaranteed continuity.	To reflect the correct title of the organisation.
MIN/08/29A (new proposed minor)	Paragraph 8.100	Amend paragraph to read: The supply of water in Northumberland is split into two 'water resource zones' (WRZs), shown in Figure 8.4:	To reflect the updated status of the Water

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
modification, February 2017)		- The Kielder WRZ serves the vast majority of Northumberland. Most development coming forward in this zone would be capable of being supplied without problem, although, within the area, the rivers Coquet and Font have been identified as experiencing some water resource availability issues. - The Berwick and Fowberry WRZ serves the far north of Northumberland and whilst there is generally an adequate water supply, shortages have been experienced during periods of high demand. Work has been undertaken by <u>Northumbrian Water NWL</u> to improve this situation, but there is a need to <u>and ensure adequate supplies for existing users and new development can be achieved and maintained before development is agreed</u>, as well as <u>protecting the protection</u> of the sources themselves. Further action may include improving infrastructure, demand management and leakage control. <u>Northumbrian Water's NWL's</u> Water Resources Management Plan (2014) includes the current position and future plans to ensure that there is a sustainable water resource for the Berwick area [Footnote: Northumbrian Water Final Water Resources Management Plan, 2014 and Annual Review(s)].	Resources Management Plan
MIN/08/30	Paragraph 8.102	Amend footnote 121 to read: <u>Where the term sewerage is used in this section, this refers to the foul water sewerage system. The term sewerage refers to foul water.</u>	To improve clarity.
MIN/08/31	Paragraph 8.103	Amend paragraph to read: A small part of the wastewater from the South East and Central Delivery Areas is treated at the Howdon Wastewater Treatment Works in North Tyneside, along with wastewater from neighbouring authorities. There are potential future capacity issues relating to the Howdon	To improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		treatment works. A large part of the Howdon catchment is served by combined sewers and there is often no option but to accept both foul and surface water from development, leading to unnecessary treatment of surface water. To ensure wastewater from future new development can be accommodated at the treatment works, there is currently on-going joint work between the Council, other local authorities, Northumbrian Water and the Environment Agency NWL and the EA on the development of a strategic policy to reduce the amount of surface water runoff from in new developments, and separate it from the sewerage system.	
MIN/08/32	Paragraph 8.104	Amend paragraph to read: Parts of the County, mainly in rural areas are not served by mains sewerage. This results in the use of non-mains systems such as package treatment plants and septic tanks. The proliferation of some small scale non-mains drainage proposals has contributed towards water bodies failing to meet the Water Framework Directive within the County. Therefore, foul flows from all new development that is located in all new development that is located within sewerage areas should be directed to the public sewer system. Spillages from non-mains drainage systems can have significant adverse impacts on the water environment and its ecology if they are not properly managed; therefore, if non-mains systems cannot be avoided, they must be sited and designed to avoid any adverse impact on ground and surface waters.	To improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/33	Paragraph 8.113	Amend paragraph to read: Sometimes a development scheme that includes highly vulnerable uses, may encroach into areas at risk from flooding, including those areas prone to surface water flooding, in which case opportunities will be sought to reduce the overall level of risk through the layout, mix and/or form of the development, as well as the appropriate application of a blue-green infrastructure approach, incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS - see below).	To build in a blue-green infrastructure approach.
MIN/08/34	Paragraph 8.122, footnote 122	Amend footnote 122 to read: House of Commons Written Statement (HCWS161) by The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 18 December 2014-2007 (Available at: http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2014-12-18/HCWS161/).	To correct typographical error.
MIN/08/35	Paragraph 8.122, footnote 123	Amend footnote 123 to read: Developments of 10 dwellings or more; or equivalent non-residential or mixed development (as set out in Article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015-2010).	To provide the up-to-date position.
MIN/08/36	Paragraph 8.123	Amend paragraph to read: Different situations will call for different types of SuDS, according to their effectiveness and efficiency and taking into account what is reasonable and practicable (including design, construction and maintenance costs) ^(Footnote) . SuDS should be embedded as early as possible	Text from paragraph 8.123 created into new

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		in the design process to benefit from cost efficiencies, to maximise and integrate social and environmental benefits and to ensure maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate. In addition to managing surface water run-off volumes, in designing SuDS, consideration should be given to improving water quality for example by filtering out harmful pollutants from road surfaces. Footnote: While it is recognised that SuDS may have implications for the cost of delivering the development, these costs may be comparable with the cost of conventional, piped sewerage systems, and SuDS have considerable, additional environmental and social benefits. In many cases SuDS features can also add to the market value of the built housing.	paragraph 8.123A and new footnote added to better reflect Planning Practice Guidance.
MIN/08/37	Paragraph 8.123A	Add paragraph to read: SuDS should be embedded as early as possible in the design process to benefit from cost efficiencies, to maximise and integrate social and environmental benefits and to ensure maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate. In addition to managing surface water run-off volumes, in designing SuDS, consideration should be given to improving water quality for example by filtering out harmful pollutants from road surfaces.	Text from paragraph 8.123 created into new paragraph 8.123A.
MIN/08/38	Paragraph 8.124	Delete paragraph: While it is recognised that SuDS may have implications for the cost of delivering the development, these costs may be comparable with the cost of conventional, piped sewerage systems, and SuDS have considerable, additional environmental and social benefits. In many cases SuDS features can also add to the market value of the built housing.	To better reflect Planning Practice Guidance.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure Reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/08/39	Paragraph 8.135	Add paragraph to read: Northumberland has a considerable legacy of land contamination and land instability. Much of this originates from to past coal mining and industrial activities. Land contamination can, however, sometimes also be caused by naturally occurring sources, agricultural activities or by other small-scale past land uses such as fuel filling stations. Similarly land instability can be caused by natural geological features and the action of water. Some contaminated, or unstable land, may be of historic or archaeological interest.	To correct grammar.
MIN/08/40	Paragraph 8.136	Amend the paragraph to read: The Core Strategy has an important role with in respect to land instability and contamination issues through: • Helping to ensure that various types of development are not be placed in locations affected by land stability or contamination issues without the appropriate precautions; and • Providing opportunities for land instability and contamination issues to be addressed and reduced where remediation can form part of the overall development proposal.	To correct grammar.

9. Ensuring connectivity and infrastructure delivery

9. Ensuring connectivity and infrastructure delivery

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 9 (Ensuring connectivity and infrastructure delivery) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 9 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 9, ensuring connectivity and infrastructure delivery

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/09/01	Paragraph 9.12	Delete paragraph: Opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions inevitably vary between urban and rural areas. This is particularly the case in parts of Northumberland, where the reduction of commercially-viable bus services, together with a reduction in available public sector funding for public transport subsidies and other influencing factors have contributed to the loss of some local services.	Paragraph relocated to 9.17D
MIN/09/02	Paragraph 9.13	Delete paragraph The timetabling and funding of public transport services is not a land-use planning matter and is therefore outside the scope of the Core Strategy. In addition, issues regarding the use of public rights of way and the cycle route network lie outside the scope of the planning system. Whilst the Core Strategy generally cannot directly influence these issues, it provides a positive planning policy framework for the improvement of facilities and networks.	Paragraph relocated to 9.17E

