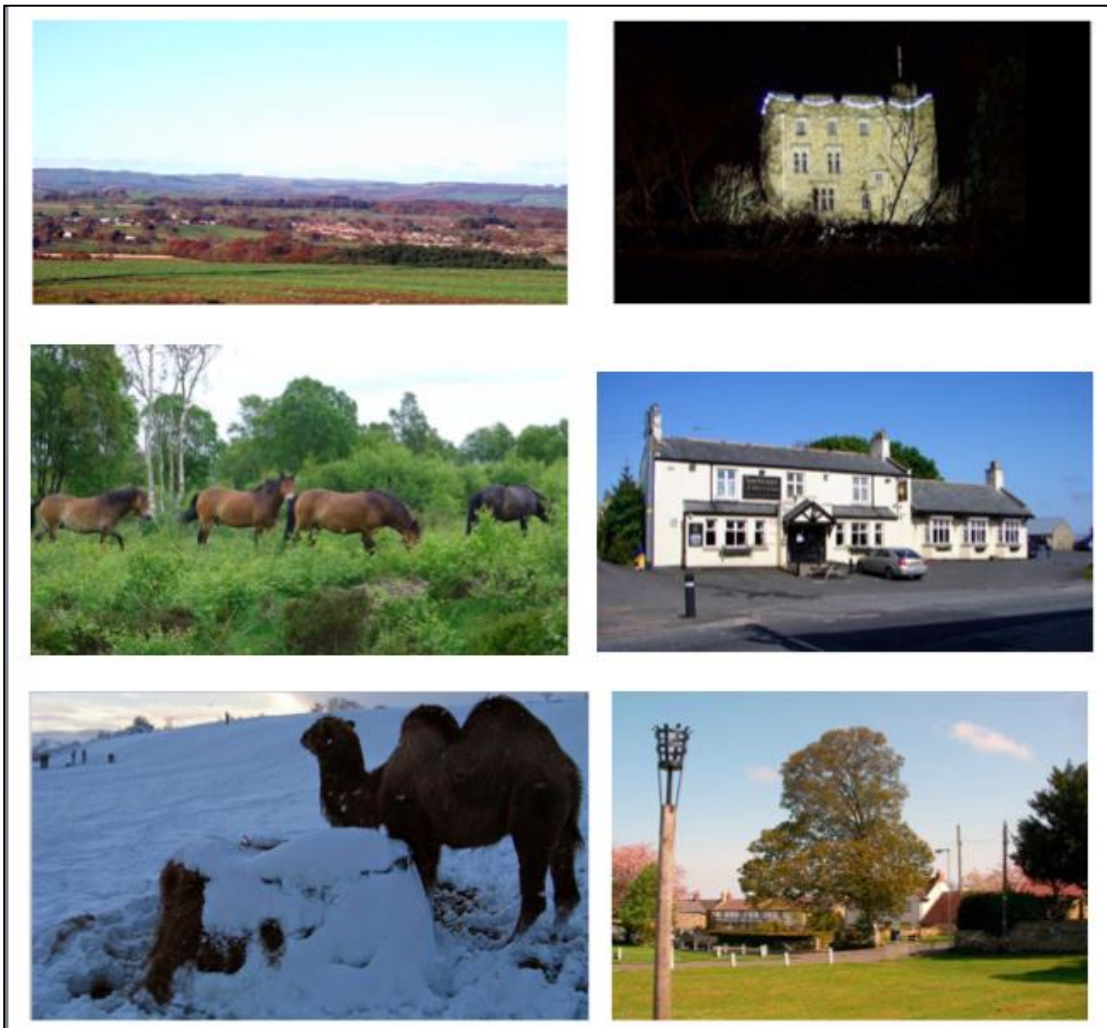


Shaping Longhorsley



Longhorsley Parish Council
Neighbourhood Plan



The Shape of Things to
Come

Submission Plan, November 2017

Foreword

This Neighbourhood Plan provides an opportunity for us all to put localism into action, bringing forward a positive vision for our Parish which can be realised through our direct involvement in the decision-making process. Over the last few years the village of Longhorsley has seen a number of significant changes and more are planned in the near future. It is vital that we are able to influence outcomes at a local level, where their impacts are felt.

Our gratitude must go to parish councillors, our independent consultant and the team within Northumberland County Council planning department for their tireless work in bringing this plan forward. The Parish Council has led the way throughout the process but it is people from the local area who have determined what has gone into making this Neighbourhood Plan, through a number of consultations and local events.

The Neighbourhood Plan aims to make sure that developments already planned for and those yet to come are truly sustainable and that the unique characteristics of the village and the countryside are protected from any unwarranted harm.

The original impetus for the plan came as a result of concern expressed by the people of the parish over some specific proposed developments. The Parish Council took on the task of producing the plan and formed a Steering Group to lead all of the activities. However, we have been diligent in ensuring that we have remained true to the wishes of our parishioners, consulting them at every stage of the project.

We now have a set of policies which should allow homes and businesses to be built and expand in accordance with local needs and aspirations but respecting everything that is special about our environment.

Iain Elliott

Iain Elliott (Chairman of Longhorsley Parish Council)

Lead Authors: Councillor Paul Brannan & Argyle Planning Consultant Peter Biggers

Contents

Foreword	1
SECTION 1 – Setting the scene.....	4
1.1. The Neighbourhood Plan.....	4
1.2. Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan.....	5
1.3. Context.....	6
1.4. Consultation Process	7
1.5. Overview of Longhorsley.....	7
1.6. Issues to be addressed.....	10
SECTION 2 – A Vision for Longhorsley	11
2.1. Vision Statement	11
2.2. Objectives.....	11
3. Definition of Our Development Strategy	12
3.1. Definition of Strategy	12
SECTION 4 – Introduction to Planning Policies.....	14
4.1. Introduction	14
4.2. List of Policies.....	14
SECTION 5. Development Policies	15
5.1. Development Policies Context	15
5.2. Development Policies Evidence and References	15
5.3. Development Policies Objectives	15
5.4. Policy LNP1 – Development Within the Settlement Boundary.....	15
5.5. Policy LNP2 – Development in Open Countryside.....	16
5.6. Policy LNP3 – Development in the Green Belt	18
SECTION 6. Design Policy.....	19
6.1. Design Policy Context	19
6.2. Design Evidence and References	19
6.3. Design Objectives	19
6.4. Policy LNP4 – Design.....	19
SECTION 7. Sustainable Housing Policies.....	21
7.1. Sustainable Housing Policies Context.	21
7.2. Sustainable Housing Evidence and References	21
7.3.. Sustainable Housing Objectives	21
7.4. Policy LNP5 – Housing Within the Settlement Boundary.....	22
7.5. Policy LNP6 - Sustainable Dwellings in the Countryside, Outside the Green Belt.....	23
7.6. Policy LNP7 - Extensions	24
7.7. Policy LNP8 – Use of Affordable Housing for Local Needs	24
SECTION 8. Supporting Business Policies	25
8.1. Supporting Business Policies Context.....	25
8.2. Supporting Business Policies Evidence and References	25
8.3. Supporting Business Policies Objectives	26
8.4. Support for Business within the Settlement Boundary.....	26
8.5. Policy LNP9 – Support for Business in the Open Countryside, Outside the Green Belt	26
8.6. Policy LNP10 – Retaining Local Business Services and Community Facilities	27
8.7. Policy LNP11 – Working from Home.....	27
SECTION 9. Supporting Community Facilities Policies	29

LONGHORSLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017 – 2031

Submission Plan, November 2017

9.1. Supporting Community Facilities Policies Context	29
9.2. Supporting Community Facilities Policies Evidence and References	29
9.3. Supporting Community Facilities Policies Objectives	29
9.4. Policy LNP12 – Local Green Spaces.....	30
9.5. Policy LNP13 – Protection of Allotments	31
9.6. Policy LNP14 – Support for Community Facilities.....	32
SECTION 10. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies	33
10.1. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies Context	33
10.2. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies Evidence and References	34
10.3. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies Objectives	34
10.4. Policy LNP15 – Biodiversity and Nature Conservation	34
10.5. Policy LNP16 – Water Management	35
10.6. Policy LNP17 – Rural Features.....	35
10.7. Policy LNP18 – Protecting Trees.....	37
10.8. Policy LNP19 - Landscaping	37
10.9. Policy LNP20 – Conservation Area	38
10.10. Policy LNP21 – Small Scale Renewable Energy.....	39
SECTION 11. Safer Movement Within the Parish Policies.....	40
11.1. Safer Movement Within the Parish Context.....	40
11.2. Safer Movement Within the Parish Policies Evidence and References.....	40
11.3. Safer Movement Within the Parish Objectives	40
11.4. Policy LNP22 – Walking safely	41
11.5. Policy LNP23 – Rights of Way	41
SECTION 12 – Delivering the NDP	42
Annex A.1. – Longhorsley PROW	43
Annex A.2. – Longhorsley Neighbourhood Area	44
Annex B: Definition of Local Connection and Local Need.....	45
B.1. Local Connection	45
B.2. Local Need	45
B.3. Eligibility and Occupancy Cascade Arrangements.....	45
Annex C – Community Action Proposal.....	47
Annex D – Local Green Space Assessment.....	51
Annex E – Glossary	54

SECTION 1 – Setting the scene

1.1. The Neighbourhood Plan

1.1.1. Neighbourhood planning is a right for communities introduced through the Localism Act of 2011. Communities can shape development in their areas through the production of Neighbourhood Development Plans.

1.1.2. A Neighbourhood Development Plan sets out a vision for an area and planning policies for the use and development of land. It will form part of the statutory planning framework for the area, and the policies and proposals contained within it will be used in the determination of planning applications.

1.1.3. A Neighbourhood Development Plan has to support the strategic development needs of the wider area outlined in the local development plan, in this case, Northumberland. However it can shape and influence where that development will go and what it will look like.

1.1.4. A town or parish council can prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan in their area. The Longhorsley Parish Council (LPC) formally submitted a neighbourhood area application to the local planning authority, including the proposed boundary of the neighbourhood area. Northumberland County Council publicised the application for six weeks and invited comments. The neighbourhood area was approved on the 30th September 2014, at which point LPC were able to start preparing this plan. The map in Figure 1 below shows the boundary of the Neighbourhood Area for the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan (LNP), which reflects the administrative boundary of Longhorsley Parish (the “Parish”). A larger map is provided at Annex A.2, click [here](#) to view that map.

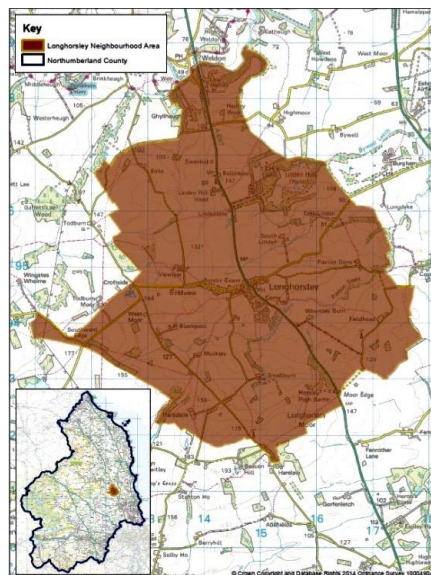


Figure 1 – Longhorsley Neighbourhood Area

1.1.5. As part of the planning process LPC must engage the community, notify statutory consultees and build an evidence base to justify the eventual policies and proposals. The preparation stage must include a six week consultation period to publicise the proposals and consider responses. That stage has been completed and this document takes account of the responses received.

Submission Plan, November 2017

1.1.6. Following the six weeks consultation and the changes needed to the plan, it is now being submitted to the Northumberland County Council (NCC) as the local planning authority, who will formally publicise the proposals for six weeks. An independent examiner will then be appointed to consider any representations and examine whether the plan meets the 'Basic Conditions', as set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). Changes may be recommended.

1.1.7. The County Council will consider the report and any proposed modifications and determine whether to send the plan to referendum.. A majority of those people who vote in the referendum must support the plan if it is to be adopted by the local planning authority. The local planning authority will then bring the plan into force and publicise its decision. The plan will then become part of the formal development plan for the area.

1.2. Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan

1.2.1. Concerns about the impact of potential housing developments in the village were raised by parishioners at the Annual Parish Meeting in May 2013. Further concerns about the interpretation and implementation of planning policies governing development in the area were also identified through the consultation process for the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy (NLPCS) and in the feedback to some planning applications.

1.2.2. The Parish Council agreed that these and other matters could benefit from locally defined policies and began to consider the options for developing a Neighbourhood Plan for Longhorsley. The plan-making process was formally launched with the setting up of the steering group in June 2014, and issues for action were identified by the local community during engagement and consultation events. These, in turn were developed into a vision and objectives which were verified with the community.

1.2.3. The overall objective of the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan ("LNP") is to establish a sustainable plan for the future of Longhorsley, including policies and proposals to manage land use and development in the period from 2017 to 2031 and to deliver the community vision for the parish.

1.2.4. Since April 2011 106 dwellings have been completed or approved in Longhorsley Parish representing a 27.8% increase in Longhorsley Parish. If small, windfall developments continue at their historic rate we can expect an additional 18 dwellings in the planning period making a total of 124 new dwellings and a 32.5% increase in the number of dwellings. The LNP will seek to ensure that further development is at a more sustainable level.

1.2.5. Whilst sustainable housing development, within the Settlement Boundary, is at the heart of the plan it also provides policies which address other locally specific issues and opportunities, including conservation of the environment and our heritage and the continued support for diversification and growth of local businesses.

Submission Plan, November 2017

1.2.6. Neighbourhood Plans are not able to address all of the issues raised by the local community during the consultation process. The Community Action Proposal (CAP) is the vehicle through which the Parish Council is able to address these other issues. Many of the issues and the activities to be put into place to address them are closely aligned and supportive of the LNP itself and, therefore, the CAP for Longhorsley is included at Annex C and cross-referenced in the main body of the plan.

1.3. Context

1.3.1. Currently, the Development Plan for the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Area, comprises the saved policies from the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (CMDLP) adopted in 2003. The Local Plan is considered to be out of date in some respects and does not provide a wholly appropriate strategic context for an up-to-date Neighbourhood Plan. In addition, saved Policy S5 of the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005) proposes an extension of the Tyne & Wear Strategic Green Belt around Morpeth which affects the majority of the Parish. These policy documents will be the basis on which the LNP is examined in due course.

1.3.2. Northumberland County Council (NCC) is currently preparing a new Northumberland wide local plan, which will establish the strategic planning policies covering the county until 2031. To date, the County Council has consulted on the emerging plan (then known as the Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy – NLPCS) on a number of occasions, most recently consulting on the Pre-submission draft plan and modifications to it. The plan was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination but was then withdrawn in July 2017. The revised timetable for the emerging local plan is not known at this time.

1.3.3. The LNP has been prepared in parallel with the preparation process for the NLPCS. It is being submitted ahead of adoption of the emerging local plan in order to facilitate plan-led development within the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Area in the interim, but with the intent that, as far as possible, it will align with the emerging local plan in due course.

1.3.4. The Green Belt for Northumberland is described in the Northumberland and County and National Park Joint Structure Plan - Saved policy S5, which states the Green Belt will lie "*North of Longhorsley*" and that "*Precise boundaries, including those around settlements, should be defined in Local Plans*". The emerging local plan for Northumberland will define the boundaries, including inset settlement boundaries for the Green Belt.

1.3.5. A full analysis of the alignment of the Neighbourhood Plan with the saved policies from the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (2003) is provided in the Basic Conditions Report (BCR) accompanying this Plan. The BCR also describes in detail the compliance of the Plan with national policy and guidance which provides the national strategic context for the Plan.

Submission Plan, November 2017

1.4. Consultation Process

1.4.1. There have been several stages of consultation leading to the production of the LNP. The headline summary and timeline of the consultations is as follows;

- Consultation 1 – 18th October 2014 – drop in sessions to capture parish views on the key planning issues. Feedback was issued back out to the parish in November 2014.
- Consultation 2 – March 2015 – A questionnaire was issued to youth groups to involve them more in the process. At the same time an application (Commonplace) was used to capture some specific feedback on particular places in the parish.
- Consultation 3 – June 2016 – A flyer was distributed around the parish which summarised the issues identified to that point and proposed the vision and objectives for the plan which had been derived from the previous consultations. The flyer also sought verification of the findings and provided an opportunity to enhance them.
- Consultation 4 – February 2017 – A briefing note was distributed throughout the parish which set out the proposed scope of the plan, the options the steering group proposed to put forward and the key points which could go into the draft LNP. Feedback was gathered via online and paper forms as well as via two drop in sessions on the 22nd of February. The feedback was analysed, actioned and communicated back to the parish via paper and online formats.
- Consultation 5 – June 16th to 31 July 2017 – The pre-submission draft LNP was issued for consultation over six weeks. The major face to face opportunity to review and feedback on the pre-submission draft plan was at the Longhorsley Village Day on the 15th July 2017.

1.4.2. These opportunities demonstrate that the plan has been prepared giving the local community, as well as the statutory and non-statutory bodies involved at consultation 5, a real opportunity to participate and that contributions received have been used to form and shape this neighbourhood plan. A detailed description of each of the above consultations, feedback received and how this was actioned is presented in the Consultation Statement which accompanies this plan.

1.5. Overview of Longhorsley

1.5.1. Longhorsley is a rural Northumberland parish comprising the village settlement itself, with a number of outlying dwellings and farmsteads. The Stone Age, Iron Age and Roman artefacts found within the parish are an indication of its ancient past. The Parish itself was little changed from early 19th century maps until the 1950s. In 1950 a new water and sewage system was completed. From the 1950s onwards the parish has seen several periods of rapid growth which have caused the people of the parish to question the sustainability of growth at the same or a similar pace.

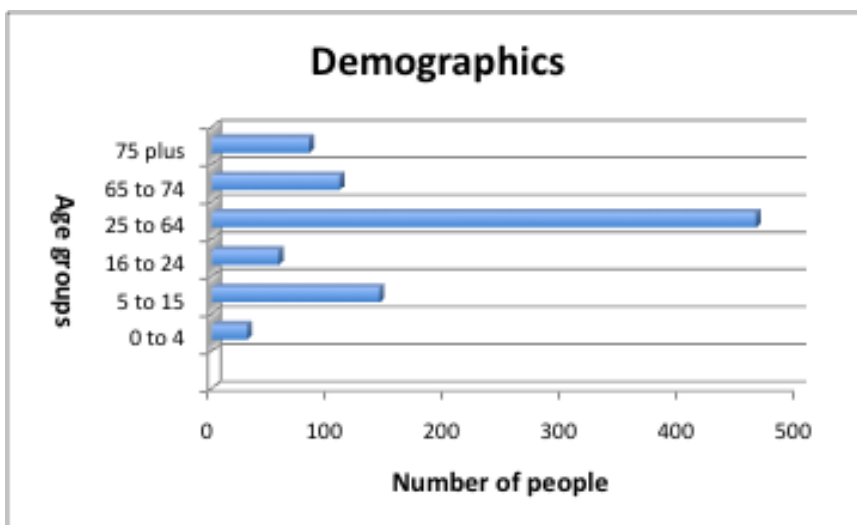
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1.5.2. The Parish is rural with a typical Northumberland village at its heart. The core of the village is a conservation area designated in 1987. See the map at figure 2 below.