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/09/03	Paragraph 9.15	Amended paragraph to read: Northumberland has an extensive public rights of way network along with more informal routes. This network provides access for walking, cycling and other non-motorised transport such as horse riding. Cycling infrastructure includes cycle lanes and cycle tracks which are not public rights of way. They tend to be located in urban areas where they predominantly share the road network. The Council will look to protect and enhance the coverage, standards and safety of these networks, including supporting the Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan, <u>the Local Transport Plan, the Walking and Cycling Plan Strategy</u> , <u>the Northumberland Cycling and Walking Board Strategy - Geared up</u> , and other relevant plans and initiatives.	To update with latest strategies
MIN/09/04	Paragraph 9.15 - Footnotes	Footnotes amended to read: • <u>The Rights of Way Improvement Plan is available at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=748</u> <u>The Rights of Way Improvement Plan is currently being reviewed in partnership with the Northumberland National Park and County Joint Local Access Forum.</u> • <u>The Local Transport Plan is available at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7846</u> <u>http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Highways/Transport-policy/Transport-plan.aspx.</u>	To provide and updated position and update the web address.
MIN/09/05	Paragraph 9.15	Footnote and hyperlink added: <u>The Northumberland County Council Walking and Cycling Strategy is available at: http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/</u>	For ease of reference

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		media/Roads-streets-and-transport/cycling/Walking-and-Cycling-Document-apt-19-04-2016.Pdf	
MIN/09/06	Paragraph 9.16	Delete paragraph: Feedback from previous consultations on the Core Strategy has highlighted that although encouraging sustainable travel is important, given the characteristics of the County, the private car will remain an important mode of transport.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/09/07	Paragraph 9.17	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal highlights the major positive effects of a shift towards more sustainable modes, across the spectrum of sustainability objectives and indicators. Walking, cycling and journeys by public transport have many benefits in terms of health and well-being, reducing car trips and therefore carbon emissions, improving air quality and reducing congestion.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/09/08	Paragraph 9.17C	Add paragraph to read: Opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions inevitably vary between urban and rural areas. This is particularly the case in parts of Northumberland, where the reduction of commercially-viable bus services, together with a reduction in available public sector funding for public transport subsidies and other influencing factors have contributed to the loss of some local services.	Paragraph relocated from 9.12 to improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/09/09	Paragraph 9.17D	Add paragraph to read: <u>The timetabling and funding of public transport services is not a land-use planning matter and is therefore outside the scope of the Core Strategy. In addition, issues regarding the use of public rights of way and the cycle route network lie outside the scope of the planning system. Whilst the Core Strategy generally cannot directly influence these issues, it provides a positive planning policy framework for the improvement of facilities and networks.</u>	Paragraph relocated from 9.13 to improve clarity.
MIN/09/10	Paragraph 9.19B	Add paragraph to read: <u>The Core Strategy seeks to prioritise the opportunities for non-car trips and a reduction in carbon emissions, however, it has to be recognised that there will still be a need to facilitate motorised transport journeys, including as a result of new development.</u>	Relocated paragraph 9.27 to improve clarity.
MIN/09/11	Paragraph 9.19C	Add paragraph to read: <u>The ongoing Countywide Transport Assessment has assessed key parts of the local highway network with existing issues such as localised congestion, and has identified where future development may give rise to issues on the local network. Similarly, to the analysis of the core road network it has helped to identify appropriate means and mitigation to address the impacts of development both individually (for potential significant scale future developments) and cumulatively. This includes opportunities for removing non-essential traffic off the highway network shifting to more sustainable modes, physical measures to address movement and capacity constraints, including effective traffic management and signage. The work has also informed the Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan and its prioritisation of infrastructure investments.</u>	Relocated paragraph 9.28 to improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/09/12	Paragraph 9.19D	Add paragraph to read: <u>It is likely that more detailed investigation will be required to further examine specific issues, routes and junctions. This will be done as part of the Northumberland Delivery Document and/or by developers through the Development Management process.</u>	Relocated paragraph 9.29 to improve clarity.
MIN/09/13	Paragraph 9.19E	Add paragraph to read: <u>A review of the need for new schemes in the form of settlement bypasses or relief roads is currently ongoing. A number of schemes identified by the former District Councils are being re-appraised to consider their appropriateness, feasibility and deliverability.</u>	Relocated paragraph 9.30 to improve clarity.
MIN/09/14	Paragraph 9.19F	Add paragraph to read: <u>Should the work demonstrate the continued need for safeguarding, the routes, including those in the Green Belt, will be considered as part of the Northumberland Delivery Document. Key stakeholders, including Town and Parish Councils, as well as local communities, will be engaged in this process.</u>	Relocated paragraph 9.30 to improve clarity.
MIN/09/15	Paragraph 9.19H	Add paragraph to read: <u>The Northumberland Delivery Document will also consider the need for a review of local parking standards. As highlighted through Core Strategy consultations, the planning system can only determine parking standards associated with new development. Town Centre on- and off-street</u>	Relocated paragraph 9.31 to improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		<u>parking and general street parking is dealt with by the Council's Parking Strategy.</u> The Council recognise the importance of making best use of space within town centres and will work to improve and enhance areas through development opportunities.	
MIN/09/16	Paragraph 9.24	Paragraph amended to read: Consideration has also been given to the movement of goods on the Core Road network. While the Core Strategy promotes sea and rail freight (see Policies 44 and 46) the majority of freight movements will remain on the road. This includes freight movements in respect of forestry and agriculture which generate large numbers of movements in Northumberland and also 'last mile'^(Footnote) deliveries. There are existing operational and capacity issues for road freight, including the stretches of the A1 which remain single carriageway. As the local economy develops, new freight movement patterns may develop, which the Core Road networks must be flexible enough to accommodate. <u>The Council will work with partners in the region, including freight management groups, throughout the plan period.</u> Footnote: This refers to the final leg of the supply chain in the transportation of goods, for example delivery of goods from a transport hub to the final delivery address.	To improve clarity.
MIN/09/17	Paragraph 9.27	Delete paragraph: <u>The Core Strategy seeks to prioritise the opportunities for non-car trips, however it has to be recognised that there will still be a need to facilitate motorised transport journeys, including as a result of new development.</u>	Relocated to new paragraph 9.19B to improve clarity.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/09/18	Paragraph 9.28	Delete paragraph: The on-going Countywide Transport Assessment has assessed key parts of the local highway network with existing issues such as localised congestion, and has identified where future development may give rise to issues on the local network. Similarly to the analysis of the core road network it has helped to identify appropriate means and mitigation to address the impacts of development both individually (for potential significant scale future developments) and cumulatively. This includes opportunities for removing non-essential traffic off the highway network shifting to more sustainable modes, physical measures to address movement and capacity constraints, including effective traffic management and signage. The work has also informed the Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan and its prioritisation of infrastructure investments.	Relocated to new paragraph 9.19C to improve clarity.
MIN/09/19	Paragraph 9.29	Delete paragraph: It is likely that more detailed investigation will be required to further examine specific issues, routes and junctions. This will be done as part of the Northumberland Delivery Document and/or by developers through the Development Management process.	Relocated to new paragraph 9.19D to improve clarity.
MIN/09/20	Paragraph 9.30	Delete paragraph: A review of the need for new routes in the form of settlement bypasses or relief roads is currently on-going. A number of routes identified by the former Districts Councils are being reappraised to consider their appropriateness, feasibility and deliverability. Should the work demonstrate the	Relocated to new paragraphs 9.19E and 9.19F to

9. Ensuring connectivity and infrastructure delivery

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		continued need for safeguarding, the routes, including those within the Green Belt, will be considered as part of the Northumberland Delivery Document. Key stakeholders, including Town and Parish Councils, as well as local communities will be engaged in this process.	improve clarity.
MIN/09/21	Paragraph 9.31	Delete paragraph: The Northumberland Delivery Document will also consider the need for a review of local parking standards. As highlighted through Core Strategy consultations, the planning system can only determine parking standards associated with new development. Town Centre on- and off-street parking and general street parking is dealt with by the Council's Parking Strategy.	Relocated to new paragraph 9.19H to improve clarity.
MIN/09/22	Paragraph 9.38	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal has highlighted that rail lines can have major positive benefits for the local economy and the environment. As well as reducing transport-related emissions railway lines can also provide wildlife corridors and valuable habitats for plants and wildlife. Core Strategy consultation responses also reflected the importance of rail links across the County. Support was expressed for safeguarding existing routes and promoting existing rail line usage.	Replaced by new paragraph 9.35A and to remove text no longer applicable.
MIN/09/23	Paragraph 9.51	Amend paragraph to read: The iNorthumberland fibre broadband roll out is a £18.9m project funded by Department of Culture, Media and Sport (via BDUK), Northumberland County Council, European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and BT.	To correct grammar.