Figure 2 – Longhorsley Conservation Area
(The area delimited by, and cross hatched with, blue lines)

1.5.3. The Neighbourhood Area is 243 sq. km and, as at the 2011 Census, had a population of 887 living in 381 households. The age distribution in Longhorsley is shown below:



Graph 1 – Longhorsley demographics

Submission Plan, November 2017

1.5.4. Although the parish is rural in nature only 5% of the population work in the agriculture and fisheries sector. Over half of the population work in the Professional or Technical and Professional sectors. Most, therefore, work outside of the immediate community and 80% of them rely on their own automotive forms of transport, with only just over 4% able to use public transport to get them to work and back. There were 10% who worked from home at the time of the 2011 census. This figure is expected to rise as the networking capability within the village has improved in recent years and it is an aim of the Parish Council to continue to promote and support this trend.

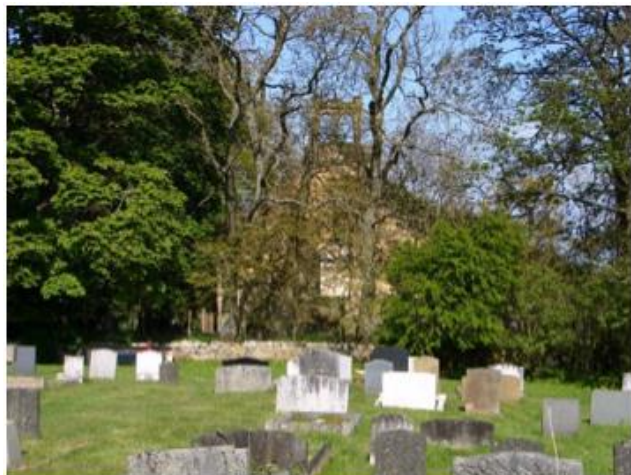
1.5.5. It can be seen from the age profile that there is a significant dip in the number of residents between the ages of 16 and 24. This is largely because they move on to study elsewhere. Longhorsley also has a higher than the national average median age and more people over the age of 65 but, in this latter age group, there is also a “defensive” migration from the village to service towns such as Morpeth where services required for later life are more easily accessed, in line with national trends.

1.5.6. As one drives North and West through the parish the skyline is dominated by the Cheviots and their rolling foothills. To the East are wild moorlands and views over the North East coast, and to the South more rolling hills and the Longhorsley Moor, which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The built landscape of the village itself is broken everywhere by trees, shrubs and green spaces. A number of these spaces have been developed and nurtured by the community to create special places for walking and other recreation, such as;

Archie's Pond



and Old Church Wood



Submission Plan, November 2017

1.5.7. The parish contains a number of commercial outlets providing local jobs and investment to the local economy. The largest and most diverse of these is the hotel, spa and golf centre at Linden Hall (see image below). The Hall provides recreation and employment for local people as well as attracting a number of tourists to the area. There are a number of tourist based small and medium sized businesses in the parish, mostly situated on farmsteads. In addition there are services provided by the village pub (The Shoulder of Mutton), a grocery shop, a garage, a landscape gardener, a garden nursery and a hairdresser.



1.5.8. There is a strong sense of community in the Parish, with around 23 active groups, 12 of which use the Village Hall, and three churches in the centre of the village. The annual village day event typically has 450 plus people attending, most of whom are local.

1.6. Issues to be addressed

1.6.1. The consultation events have identified a number of issues for the parish council to follow up. Those which have been carried forward into the LNP and, where appropriate the CAP, have been summarized and agreed with the community as:

- How can we ensure future development takes place in a sustainable way in the parish?
- How can we conserve the heritage of the parish whilst looking to the future?
- What does our community and local business need to be healthy and vibrant?
- Can we improve IT communications for our village?
- In what ways should we respond to the needs of all ages of our community?
- How can we work towards safer roads and better transport for our parish?

1.6.2. These issues have in turn driven the vision and objectives articulated in this plan and these have also been played back to and agreed with the population of the parish.

SECTION 2 – A Vision for Longhorsley

2.1. Vision Statement

2.1.1. The vision statement and the core objectives in this section were developed with input from the community through a series of community engagements. They respond to the issues identified by the community as matters of concern for the plan to deal with. They form the foundation of the LNP.

The vision for Longhorsley Parish is to sustain our thriving and active community, whilst protecting the beauty and heritage of our built and natural landscape.

2.2. Objectives

Objective 1 - To outline levels of housing development across the parish to contribute to local housing needs, whilst protecting the Green Belt and environmental beauty of our area.

Objective 2 - To conserve or enhance the landscape setting, biodiversity and heritage of the parish and village.

Objective 3 - To support and encourage local business to thrive.

Objective 4 - To support and protect our key community facilities.

Objective 5 - To work with Northumberland County Council to provide safer roads and footpaths for better transport for the parish.

3. Definition of Our Development Strategy

3.1. Definition of Strategy

3.1.1. This section defines the strategy for the LNP which, in turn, provides a positive framework to achieve sustainable development sought in the NPPF.

3.1.2. The LNP and the policies it contains are both a response to development pressures of the past and a way forward which provides for sustainable growth, supports business development and conserves and protects the parish and the wishes and safety of its people.

3.1.3. Following the significant expansion of Longhorsley village the planning strategy for Longhorsley as set out in the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (CMDLP) at saved policies C1 and LHC1 was to limit new residential development to those sites already identified for development so as to obtain a period of less rapid growth. The CMDLP also supported small scale local employment development. To that end the CMDLP defined a settlement boundary for the village within which development would be permitted but adopted a strategy of restricted development outside the settlement boundary.

3.1.4. The Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan in policy S5 extended the Green Belt around Morpeth to extend north of Longhorsley. Precise boundaries, including those around settlements such as Longhorsley, were left to be defined in Local Plans having particular regard to the role of the Green Belt around Morpeth. This work was not completed for Longhorsley, by the former Morpeth Borough Council, before local government reorganization. The work to precisely define the outer Green Belt boundary in the parish and the boundary to inset Longhorsley from the Green Belt is now being progressed through the emerging local plan.

3.1.5 The Green Belt is a strategic policy matter and the neighbourhood plan cannot itself define Green Belt boundaries. However in preparing the LNP the Parish Council and its plan steering group have had regard to the emerging local plan and the proposed Green Belt boundaries. They have closely participated in their definition as this will have a significant bearing on the development strategy for the village and parish in the future.

3.1.6. Until the emerging local plan for Northumberland is finally adopted the Green Belt boundary is not defined and Green Belt policy can only be operated in the open countryside south of Longhorsley village. In the meantime and based on the community's wishes, following a period of rapid growth, the development strategy proposed in the neighbourhood plan is, broadly, to return to that established in the CMDLP of managing development and seeking a smaller and more incremental scale of growth, with development largely contained within a settlement boundary and closely controlled in the wider countryside.

3.1.7 The strategy for the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan is therefore;

Submission Plan, November 2017

- Plan for the quality implementation of the existing permitted sites and delivery of windfall developments
- Define the Settlement Boundary, distinguishing Longhorsley from open countryside, which should be protected for its intrinsic character and beauty
- Plan for the sustainable growth of the parish beyond existing permitted developments focussing the majority of development within the settlement boundary
- Define policies to manage and guide development whether it be within the Settlement Boundary, the open countryside or the Green Belt

SECTION 4 – Introduction to Planning Policies

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. To provide a clear basis for decisions on land use planning applications in Longhorsley Parish, the policies in this LNP set out the types of development that will and will not be supported. As required by paragraph 154 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the policies are aspirational but realistic and reflect the unique characteristics and context of the Neighbourhood Area.

4.1.2. The adopted Local Plan that covers the Neighbourhood Area is the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (CMDLP). During the period of developing the plan NCC was in the latter stages of preparation of a new Local Plan. Given uncertainty over the final policies this would adopt, the LNP ensures conformity with the policies of the saved CMDLP.

4.1.3. Individually and taken as a whole, the policies of the LNP conform with national and local policy and promote sustainable development. They have a clear and strong focus on preserving and enhancing the nature and character of the Neighbourhood Area and promoting appropriate and sensitive growth which respects and takes account of the Parish's distinctive and special character. Applicants and decision-makers must take all relevant policies into account.

4.2. List of Policies.

4.2.1. The policies are set out in seven “topic areas” and are listed below

- Development Policies [LNP1](#), [LNP2](#) and [LNP3](#), which set out the fundamental approach to development within the parish
- Design Policy [LNP4](#), which lays out the features of good design most relevant to the parish
- Sustainable Housing Policies [LNP5](#), [LNP6](#), [LNP7](#) and [LNP8](#) which cover the amount, location and type of sustainable housing development.
- Supporting Business Policies [LNP9](#), [LNP10](#) and [LNP11](#)
- Supporting Community Facilities Policies [LNP12](#), [LNP13](#) and [LNP14](#)
- Conservation Policies [LNP15](#), [LNP16](#), [LNP17](#), [LNP18](#), [LNP19](#), [LNP20](#) and [LNP21](#)
- Safer Movement Policies [LNP22](#) and [LNP23](#)

4.2.2. The policies, the reason they have been prepared, the intention behind them and the evidence and references to support them are set out below.

SECTION 5. Development Policies

5.1. Development Policies Context

5.1.1. The core planning principles as set out in the NPPF include allocating sufficient land suitable for development and recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it. Consistent with this and the associated need to support sustainable development, including support for sustainable growth and expansion of business and enterprise in the Parish, the intention of policies LNP1, LNP2 and LNP3 is to enable new development in the parish, while avoiding adverse impact on valued characteristics of the Neighbourhood Area in particular the need to conserve and enhance the countryside.

5.2 Development Policies Evidence and References

5.2.1. Supporting evidence and references for these policies can be found in:

- The Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan, policy S5
- CMDLP, particularly policies C1, C16, C17, C26, LHC1, LHC2 and LHC4
- Northumberland Public Access (August 2017)
- Northumberland Knowledge 2011 Census Ward Fact Sheet
- Longhorsley Housing Technical Report (August 2017)

5.3. Development Policies Objectives

5.3.1. Policies LNP1, LNP2 and LNP3 support the following key objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan:

- **Objective 1** - To outline levels of housing development across the parish to contribute to local housing needs, whilst protecting the green belt and environmental beauty of our area.
- **Objective 2** - To conserve or enhance the landscape setting, biodiversity and heritage of the parish and village.
- **Objective 3** - To support and encourage local business to thrive.

5.4. Policy LNP1 – Development Within the Settlement Boundary

5.4.1. It is open to the LNP to define a settlement boundary. Since the settlement boundary was first defined in the CMDLP further development proposals on both the Shoulder of Mutton site and the Wilding Place site have been approved and the LNP, in proposing the new settlement boundary, has included the planning permissions for development on these sites.

Submission Plan, November 2017

5.4.2. The proposed Settlement Boundary for Longhorsley is defined in the attached Policies Map and has been widely consulted upon and has received strong support. The Settlement Boundary has been prepared on the basis of discussions between the LPC and NCC. The settlement boundary is aligned with the evidence in the “Housing Technical Report” of August 2017. Feedback received throughout all of the consultation stages has supported sustainable growth, with the proviso that the natural and built environments are conserved, existing inhabitants are not unduly impacted and that the new buildings are consistent with the quality, look and feel of the existing landscape. Accordingly policy LNP1 seeks to focus future development on the village of Longhorsley and policy LNP2 allows development outside the settlement boundary, by exception where that would be sustainable.

5.4.3. The LNP proposes that developments allowed within the Settlement Boundary, after the current large sites are built, will generally be expected to be small-scale (see attached Policies Map). Policy LNP1 will ensure development is in keeping with the local area.

5.4.4. The plan also proposes that developments to be permitted within Longhorsley parish will typically be for: housing, including affordable housing; local business development (including tourism) or infrastructure associated with leisure, recreational pursuits; and social, community and educational activities. Policies LNP1 and LNP2 specify the criteria under which such development will be permitted.

LNP1 – Development within the settlement boundary

New development will be concentrated within the Longhorsley village settlement boundary defined on the attached Policies Map.

Development within the settlement boundary, including the redevelopment of previously developed land, will be supported where it is for:

- a) new dwellings either on the allocated sites or which fill a site well related to the development pattern of the village; or
- b) the sustainable growth and expansion of local business and enterprise; or
- c) the maintenance or development of community facilities

Provided in all cases that the new development would be of a scale consistent with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and would not adversely impact on highway safety, the character and appearance of the settlement and the living conditions of nearby residents as a result of siting, design, massing, or through noise and disturbance.