9. Ensuring connectivity and infrastructure delivery

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/09/24	Paragraph 9.54	Amend paragraph to read: Whilst the Core Strategy can provide a positive policy context for the roll-out of broadband services across the county, as a land-use planning document, it is unable to dictate the speed at which services are rolled out, nor can it. It also cannot dictate the minimum speed of service. The Core Strategy, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the Local Broadband Plan.	To correct grammar.

10. Community well-being

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 10 (community well-being) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 10 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 10, community well-being

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/10/01	Paragraph 10.4	Delete paragraph: Responses to the previous consultations raised a number of issues in respect of community facilities and infrastructure, such as in relation to healthcare, including access to GP services, school places and community amenities including public houses. While many of these issues cannot be directly addressed through the Core Strategy, they are being addressed, where appropriate, as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/10/02	Paragraph 10.5	Amend paragraph to read: The role of Neighbourhood Plans has also been referred to in the comments received in response to the Full Draft Plan. The Core Strategy recognises that Neighbourhood Plans have an important opportunity to identify the community facilities that are particularly valued by the communities preparing those plans and Policy 49 provides a strategic framework for this.	For clarity.

10. Community well-being

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/10/03	Paragraph 10.6	Amend paragraph to read: One particular issue that has arisen during the preparation of the Core Strategy is the loss of public houses. Public houses can have a key role as a community facility. In Northumberland many public houses provide a place for social interaction within a community, are an important part of a local economy, and are integral to the physical and cultural heritage of the County. In recognition of these values, the Council will Policy 49 supports the provision and retention of public houses where they can be demonstrated to enhance the sustainability of local communities.	For clarity.
MIN/10/04	Paragraph 10.7	Amend paragraph to read: Potential also exists for the shared use of facilities, including the use of education facilities by the wider community, which can be beneficial in terms of maximising the availability and access to community facilities and reducing the need for additional separate facilities. This issue was highlighted in the responses to the Full Draft Plan and as a result has been included in the policy.	Text is no longer applicable.
MIN/10/05	Paragraph 10.8	Amend paragraph to read: Good quality open space, sport and recreational facilities provide recreational benefits for communities and help to promote social inclusion, community cohesion, health and well-being. Many open spaces also make an important contribution to the character and appearance of the built and natural environment. Ensuring the right level of open space provision is, therefore, an important planning consideration. This includes parks	To recognise recreational open space can also be heritage assets.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		<u>and gardens and cemeteries and churchyards, for example, that are designated heritage assets.</u> New areas of housing need new open space, sport and play provision unless there is a surplus of accessible existing facilities.	
MIN/10/06	Paragraph 10.16	Amend paragraph to read: Work is currently on-going to update the Northumberland Playing Pitch Strategy in partnership with Sport England and the relevant pitch sport National Governing Bodies. This refreshed Playing Pitch Strategy will be finalised <u>later</u> in 2016; <u>which means the findings of the updated assessments are not available to inform this version of the Core Strategy.</u> If the updated Playing Pitch Strategy identifies that the policy approach in the Core Strategy needs to be amended, an early review will be undertaken to address the relevant recommendations.	To update text.
MIN/10/07	Paragraph 10.31	Amend paragraph to read: <u>Policy 51 seeks to provide a Responses at previous stages of the Core Strategy showed a majority as supporting this</u> proactive approach to protecting and extending green networks. <u>It therefore remains the policy.</u> <u>The</u> approach <u>seeks</u> to integrate the provision of green infrastructure and its protection and enhancement into place shaping and place making; and improve public access and links between green spaces within the County and beyond its boundaries.	For clarity.

11. Managing natural resources

11. Managing natural resources

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 11 (managing natural resources) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 11 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 11, managing natural resources

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/01	Paragraph 11.5	Amend paragraph to read: The policies within the draft Core Strategy aim to deliver the strategic objective to manage the prudent use of Northumberland's natural resources, which includes minerals, while minimising the adverse impacts of their extraction and transportation on both communities and the environment by seeking to ensure that: • These finite resources are not unnecessarily sterilised; • Land is made available to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals; and • Extraction, as well as the associated processing and transportation, does not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and local communities.	To provide an up-to-date position.
MIN/11/02	Paragraph 11.9	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal recognises that the draft policy was likely to result in positive effects through ensuring adverse impacts on local communities and the environment are minimised. The feedback received from the Full Draft Plan consultation indicated some general support for the policy and only minor changes have been made to address some of the detailed comments made and to improve clarity.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/03	Paragraph 11.13	Amend paragraph to read: It is essential that mineral and landfill sites are properly restored at the earliest opportunity and the after-use is appropriate to the site involved concerned. Therefore the proposals for the restoration of the site are a key consideration in assessing the acceptability of proposals for mineral extraction or landfill. Good site restoration and aftercare has the potential to enhance the environment and contribute to the achievement of wider policy objectives, including the objective of the Core Strategy which seeks to protect and enhance Northumberland's distinctive and valued environment, and ensure that it is experienced and valued by residents and visitors. Applicants should address site restoration and after-use at an early stage in the planning process and are encouraged to engage with the Council and local communities prior to applications being submitted.	To use a more appropriate word.
MIN/11/04	Paragraph 11.17	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal indicated that the policy may have positive effects against a number of objectives. The responses to the Full Draft Plan consultation generally supported the opportunities for after-use identified following site restoration but concerns were raised from the minerals industry that this was overly restrictive on the potential after-uses that would be acceptable. However, it is considered that the policy has some flexibility to allow for alternatives where appropriate whilst also still delivering the main aspirations of net gains for biodiversity and improved opportunities for informal recreation.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/05	Paragraph 11.20	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that the draft policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting natural resources from unnecessary sterilisation. In comparison to the draft policy in the Full Draft Plan amendments to the policy criterion identifying those types of non-mineral development that are exempt from the provisions of safeguarding have been made to incorporate these criteria in criterion (f(i)) in order to improve clarity.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/11/05A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Policy 55: Safeguarding mineral resources	Amend policy to read: Policy 55, Safeguarding mineral resources Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are identified in Appendix E around the following mineral resources: a. Carboniferous limestone; b. Clay (including brick clay, brick shale and fireclay); c. Coal; d. Igneous rock; e. Sand and gravel; and f. Sandstone. In plan-making and assessing development proposals, these resources will be protected from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.	To correct a typographical error.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Applications for non-mineral related development in a Mineral Safeguarding Area are required to include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the development. Planning permission will not be granted for non-mineral development which would lead to the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources within a Mineral Safeguarding Area unless: g. The applicant can demonstrate that the mineral concerned is not of economic value; h. The mineral can be extracted without unacceptable adverse effects on residential amenity and the natural and historic environment prior to the non-mineral development, recognising that prior extraction has different characteristics to longer-term mineral extraction; i. The development is temporary in nature and will not impact on the potential for mineral extraction within a timescale in which the mineral is likely to be needed; j. There are no other reasonable alternative options for the proposed development which would avoid or minimise the sterilisation of minerals; or k. The overall social, economic or environmental benefits of the proposed development outweigh the potential loss of the mineral resource; or l. It constitutes non-mineral development that is exempt from the safeguarding provisions. Exempt non-mineral development comprises: i. Householder development, which includes extensions, alterations or improvements to existing dwellings, the erection of domestic garages, outbuildings and garden walls or fences; ii. An advertisement; iii. Reserved matters applications following the grant of outline planning permission;	

11. Managing natural resources

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		iv. Applications to change the use of an existing building, except where the change is to a residential dwelling (use class C3) and other sensitive uses such as schools (use class D1), residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres (use class C2); v. Applications to remove or amend a condition attached to an existing planning permission; vi. Works to trees; vii. Prior notifications submitted in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 2, parts 6 and 7 of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 2015; viii. An application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development (CLEUD); ix. An application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development (CLOPUD); x. Non-material amendments.	
MIN/11/06	Paragraph 11.25	Amend paragraph to read: The principal resource areas have been divided into sub-areas, recognising the characteristics of these sub-areas and the specific issues associated with coal extraction in these areas. The key matters identified have been informed by the Landscape Character Assessment, the Key Land Use Impact Study, the Environmental Considerations and Mineral Resources Study and feedback received during both the Issues and Options, Preferred Options (Stage 1) and Full Draft Plan consultations. Proposals in the subsidiary resource areas will be principally determined against the key test for coal extraction in Policy 56 and the criteria in Policy 52. The policy does not indicate areas where coal	For clarity.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		extraction may be acceptable and it is proposed that, because this is a site specific matter, this will be considered through the Delivery Document to allow more detailed work to be carried out.	
MIN/11/07	Policy 56: Coal	Amend policy to read: Policy 56, Coal In plan-making and assessing development proposals, the strategy for coal extraction is only to permit proposals where it can be demonstrated by the applicant that it is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or if not, #ifit provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts. Within each of the following sub-areas, proposals will be required to address the following key matters: a. North of Morpeth and Ashington and south of Amble: i. The cumulative effects arising from the proposals in the context of an area that has experienced widespread, large-scale surface coal extraction over a number of decades; ii. The effects of the proposal on the enhancement or restoration of the character of the landscape in this area; iii. The effects on the conservation and enhancement of the nature conservation interest and landscape character along the Druridge Bay coastal strip; and iv. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt around Morpeth;	To correct a typographical error.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		b. Ashington, Blyth, Cramlington and Seaton Delaval: i. The extent to which the proposals contribute to the enhancement of the landscape in this area; ii. The effects on maintaining the openness of the countryside between the settlements, including the impact on the openness of the Green Belt to the south of Blyth, Cramlington and around Seaton Delaval; iii. The effects on efforts to attract inward investment to the area, including effects on the quality of the environment around key employment sites; and iv. The effects on the <u>significance of the</u> historic features and historic landscape to the east of Seaton Delaval around Seaton Delaval Hall. c. Ponteland, Stannington and south of Morpeth: i. The extent to which the proposals contribute to the enhancement of the landscape in this area; ii. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt to the south and east of Ponteland, around Stannington and around Morpeth; iii. The effects on the nature conservation interests at Stannington Vale and along the River Blyth and at Prestwick Carr; iv. The effects on the <u>significance of the</u> historic features and landscapes at Blagdon and St Mary's Hospital; and v. The cumulative effects from surface coal extraction in the adjoining Newcastle Metropolitan Borough area. d. Tyne/Derwent Watershed:	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		i. The visibility of proposals from surrounding areas, particularly from the Tyne Valley, the North Pennines AONB and areas within and adjoining the Derwent Valley within County Durham; ii. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt between Whittonstall, Stocksfield, Prudhoe and around Hedley on the Hill; and iii. The effects on areas of ancient woodland and local wildlife sites in the north of the area and along the Derwent Valley. e. Midgeholme outlier: i. The effects on the setting of the adjacent North Pennines AONB; ii. The impact on the nature conservation areas that are found to the south and east of the resource area; and iii. The effects on the adjoining areas within Cumbria and any cumulative effects from surface coal extraction in the area of the Midgeholme coalfield within Cumbria. f. Plenmeller outlier and Stublick outlier: i. The effects on the special qualities and the statutory purposes of the North Pennines AONB, with development for coal extraction subject to the policy tests for major development in a nationally important landscape; and ii. The effects on the nationally and international important nature conservation sites within the North Pennines.	

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/07A (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 11.28	Amend paragraph to read: The NPPF requires the preparation of an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to assist in identifying the options for the supply of aggregates from the County, based on average sales over the previous ten years and an analysis of other supply options. The LAA for Northumberland has been prepared jointly with Durham County Council, Northumberland National Park Authority and the five Tyne and Wear authorities. The LAA indicates that the average annual crushed rock and sand and gravel sales over a ten year period for materials from Northumberland are 538,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 1.73 million tonnes of crushed rock. The LAA and recommends that the annual provision for crushed rock and sand and gravel that should be made from Northumberland for 593,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 1.87 million tonnes of crushed rock. This recommended provision is incorporated into Policy 57 and is greater than the ten year sales average in recognition of the proposals and aspirations in emerging and adopted Local Plans in North East England to grow the number of houses built, which will have an influence on the requirements for construction materials.	To provide an up-to-date position.
MIN/11/07B (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Paragraph 11.30	Amend paragraph to read: In respect to sand and gravel supply, based on the level of provision recommended in the LAA, current reserves with planning permission will provide for around over 13 years of production from the end of 2013 2015. The LAA also highlights that seven of the sand and gravel quarries in Northumberland have planning permissions that expire before the end of the plan period. The proposed policy approach is, therefore, to make provision for the release of additional sand and gravel to maintain an adequate landbank and productive capacity for later in the plan period and ensure a balance between supply	To provide an up-to-date position.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		areas in the south and west of Northumberland and the north and east of Northumberland. Further work will be carried out to identify suitable areas for sand and gravel extraction in the Delivery Document.	
MIN/11/08 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Paragraph 11.43	Amend paragraph to read: The proposed policy approach for oil and gas extraction is to set out a criteria-based provides policy criteria to assess proposals which may come forward during the plan period. This is considered appropriate given the uncertainties regarding the future prospects for oil and gas extraction in Northumberland. Many of the planning issues associated with oil and gas development, such as potential pollution of land, air and water, disturbance from noise, visual impact and transportation issues, are similar to the environmental issues that proposals for other types of minerals raise and these matters will be assessed against the requirements of Policy 52. Nonetheless, there are some specific planning matters that are relevant to oil and gas development proposals, including the need for exploration, appraisal and production phases of hydrocarbon development, which are covered in Policy 60. Policy 60 has been amended from the draft policy in the Full Draft Plan to clarify the criteria and reflect further detail that has been provided through National Planning Practice Guidance and best practice elsewhere.	To provide an up-to-date position and delete text that is no longer applicable.
MIN/11/09	Paragraph 11.45	Amend paragraph to read: In the Core Strategy Full Draft Plan it was proposed that no specific policy for peat extraction would be included given the strong and clear national planning policy context for peat extraction. It is now proposed to amend this approach to reflect further detail that has been provided through National Planning Practice Guidance and emerging best	Text no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		practice: In line with the NPPF the approach is not to allow new sites for peat extraction and extensions to existing sites. Time extensions to previously worked peat extractions sites would be allowed-supported where the policy criteria are met with the merits of a proposal considered on a case-by-case basis having specific regard to the effects on nature conservation and climate change.	
MIN/11/10	Policy 61: Peat	Amend policy to read: In plan making and assessing development proposals, the strategy for peat extraction is to not permit proposals for new sites or extensions to existing sites in order to protect peat habitats for their nature conservation value and their role as a carbon store. Time extensions to previously worked sites will be granted-planning permissions-supported where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal: - Is necessary to enable appropriate restoration of the site and only peat physically required to implement that restoration is removed; - Provides enhancements for biodiversity and local ecological networks; - Would not result in unacceptable environmental, social and economic effects; and The proposal will-Will deliver clear benefits.	To remove wording in criterion d that in error repeats the words above criteria a to d.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change						
MIN/11/11	Policy 62: Safeguarding minerals related infrastructure	Amend policy to read: Policy 62, Safeguarding minerals related infrastructure In plan-making and assessing development proposals, the minerals related infrastructure identified below and in any subsequent Development Plan Document will be safeguarded from unnecessary loss to non-mineral related development on the site or within its vicinity. <table><tr><th>Wharfs</th><th>Railheads</th><th>Rail links to mineral sites</th></tr><tr><td> • Battleship Wharf, Cambois • Tweed Dock, Berwick-upon-Tweed </td><td> • Butterwell, Linton • Steadsburn, Widdrington • Belford (Easington) Quarry • Potential rail depot for Cragmill Quarry, Belford </td><td> • East Coast Main Line to the Butterwell Disposal Point to Ashington, Blyth and Tyne Railway Line at Ashington via Butterwell railhead East Coast Main Line to Steadsburn railhead • Rail links to the Port of Blyth </td></tr></table> Planning permission will not be granted for non-minerals related development which would result in the unnecessary loss of the infrastructure, unless it can be demonstrated that:	Wharfs	Railheads	Rail links to mineral sites	• Battleship Wharf, Cambois • Tweed Dock, Berwick-upon-Tweed	• Butterwell, Linton • Steadsburn, Widdrington • Belford (Easington) Quarry • Potential rail depot for Cragmill Quarry, Belford	• East Coast Main Line to the Butterwell Disposal Point to Ashington, Blyth and Tyne Railway Line at Ashington via Butterwell railhead East Coast Main Line to Steadsburn railhead • Rail links to the Port of Blyth	For consistency with the wording used in Appendix F.
Wharfs	Railheads	Rail links to mineral sites							
• Battleship Wharf, Cambois • Tweed Dock, Berwick-upon-Tweed	• Butterwell, Linton • Steadsburn, Widdrington • Belford (Easington) Quarry • Potential rail depot for Cragmill Quarry, Belford	• East Coast Main Line to the Butterwell Disposal Point to Ashington, Blyth and Tyne Railway Line at Ashington via Butterwell railhead East Coast Main Line to Steadsburn railhead • Rail links to the Port of Blyth							