5.5. Policy LNP2 – Development in Open Countryside

5.5.1. Outside of the village, the plan proposes that new developments will be by exception and will need to meet the NPPF conditions for developments in the countryside, “*recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within It*”. Policy LNP2 provides support for those exceptional cases which would promote a thriving rural community.

Submission Plan, November 2017

LNP2 – Development in the open countryside

In the countryside, outside the Green Belt, development will be by exception but will be supported where it:

- a) promotes sustainable new business, including the development and diversification of agricultural and other land based rural businesses in the Parish; or
- b) supports sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments in the Parish; or
- c) is for new infrastructure associated with leisure and recreational pursuits, appropriate in the countryside; or
- d) it is residential development specifically provided for by policy **LNP6** in this plan;

Development for these uses can be achieved through the conversion of existing buildings and through well designed new building. In all cases development must not have a detrimental impact on highway safety or the character and appearance of the countryside or on the living conditions of nearby residents by virtue of siting, design, scale, massing or through noise and disturbance.

Submission Plan, November 2017

5.6. Policy LNP3 – Development in the Green Belt

5.6.1. As explained earlier in the plan, until the emerging local plan for Northumberland is finally adopted the Green Belt boundary is not defined and Green Belt policy can only be operated in the open countryside south of Longhorsley village. For those areas of countryside which are in the Green Belt, the conditions for what is appropriate and inappropriate, laid out in paragraphs 89 and 90 of the NPPF, apply. The parish's Green Belt countryside will be further protected by policy LNP3 below and supporting policies C16 and C17 from the CMDLP.

LNP3 – Development in the Green Belt

Inappropriate development will not be supported in the Green Belt unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated.

Applications for planning permission for development in the Green Belt that is not inappropriate, as defined in the NPPF, shall be determined in accordance with relevant planning policies in the development plan, including those in the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan.

SECTION 6. Design Policy

6.1. Design Policy Context

6.1.1. Paragraph 17 of the NPPF requires that planning should always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. This has not always been achieved in the past and it is an aspiration which is important to the people of the parish.

6.1.2. Longhorsley is a typical Northumberland village. It has developed in a linear fashion along the main arteries of the A697 and the roads which cross this at the centre of the village (East and West road). Not all of this development has been sympathetic to the original character of the village or to the countryside in the wider parish. Although this situation has improved in recent years, policy LNP4 will ensure that the design of the built environment will meet the aspirations of the local community as well as the NPPF and Local planning policy.

6.2 Design Evidence and References

Supporting evidence and references for these policies can be found in:

- The Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment (Part A, Annex A)
- NCC map for Longhorsley Conservation Area.

6.3. Design Objectives

6.3.1. Policy LNP4 supports the following key objective of the Neighbourhood Plan:

Objective 2 - To conserve or enhance the landscape setting, biodiversity and heritage of the parish and village.

6.4. Policy LNP4 – Design

6.4.1. The sympathetic design of new developments has been a concern raised at every consultation stage. Allowing windfall and in-fill housing as part of the sustained growth of the village, carries with it a risk that the character of the village may be lost due to variations in scale, materials used etc. The LPC have worked closely with developers to ensure that sites, such as that recently completed at Wilding Place, meet the needs of the local community and the design standards set by the NPPF and the Local Plan (particularly those design criteria of policies C29,C30, H14, H15, H16, H19, H20, H21, H22 and H24 of the CMDLP). Policy LNP4 provides further support in achieving these goals, is in line with the CMDLP policies and provides clarity to future planning applicants.

6.4.2. In preparing this Neighbourhood Plan the LPC noted that there is not an adopted Conservation Area Appraisal for the defined Conservation Area. This would be beneficial to all those wishing to understand the “starting point” for any developments in or near the Conservation Area. In addition to Policy LNP4, therefore, the LPC have added activity ENV-CAP1 to the CAP (see Annex C) to establish a Conservation Area Appraisal for the village.

Submission Plan, November 2017

LNP4 - Design

For proposals to be supported, the design of developments, including conversions, alterations and additions, should:

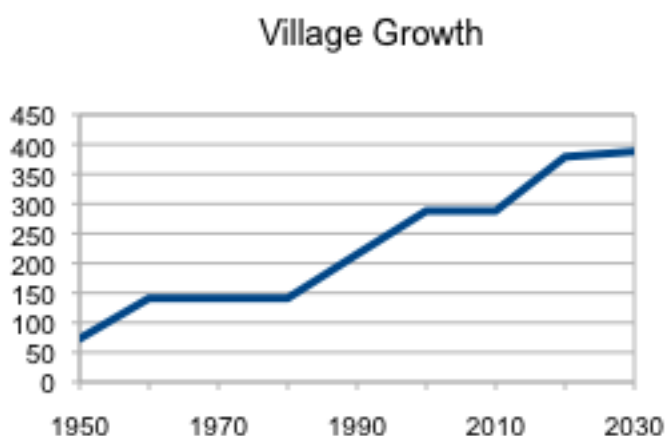
- a) protect existing and future residential amenity of land and buildings; and
- b) respect and enhance the immediate setting and local character; and
- c) maintain a consistency in the street scene in relation to scale, density, mass, height, landscape, layout, materials, off-road parking and access to the development.

Windfall housing development within the settlement boundary should be of a plot size and footprint that maintains appropriate spacing between buildings having regard to the immediate layout, character and setting of the application site.

SECTION 7. Sustainable Housing Policies

7.1. Sustainable Housing Policies Context.

7.1.1. In the time up until the 1950s Longhorsley village was little changed in size and character. During the 1950s Drummonds Close was built, offering a mix of affordable and other homes with 68 dwellings being provided overall. In the early 1980s the Whitegates estate was built, providing a further 56 mixed dwellings made up of bungalows and two storey houses. The Reivers Gate estate was also built in the 80s, adding 18 more houses, once again, including a significant proportion of bungalows. The Church View estate added another 73 houses in the late 90's. A further 25 houses have recently been completed on the Wilding Place site. There are permitted developments which will deliver 67 more dwellings and windfall projections for the village over the life of the plan would add a further 9.



Graph 2 - Growth of housing (significant developments only) since 1950.

7.2. Sustainable Housing Evidence and References

7.2.1. Supporting evidence and references for these policies can be found in:

- Northumberland Public Access (August 2017)
- Northumberland Knowledge 2011 Census Ward Fact Sheet
- Longhorsley Housing Technical Report (August 2017)
- Analysis of February feedback and Affordable Housing in Longhorsley papers.