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		a. The proposal for non-mineral development will not prevent or prejudice the current or future use of the site; or b. The site is no longer needed for mineral handling, processing, storage and transport; or c. Alternative capacity for mineral storage, processing and transport can be provided and delivered sustainably at an alternative site.	
MIN/11/12	Paragraph 11.54	Amend paragraph to read: The forecasts show some increase in the arisings over the plan period. This is due to a projected increase in the number of households in Northumberland over this period, which in turn is projected to result in an overall increase in arisings despite a decrease in the waste produced per person. There is a similar situation for commercial and industrial waste where there is a projected increase in arisings to reflect economic growth ambitions. It is projected that 8% of the amount of local authority collected waste will be managed by landfill over the plan period; the percentage has reduced significantly from the tonnages managed by landfill prior to 2009, which were in excess of 100,000 tonnes per year. <u>The proportion is assumed to remain at the level because it involves the management of wastes that are unable to be managed using alternative methods or waste that has to be managed in this way because the recovery facility is temporarily unavailable for maintenance or because of another issue. Nonetheless, recovery of local authority collected waste is estimated to be around 92% over the plan period.</u>	For clarity.
MIN/11/13	Paragraph 11.57	Amend paragraph to read:	For clarity.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		There are a number of ways the amount of waste can be reduced. Many of the tools to do this are outside of the planning system and therefore cannot be directly controlled by policy in the Core Strategy. One way the Core Strategy can help is to ensure that waste associated with new development is reduced as much as possible. Policy 2 (high quality sustainable design) encourages waste generated during construction to be minimised and space to be provided in development to allow for waste to be separated for re-use and recycling.	
MIN/11/14	Paragraph 11.59	Amend paragraph to read: The preferred spatial strategy policy for the provision of new or enhanced waste recycling and recovery facilities is to focus provision on Northumberland's Main Towns and Service Centres. These locations represent the principal sources of waste generation in the County, given the size of their populations, their critical masses of commercial and industrial activity and focus for new development. Because of a concentration of existing facilities and good transport links, including rail links, West Sleekburn area is recognised as a strategically important location for waste management.	For clarity.
MIN/11/15	Paragraph 11.61	Amend paragraph to read: The preferred strategy policy also sets out a sequential approach to selecting sites with the on-site management of wastes and the co-location with existing uses preferred ahead of other locations and greenfield sites the least preferred location. The policy recognises that sites identified for employment uses in the plan will be suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities where the design is compatible with its location, is enclosed within a building, the proposal addresses any potential transport impacts and there are	For clarity.

11. Managing natural resources

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		no unacceptable adverse effects on amenity or the natural and historic environment. This approach recognises that modern, well designed and well managed facilities contained within buildings are indistinguishable from other industrial uses. The draft policy in the Core Strategy Full Draft Plan proposed to 'designate' industrial estates that would be suitable to accommodate waste management uses but it is now proposed that specific industrial estates are not identified. This recognises the policy does not designate industrial estates in recognition that the individual industrial estates in Northumberland are not homogenous and there are variations in the type and characteristics of the development proposals, which means a proposal may be acceptable on one part of a particular industrial estate but not acceptable on another part of the same estate depending on the type and characteristics of the development proposals.	
MIN/11/16	Paragraph 11.63	Delete paragraph: The principles for the location of new or enhanced waste management facilities and the scope of the criteria for assessing proposals were generally supported in feedback from the Full Draft Plan consultation. Some of the responses did, however, make detailed points on the scope of individual criteria. Changes have also been made to the sequential approach whereby the use of employment sites would be considered alongside previously developed land and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings to ensure consistency with national planning policy for waste.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/17	Paragraph 11.64	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal recognised that this approach would have a positive effect in terms of locating facilities close to the main sources of waste generation in Northumberland, minimising the distances waste is transported. It also recommended that policy criteria would also ensure environmental effects, including those on local communities, are acceptable.	Paragraph no longer applicable.
MIN/11/18	Paragraph 11.67	Amend paragraph to read: The preferred policy approach for waste disposal is to seek to minimise the volumes of waste disposed in this way, maximise the levels of recycling and recovery and plan for a reducing amount of disposal. The preferred policy approach recognises the strategic role of the Ellington Road landfill site and sets criteria to assess proposals which come forward over the plan period. For inert waste disposal, the preferred policy approach is to maximise construction and demolition waste recycling and where this is not feasible to encourage the positive use of material for the restoration of mineral extraction sites or for land reclamation and improvement schemes.	For clarity.
MIN/11/19	Paragraph 11.68	Delete paragraph: The Sustainability Appraisal identified some uncertainty in relation to this approach as it would be dependent on the location of any proposals. The Sustainability Appraisal recommended that the policy approach needed to have safeguards to mitigate any significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities.	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/20	Paragraph 11.69	Amend paragraph to read: Increasing the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies will help to make sure the UK has a secure energy supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses. The planning process has an important role in the delivery of new renewable and local low carbon energy infrastructure in locations where the local environmental impact is acceptable. One of the Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy seeks to make Northumberland resilient to climate change and contribute to mitigating its effects.	To correct a wording error.
MIN/11/21	Paragraph 11.79	Amend paragraph to read: Onshore wind energy is now an established and common technology for generating renewable energy in the UK. The availability of this technology for deployment, the previous availability of financial incentives and the presence of a wind resource in Northumberland has resulted in considerable development pressure for onshore wind farms in Northumberland in recent years.	To recognise the changes to subsidies for onshore wind energy under the Renewables Obligation from 1 April 2016 announced by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change on 22 June 2015.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/22	Paragraph 11.80	Amend paragraph to read: Given the pressure for development across Northumberland and recognising that there are a number of planning issues which are specific to wind turbine development, a supplementary criteria based policy for this technology has been developed to help guide and assess proposals that may come forward over the plan period. The criteria in Policy 66 are in addition to those criteria that are identified in Policy 65, which apply to all renewable energy proposals. Applicants are required to submit sufficient information in support of their planning application to allow a full and robust assessment of the likely effects of the proposal. The level of information required will reflect the scale and nature of the proposal.	For clarity.
MIN/11/23	Paragraph 11.81	Delete paragraph: The Council received a significant level of response to draft policy criteria for wind energy development that were proposed during early consultations on the emerging Core Strategy. The policy was amended and feedback on the Full Draft Plan (2014) consultation has recognised the changes that have been made. In summary the feedback highlighted: • Concerns about whether the policy provides a positive strategy for the development of renewable energy as required by the NPPF; • The need to clarify the approach to wind turbine development in the AONBs; • The importance of ensuring that the criteria for assessing cumulative impacts are robust; • The need to ensure the balancing of impacts and benefits is reflected in the policy;	Paragraph no longer applicable.

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Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/24	Paragraph 11.82	Amend paragraph to read: The Council received a significant level of response to draft policy criteria for wind energy development that were proposed during early consultations on the emerging Core Strategy. One of the main concerns expressed through the consultation process was the impact of wind turbines on the landscape of Northumberland, which is recognised as an important asset of the County. The Council has recognised that onshore wind turbines represent a significant force for change on the landscape of Northumberland.	Addition of first sentence from paragraph 11.81 as a result of the proposal to delete that paragraph.
MIN/11/25	Paragraph 11.86	Amend paragraph: The findings of the work are not conclusive. The study concluded that there is no evidence to suggest that the development of wind farms has either a significant negative or positive impact on tourism. This conclusion was partly based on a review of a number of other studies that had been carried out several years ago in settings different to Northumberland. The study did, however, highlight that some landscapes may be more sensitive to wind farm developments than others and that development could have localised negative effects in relation to tourism. It emphasises the need for developments to be well-sited in relation to the landscape setting and the tourism economy context of the locality. The draft policy recognises the considerations relating to the landscape and the natural and historic environment matters that are important for tourism. The protection of these assets is also seen as being important in protecting and supporting the tourist sector. These studies are being published as part of the evidence base for the Pre-Submission Draft Plan.	Sentence no longer applicable.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/11/26	Paragraph 11.89	Delete paragraph: The Ministerial Statement issued by Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 18 June 2015 and the subsequent updates to the National Planning Policy Guidance states that local planning authorities should only grant planning permission for wind energy developments if: • The development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a local or neighbourhood plan; and • Following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore has their backing;	Replaced by new paragraph 11.80A.
MIN/11/27	Paragraph 11.90	Delete paragraph: Whether a proposal has the backing of the affected local community is a planning judgement for the local planning authority. It is considered that the criteria in the policy will enable this judgement to be made. As referred to above consideration will be given to identifying areas suitable for wind energy and if it is considered to be appropriate to take this approach a Development Plan Document will be prepared to identify such areas;	Replaced by new paragraph 11.80B.
MIN/11/28	Paragraph 11.93	Delete paragraph: Feedback on the Full Draft Plan (2014) consultation was generally supportive of the approach set out in the policy. In summary the feedback highlighted:	Paragraph no longer applicable.

11. Managing natural resources

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		- Concern about whether the policy provides a positive strategy for the development of renewable energy as required by the NPPF; - The need to ensure the balancing of impacts and benefits is reflected in the policy; - The importance of ensuring that the criteria for assessing cumulative impacts are robust; and - The potential to give a stronger steer to using previously developed land and non-agricultural land;	
MIN/11/29	Paragraph 11.95	Amend paragraph to read: Key environmental considerations for solar photovoltaic farms relate to whether the use is an effective use of the land, landscape and visual impacts, which includes the impact of glint and glare on the landscape. In addition there could also be impacts on drainage, and archaeology. The sensitive siting of these developments and the use of well-planned screening as a means of mitigation are important in addressing these concerns. The use of previously developed sites, non-agricultural land that is not of high environmental value or poor quality land is encouraged. The nature of the proposalsthis development type means that proposals can allow for continued agricultural use where applicable and also provide opportunities for biodiversity improvements, which are encouraged.	For clarity.

12. Implementation

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 12 (Implementation) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 12 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 12, Implementation

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/12/01	Paragraph 12.2	Amend paragraph to read: The most apparent means by which the Core Strategy is implemented is through the Development Management process. The policies within the Core Strategy will be the starting point for the assessment of all planning applications. Upon adoption, the Local Planning Authority will use this Core Strategy, together with existing planning policy documents as a basis for making planning decisions. To the extent that development plan policies are material to an application for planning permission the decision must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise.	To correct a typographical error and to improve clarity in line with national planning policy.
MIN/12/02	Paragraph 12.3	Amend paragraph to read: Where appropriate the Council will develop more detailed guidance through additional Development Plan Documents and potential Supplementary Planning Documents.	To improve clarity.

12. Implementation

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/12/03	Paragraph 12.4	Amend paragraph to read: The Council is also working to support Town and Parish Councils who look to take up neighbourhood planning powers. Neighbourhood Plans contain locally distinctive planning policies, which will guide development decisions in accordance with community aspirations subject to being in conformity with the strategic policies of the Development Plan and having regard to national policy and guidance. Collectively, alongside the Core Strategy, these documents will update existing planning policies and will form the basis for future planning decisions.	To improve clarity - unnecessary to repeat legislation.
MIN/12/04	Paragraph 12.5	Amend paragraph to read: Implementation of the Core Strategy however relies on more than the planning policy framework and the Development Management process. The partners involved are also more far reaching than the local planning authority and the Town and Parish Councils devising Neighbourhood Plans.	To correct a typographical error.
MIN/12/05	Paragraph 12.6	Amend paragraph to read: Ultimately delivery relies on the development industry and the plans, policies and activities of other County Council and Town and Parish Council services, and a wide range of organisations, businesses and individuals. There are countless bodies with a direct or indirect role. These include the North East Combined Authority; the North East Local Enterprise Partnership; statutory bodies; organisations in the voluntary sector; private businesses; utility providers; and importantly the communities and individuals who live in, work in and visit Northumberland.	To correct grammar.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/12/06	Paragraph 12.7	Amend paragraph to read: The Core Strategy has been developed to complement many existing and emerging strategies, policies and projects at a national and local level, outwith the planning framework. These include the Northumberland Sustainable Community Strategy, Northumberland Economic Strategy, <u>and</u> the North East Strategic Economic Plan. <u>and various initiatives such as the Council's Strategic Property Review and current regeneration proposals for Ashington.</u>	To update and remove unnecessary text.
MIN/12/07	Paragraph 12.8	Amend paragraph to read: Effective and efficient implementation will depend upon continued management and coordination of activities and roles. Northumberland County Council has a key role to play in this regard. As well as delivering and supporting the development of a comprehensive planning policy framework, the Council will work with stakeholders to proactively support the delivery of sustainable development. This will include working with developers, landowners and the Northumberland Development Company Arch <u>such as through joint ventures</u>. It may also involve securing the prudent use of Council owned land and assets to facilitate the rationalisation of service provision (e.g. shared buildings for leisure and customer services), and the delivery of appropriate development and supporting infrastructure. In exceptional circumstances the Council could use its powers of compulsory purchase to acquire land and premises, where it is in the public interest to do so.	To remove unnecessary text.
MIN/12/08	Paragraph 12.9	Amend paragraph to read:	To improve clarity.