7.3.. Sustainable Housing Objectives

7.3.1. Policies LNP5, LNP6, LNP7 and LNP8 support the following key objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan:

- Objective 1** - To outline levels of housing development across the parish to contribute to local housing needs, whilst protecting the green belt and environmental beauty of our area.
- Objective 2** - To conserve or enhance the landscape setting, biodiversity and heritage of the parish and village.

Submission Plan, November 2017

7.4. Policy LNP5 – Housing Within the Settlement Boundary

7.4.1. There are two sites in the Parish with development permission; the Shoulder of Mutton site (approx. 55 houses) and the Normandy Terrace site (approx. 12 houses). Both sites are marked on the attached Policies Map, (LNP5(1) and LNP5(2) respectively). There are no other sites in the Parish highlighted as suitable in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Any additional residential development in the plan period will be classed as “windfall”. As an indication of future development scale, there have been 6 such windfall sites, each with one or two dwellings, built in the planning period 2011 to April 2016.

7.4.2. As set out in the strategy, the intention of the LNP is that, in the plan period, in addition to the completion of the larger sites, development will be limited to windfall sites. Experience within the parish, in the last 6 years has been that windfall sites have been between 1 and 3 dwellings. It was calculated that allocated sites, together with future small-scale windfall developments will contribute to a total of around 76 houses between April 2017 and April 2031. It is not possible to be precise about the windfall dwellings and, therefore, this number has been rounded to 80 in policy LNP5. Housing development outside of the settlement boundary will be managed through policy LNP6.

LNP5: Housing within the settlement boundary

Land is allocated for new homes within the settlement boundary, as shown on the Policies Map, at the Shoulder of Mutton Site (LNP5(1)), c55 units and the Normandy Terrace site LNP5(2)), c12 units.

Planning proposals will be supported for individual dwellings and windfall housing development schemes, including affordable housing, within the Longhorsley settlement boundary that contribute to meeting local housing needs and in accordance with policy LNP1.

Allocated sites, together with future small-scale windfall developments and infilling will contribute to a total of around 80 dwellings between April 2017 and April 2031

Submission Plan, November 2017

7.5. Policy LNP6 - Sustainable Dwellings in the Countryside, Outside the Green Belt

7.5.1. Policy LNP6 ensures that isolated houses continue to only be permitted where the special circumstances defined in NPPF paragraphs 54 and 55 apply. In addition it supports local plan policies H16, H19, H20, H21 and H24. Although this means that development in the open countryside is by exception, there are currently permissions for 9 dwellings outside of the settlement Boundary. LNP6 will ensure that any further development permitted in the open countryside is in keeping with, not only the NPPF and Local Plans, but also the needs of the local community, as expressed in the objectives of this LNP.

7.5.2. Two other sites had been proposed on the West side of the village and these have previously been rejected at both planning application and appeal stages. They have been reassessed during the production of the LNP, for completeness, and, again, found to be unsuitable.

The site assessment documentation for all sites is available on the parish council web site along with all other neighbourhood planning documents.

LNP6 – Sustainable dwellings in the countryside, outside the Green Belt

A The replacement of an existing dwelling in the countryside will be supported providing that it:

- i) has lawful residential use rights; and
- ii) is not the result of a temporary or series of temporary permissions; and
- iii) the replacement does not materially change the impact of the dwelling on the countryside; and
- iv) the proposal meets the requirements of the other policies in this plan.

B The conversion of an existing building in the countryside to a dwelling will be supported, provided that:

- i) the conversion is not detrimental to the character or setting of the building or adjoining buildings; and
- ii) the building is of permanent and substantial construction; and
- iii) the proposal meets the requirements of other policies in this plan.

C Other new, isolated homes in the countryside will only be supported where there are special circumstances in accordance with relevant local plan policies and the NPPF, paragraph 55.

Submission Plan, November 2017

7.6. Policy LNP7 - Extensions

7.6.1. In those areas of the parish where dwellings have been in place for a number of years, additional accommodation for family, commercial or other reasons, is often achieved through extensions. Policy LNP7 is in line with CMDLP policy H22 and responds to the increasing volume of such planning applications within the parish and clarifies what will be supported.

LNP7 - Extensions

The extension of a dwelling will be supported, providing that:

- a) the extension is not detrimental to the character or setting of the building or adjoining buildings; and
- b) the extension is not prejudicial to living conditions for occupants of neighbouring properties in respect of light, privacy and outlook;
- c) for extensions to properties outside the settlement boundary the extension does not materially change the impact of the dwelling on the countryside; and
- d) the proposal meets the requirements of the other policies in this plan and relevant local plan policies.

7.7. Policy LNP8 – Use of Affordable Housing for Local Needs

7.7.1. There are several housing agencies operating within the Parish, with a mix of housing stock, both in style and in age. Additional affordable housing has recently been provided on the Wilding Place site and more is expected when the Shoulder of Mutton site is developed. Where planning permission is granted during the life of this plan, LNP8 will ensure that people with an appropriate local connection (see Annex B) will be accommodated as a priority when properties become available. Policy LNP8 is in line with CMDLP policy H9. There will only be a single advertising period. When the bid window has closed, applicants with a local connection will be assessed ahead of others who respond.

7.7.2. During consultation with residents the Parish Council were told that there is a perceived gap in affordable housing for those starting on the housing ladder and those wishing to downsize. Research to date has neither confirmed nor dismissed this view and the Parish Council are taking steps, through the CAP, to progress this issue. This policy is, therefore, further supported by CAP activities H CAP 1 and H CAP 2 which will result in active marketing of affordable housing in the Parish and monitoring of its take-up.

LNP8 - Use of affordable housing for local needs

When planning permission is granted for affordable housing, first and future occupation of each affordable dwelling will be controlled by planning obligation secured under S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This mechanism shall have permanent effect in controlling first occupation and future sales or letting arrangements for the affordable housing such that preference is given to people with a local housing need in Longhorsley Parish and who meet local connections criteria as set out in Annexe B of this Neighbourhood Plan.

SECTION 8. Supporting Business Policies

8.1. Supporting Business Policies Context

8.1.1. The LNP closely follows the instructions of Para 28 of the NPPF, that *Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.*

8.1.2. Longhorsley parish has a mainly rural economy, based upon farming and related activities. However, the population is largely comprised of professional people who work outside of the parish or in small businesses providing support services to the community. The following statistics (taken from Northumberland Knowledge 2011 Census Fact Sheet) illustrate this clearly.

- Those who are “economically active” in the parish represent 69% of the population and 79% of these use their own automotive transport to travel to work. 10% work at home, which is slightly lower than the national average.
- The workforce is largely comprised of Management, Professional and highly skilled workers, representing 57% of those who work.