12. Implementation

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		In the case of delivering development on large scale sites, the Council will seek to work with developers to prevent piecemeal development and ensure sites are developed comprehensively and co-ordinated with infrastructure provision. Where appropriate masterplanning of sites will be encouraged and supported.	
MIN/12/09	Paragraph 12.10	Amend paragraph to read: In addition to the above measures, the Core Strategy can only be implemented if it can be supported by adequate infrastructure. The term infrastructure can be taken to include roads and other transport facilities, flood defences, schools and other educational facilities, medical facilities, sporting and recreational facilities and open spaces. This is not an exhaustive list and there may be a range of other services and facilities that could constitute 'infrastructure' needed to support the delivery of a particular development, or the wider the Core Strategy.	To improve clarity.
MIN/12/10	Paragraph 12.11	Amend paragraph to read: The Council has been working collaboratively with a range of private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers, adjoining local authorities and other bodies to assess the quality and capacity of strategic infrastructure, and its ability to meet forecast demands. The work has helped inform the Core Strategy, including in respect of the appropriate quantum and location of development.	To correct a typographical error.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/12/11	Paragraph 12.12	Amend paragraph to read: Implementation of the Core Strategy will depend on the provision of infrastructure in a timely manner. This is in turn reliant upon the coordinated activities and investment programmes of a number of agencies, organisations and developers. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is a mechanism for helping to ensure successful partnership working with all those involved, to work towards shared objectives and potentially improved efficiencies. Recognising that infrastructure investment planning is fluid, continually changing in light of varying priorities and funding availability, the IDP will be reviewed on an annual basis. Reviewing the IDP will be an important opportunity to re-engage with stakeholders.	To improve clarity
MIN/12/12	Paragraph 12.14	Amend paragraph to read: The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a local charge that local authorities can choose to impose on development. The Levy can be used to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects to fund a wide range of infrastructure required to support development across the local authority area. CIL has been devised and introduced into legislation to implement successive government's intentions to ensure that development contributes to at least a reasonable proportion to of the cost of infrastructure needed to support the Core Strategy.	To correct a typographical error.
MIN/12/13	Paragraph 12.16	Amend paragraph to read:	To improve clarity.

12. Implementation

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Communities can also benefit directly from a share of the CIL, which would be given to Town and Parish Councils in those locations where development occurs. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies where known the funding required to deliver strategic infrastructure requirements of the Core Strategy. It identifies a range of funding opportunities. Notwithstanding the projects and investments for which costs and likely available funding sources are unknown, however, it is apparent that there is a funding gap.	
MIN/12/14	Paragraph 12.17	Amend paragraph to read: The potential introduction of a CIL would help address the identified funding gap. Should Introducing a CIL in for Northumberland be pursued this would be subject to a separate consultation process and an independent examination. The latter would test the justification for introducing the levy and the appropriate level of charge based on appropriate available evidence. The CIL is based on the size and type of the new development and may also vary depending on development viability in different geographic locations. It is calculated as £ per sq. metre according to new floor space created. It can cover almost all development with some exceptions apart from householder extensions and a threshold level is set below which CIL is not charged. However, CIL can only be introduced where it is demonstrated that it is viable to do so without threatening the delivery of the Core Strategy. The CIL has been provisionally appraised as part of the Core Strategy Viability Assessment. CIL cannot be used as a policy tool to influence how, whether or where development takes place.	To improve clarity and be flexible to changing CIL regulations.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/12/14A (new proposed minor modification (February 2017))	Policy 69: Planning for infrastructure	Amend policy to read: Policy 69, Planning for infrastructure The delivery of strategic infrastructure in a timely manner to support development, including necessary upgrading and repair, to facilitate implementation of the Core Strategy will be co-ordinated by the Council in partnership with infrastructure providers and regulators, grant funding agencies, the development industry and other delivery agencies. Where there are known infrastructure capacity constraints including those identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) the Council will work with partners the to find solutions to remove those constraints to ensure that development is delivered to meet the objectives and policies in the Core Strategy. The timing and prioritisation of delivery of infrastructure will have regard to priority needs established through the IDP and or by infrastructure providers and regulators, with the intention of securing timely delivery of new development to meet the objectives and policies set out in the Core Strategy. Developer contributions received through planning obligations and, if adopted, the Community Infrastructure Levy, will be applied having regard to those priorities and having regard to the availability of alternative sources of funding to deliver that infrastructure.	To correct a typographical error.

12. Implementation

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Where infrastructure is not available or requires improvement or compensation due to the impact of a new development, planning permission will only be granted where suitable measures are in place. This could include improvement, provision and phasing of infrastructure, services and facilities to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms.	
MIN/12/15	Paragraph 12.19	Amend paragraph to read: Until the potential introduction of the GIL and to a lesser degree thereafter, the Council will continue to use measures including Planning Obligations under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to prescribe, compensate, and/or mitigate the impact of a development. This will include securing provision of infrastructure, affordable housing, community facilities and a range of other measures necessary to accommodate growth and mitigate impacts of development where these are appropriate and meet necessary statutory tests. Planning Obligations will broadly be limited to site specific matters and affordable housing. Obligations could also be sought to secure ongoing management and maintenance arrangements where it is deemed appropriate.	To improve clarity.
MIN/12/16	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Amend title to read: Monitoring and evaluation Implementation Framework	For clarity and consistency with the wording in the Monitoring and Implementation Framework.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/12/17	Paragraph 12.23	Amend paragraph to read: A Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Framework has been developed which identifies indicators and targets for the implementation of the Core Strategy as a whole and to measure the implementation of specific policies. It also identifies triggers at which it is appropriate to address any issues emerging.	For clarity and consistency with the wording in the Monitoring and Implementation Framework.

13. Proposed Dissington Garden Village

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Chapter 13 (Proposed Dissington Garden Village) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 13 Proposed minor modifications to Chapter 13, Proposed Dissington Garden Village

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		No minor modifications proposed.	

Glossary

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to the Glossary of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 14 Proposed minor modifications to the Glossary

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/GL/01	Glossary - Best and most versatile agricultural land	New definition added: Best and most versatile agricultural land: Higher quality land falling within Grades 1, 2 and 3a under the Defra system of Agricultural Land Classification, whose long-term capability should normally be safeguarded as a resource for the future.	To improve clarity.
MIN/GL/02	Glossary - Blue-Green Infrastructure	New definition added: Blue-Green Infrastructure: An approach whereby development is sympathetic to the natural water cycle, locally and more widely, contributing to flood alleviation and amenity by bringing together water management and Green Infrastructure.	To explain a new approach referred to in the Core Strategy.
MIN/GL/03	Glossary - Commercial Centres	Commercial Centres: The defined areas of town or service centres, within which most town centre uses (such as larger scale retail, leisure and office uses) should be concentrated. Sub-divided into main commercial centres, for the larger towns (containing a smaller 'Primary Shopping Area' for retail uses); and smaller commercial centres, for other main towns and some service centres, covering all town centre uses.	Replaced by new Glossary entry for 'Town Centres'

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/GL/04	Glossary - Town Centres	Commercial Town Centres: The defined areas of town or service centres, within which most town centre uses (such as larger scale retail, leisure and office uses) should be concentrated. Sub-divided into main commercial town centres, for the larger towns (containing a smaller 'Primary Shopping Area' for retail uses); and smaller commercial town centres, for other main towns and some service centres, covering all town centre uses.	New definition to reflect amended terminology in Chapter 5.
MIN/GL/05	Glossary - Town Centre Uses	Definition amended: Town centre uses: The land uses that would normally be located in Commercial Town Centres of main towns and service centres, including retailing, offices, hotels, conference facilities and a range of leisure, entertainment and cultural facilities. uses and office uses.	To improve clarity.

Appendix A: Employment land portfolio

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Appendix A (Employment land portfolio) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 15 Proposed minor modifications to Appendix A , Employment land portfolio

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		No minor modifications proposed.	

Appendix B: Primary Shopping Area and Commercial Centre boundaries

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Appendix B (Primary Shopping Area and Commercial boundaries) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 16 Proposed minor modifications to Primary Shopping Area and Commercial boundaries

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/AB/01 (new proposed minor modification, February 2017)	Appendix B – Primary Shopping and Commercial Centre boundaries	References to 'Commercial Centre' in the map titles and map key to be amended to 'Town Centre' to read as follows: Commercial Town Centre	To reflect change in terminology

Appendix C: Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Appendix C (Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 17 Proposed minor modifications to Appendix C (Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031)

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/AC/01 (amended June 2016 proposed minor modification)	Appendix C: Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031	Version of the housing trajectory from Pre-Submission Draft (October 2015) to be superseded: Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 Version of housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 from schedule of proposed minor modifications (June 2016) to be superseded:	To provide an up-to-date position in relation to the SHLAA evidence.

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 Number of dwellings 3,200 3,000 2,800 2,600 2,400 2,200 2,000 1,800 1,600 1,400 1,200 1,000 800 600 400 200 0 -200 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 2021/22 2022/23 2023/24 2024/25 2025/26 2026/27 2027/28 2028/29 2029/30 2030/31 ■ Past completions ■ Large sites with planning permission (SHLAA Deliverable and Developable) ■ Green Belt releases (with and without planning permission) ■ Strategic sites (with and without planning permission) ■ Small sites windfall allowance ■ Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Draft) annualised housing requirement	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Amend housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 figure to read: Figure C.1 Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 Total Dwellings Year - Past Delivery - Developable site without pp - Other Sites in Planning Process (post 31/03/2016, minded to approve) - Small Site Windfall Allowance - GB release site - Permitted Sites (of 5 units and above) - Core Strategy Target (1,216 dpa)	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		Add figure showing cumulative housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 to read: Figure C.2 Northumberland cumulative housing trajectory 2011 to 2031 Figure C.2 is a stacked bar chart illustrating the cumulative housing trajectory for Northumberland from the financial year 2011/12 to 2029/30. The vertical axis (y-axis) represents the 'Total Dwellings' count, ranging from 0 to 40,000 in increments of 5,000. The horizontal axis (x-axis) represents the 'Year' in two-year financial year increments. Each bar is composed of five stacked categories, as defined in the legend: 'Past Delivery' (orange, at the base), 'Permitted Sites (of 5 units and above)' (blue), 'Other Sites in Planning Process (post 31/03/2016, minded to approve)' (pink), 'Developable Sites Without Consent' (purple), and 'Small Site Windfall Allowance' (dark red, at the top). A red line, representing the 'Core Strategy Target (24,320 dwellings)', starts at approximately 1,000 dwellings in 2011/12 and rises steadily to reach the target of 24,320 dwellings around the 2017/18 financial year. Following this target, the cumulative total continues to rise, exceeding the target significantly by 2029/30, where the total reaches approximately 38,000 dwellings.	

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
MIN/AG/02	Appendix C: Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031	Add table (as shown separately below this schedule - Table C.1) to identify source supply figures in support of amended housing trajectory bar graph chart (Northumberland Housing Trajectory 2011-2031):	Provides clarity of the sources of supply that contribute to the housing trajectory.

The table referred to in MIN/AG/02 is shown below:

Table C.1 Northumberland housing trajectory 2011-2031

	Past completions	Large sites with planning permission (SHLAA Deliverable and Developable)	Large sites without planning permission (SHLAA Deliverable and Developable)	Green Belt releases (with and without planning permission)	Strategic sites (with and without planning permission)	South East SHLAA site capacity uplift	Small site windfall allowance	Net additional long term empty homes brought back into use	Annual delivery	Cumulative annual delivery	Core Strategy (pre-Submission) annualised housing requirement	Cumulative housing requirement	Difference between cumulative delivery and cumulative housing requirement in the plan period
2011/12	558								558	558	4,216	4,216	-658
2012/13	621							122	743	1,301	1,216	2,432	-1,131
2013/14	559							67	492	1,793	1,216	3,648	-1,855
2014/15	1,447							93	1,540	3,333	1,216	4,864	-1,531
2015/16		1,060		17			122	97	1,236	4,569	1,216	6,089	-1,511

Appendix C: Northumberland housing trajectory 2011 to 2031

	Past completions	Large sites with planning permission (SHLAA Deliverable and Developable)	Large sites without planning permission (SHLAA Deliverable and Developable)	Green Belt releases (with and without planning permission)	Strategic sites (with and without planning permission)	South East SHLAA site capacity uplift	Small site windfall allowance	Net additional long-term empty homes brought back into use	Annual delivery	Cumulative annual delivery	Core Strategy (Pre-Submission) annualised housing requirement	Cumulative housing requirement	Difference between cumulative delivery and cumulative housing requirement in the plan period (The difference between cumulative delivery and cumulative housing requirement does not represent the five-year supply calculation or position. Refer to the most recent Northumberland Five Year Supply document for an outline of the methodology and housing supply calculation.)
2016/17	1	1,210	132	9	60	1	122	37	1,620	6,189	1,216	7,296	1,107
2017/18	1	1,149	306	40	75	1	122	37	1,729	7,918	1,216	8,512	-594
2018/19	1	889	851	180	140	1	122	37	2,139	10,057	1,216	9,728	929
2019/20	1	621	516	83	140	1	122	37	1,519	11,576	1,216	10,944	632
2020/21	1	490	2,064	180	200	78	122	37	3,191	14,767	1,216	12,160	2,607
2021/22	1	367	1,984	167	175	78	122	37	2,930	17,697	1,216	13,376	4,321
2022/23	1	267	1,969	140	150	78	122	37	2,763	20,460	1,216	14,592	5,868
2023/24	1	293	1,955	140	150	78	122	37	2,715	23,175	1,216	15,808	7,367
2024/25	1	165	1,990	140	150	77	122	37	2,581	25,756	1,216	17,024	8,792
2025/26	1	136	1,471	140	150	78	122	37	2,134	27,890	1,216	18,240	9,650
2026/27	1	55	1,361	133	150	78	122	37	1,936	29,826	1,216	19,456	10,370
2027/28	1	44	1,228	110	150	78	122	37	1,767	31,593	1,216	20,672	10,921
2028/29	1	25	1,075	110	135	78	122	37	1,592	33,175	1,216	21,888	11,287
2029/30	1	25	961	110	136	77	122	37	1,438	34,613	1,216	23,104	11,509
2030/31	1	21	291	30	60	78	122	37	639	35,252	1,216	24,320	10,932
2031+	1	128	1,486	590	890	1	1	1	9,084	96,336	1,216	1	1

Appendix D: Green Belt Inset Boundaries for small settlements

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Appendix D (Green Belt Inset Boundaries for small settlements) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 18 Proposed minor modifications to Appendix D (Green Belt Inset Boundaries for small settlements)

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		No minor modifications proposed.	

Appendix E: Mineral Safeguarding Areas

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Appendix E (mineral safeguarding areas) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 19 Proposed minor modifications to Appendix E, mineral safeguarding areas

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		No minor modifications proposed.	

Appendix F: Safeguarded minerals infrastructure

The following table sets out the proposed minor modifications to Appendix F (safeguarded minerals infrastructure) of the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy - Pre-Submission Draft Plan.

Table 20 Proposed minor modifications to Appendix F, safeguarded minerals infrastructure

Change reference	Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference	Proposed change	Reason for change
		No minor modifications proposed.	

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Planning Policy
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF
Telephone: 0345 600 6400
Email: PlanningStrategy@northumberland.gov.uk
Website: corestrategy.northumberland.gov.uk

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