8.1.3. The policies in the plan cover business development within the settlement boundary and in the open countryside and have regard to Paragraph 28 of the NPPF which promotes growth in rural areas and paragraphs 89 and 90 which indicate what will and will not be permitted in Green Belt. CMDLP policies C17 and C25 are consistent with the NPPF policy on development in the Green Belt and the LNP does not therefore propose any additional policies for business development within it.

8.2. Supporting Business Policies Evidence and References

8.2.1. Supporting evidence and references for these policies can be found in;

- Northumberland Knowledge 2011 Census Fact Sheet (Longhorsley Parish)

Submission Plan, November 2017

8.3. Supporting Business Policies Objectives

8.3.1. Policies LNP9, LNP10 and LNP11 provide support for the following strategic objectives;

Objective 3 - To support and encourage local business to thrive

Objective 4 - To support and protect our key community facilities

8.4. Support for Business within the Settlement Boundary

8.4.1. Longhorsley had more local businesses in the 1950s than it does today. The LPC aim to promote businesses which will bring prosperity and jobs back to the village. Policy LNP1 provides support for the development of new businesses whilst protecting the quality of life for those people already resident within the settlement boundary.

8.5. Policy LNP9 – Support for Business in the Open Countryside, Outside the Green Belt

8.5.1. Sustaining and growing the rural economy means both improving how existing businesses operate and finding new ways of doing business. With regard to the latter, a number of rural businesses in the parish have already diversified, including providing an equestrian centre, a forge and tourist accommodation and the plan will continue to promote this, whilst protecting the living conditions of those who live here.

8.5.2. Tourism accommodation in the parish includes caravan and chalet parks. The continued growth of the tourism sector within the parish is expected to bring forward proposals for the expansion of existing or creation of new sites. Policy LNP9 provides for this situation and makes it clear what will and will not be supported. “Small scale” camping, chalet and caravan development should be interpreted using the caravan and camping club guidance for pitches which are semi-permanent, i.e. typically less than 6 pitches. However, some tolerance may be applied to this where the existing site is, for example, effectively screened. The policy is in line with CMDLP policy E12.

LNP9 – Support for business in the open countryside, outside the Green Belt

Proposals for new business space and tourism facilities will be supported in the open countryside outside the Green Belt

New, small scale camping, chalet and caravan developments and small scale additional space or accommodation at existing sites in accessible areas will be supported provided they respect the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and can be adequately and effectively screened by landscaping.

Submission Plan, November 2017

8.6. Policy LNP10 – Retaining Local Business Services and Community Facilities

8.6.1. LPC also recognises the importance of existing services and facilities to the community. The NPPF allows for policies to protect against the unnecessary loss of such essential services and policy LNP10 is designed to ensure facilities such as the local shops, pub, village hall etc are retained and only developed where there is no longer a need for them that is economically viable and where this is demonstrated through marketing. Previous experience of having a temporary loss of some of these services means that the LPC also plan to register the local pub and the village hall as community assets to be protected (see CAP Ref CF CAP 1)

LNP10 - Retaining local business services and community facilities

There will be a presumption against the loss of local services or community facilities which help to support a sustainable local community in Longhorsley. Development proposals for the use of local services or community facilities for other purposes will only be supported if the existing use is no longer economically viable and the developer can demonstrate that the site has been marketed for freehold or leasehold purposes at a reasonable commercial price for at least six months without an appropriate offer being received.

8.7. Policy LNP11 – Working from Home

8.7.1. The number of people working from home, counted in the 2011 census, was slightly below the national average. It is hoped that recent improvements in the communications infrastructure, as well as working trends will lead to an increase in home working. LPC also wish to encourage businesses started by people looking initially, or permanently, to work from home, provided that such use of the property meets other environmental considerations. Policy LNP11 seeks to support the aspiration of increasing the number of people who can work from home. This will improve the quality of life of the parishioners as well as contributing to a more sustainable environment for all.

Submission Plan, November 2017

LNP11 – Working from home

Support will be given for development proposals for the use of part of a dwelling for office and/or light industrial uses and for small scale, free standing buildings within its curtilage as well as extensions to the dwelling or conversion of outbuildings for business use provided that:

- a) other than minor ancillary support, servicing and maintenance, all work activities are carried out only by the occupants of the dwelling; and
- b) no significant and adverse impact arises to nearby residents or other sensitive land uses from noise, fumes, odour or other nuisance associated with the business; and
- c) any extension or free-standing building shall be designed having regard to policies in this Plan, shall have no detrimental impact on highway safety and should not detract from the quality and character of the building to which they are subservient by reason of height, scale, massing, location or the facing materials used in their construction.

SECTION 9. Supporting Community Facilities Policies

9.1. Supporting Community Facilities Policies Context

9.1.1. Open green and wooded spaces are essential to the rural character and attractiveness of the Neighbourhood Area and may form part of wildlife or landscape corridors or links to footpaths and cycle routes. They may be landscaped areas, small patches of woodland, formal sports pitches, informal playing fields, play areas, allotments, common land, and other open grassed areas. They provide important opportunities for people of all ages to get out in the open air for casual recreation purposes that are essential to a healthy lifestyle.

9.1.2. All contribute to the green infrastructure of the area and, where these areas are cherished by the local community, they are appropriate for designation as Local Green Space (LGS) in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paras. 76-77).

9.1.3. Longhorsley Moor does not qualify as a Local Green Space as it is considered to be both an extensive tract of land and too far distant from the main centre of habitation. However, most of it is categorised as an SSSI location and as such is managed and nurtured by the LPC under the guidance and support of Natural England. This is further supported by CAP activities ENV CAP 3.

9.1.4. Longhorsley has had experience of losing some of its local community facilities in the past and, in light of this, and in response to the encouragement in Part 8 of the NPPF, the LNP also provides policy support for development of existing and new community facilities.

9.2. Supporting Community Facilities Policies Evidence and References

9.2.1. Supporting evidence and references for these policies comes in two forms; external references and a local analysis.

9.2.2. References to external supporting evidence.

- Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment - Part A: Landscape Classification
- Northumberland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Assessment (May 2011)
- Northumberland Playing Pitch Strategy (May 2011).
- Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt)

9.2.3. The local analysis results are summarised in the LGS Table at Annex D.

9.3. Supporting Community Facilities Policies Objectives

9.3.1. The policies in this topic area support the following plan objectives:

Objective 2 - To conserve or enhance the landscape setting, biodiversity and heritage of the parish and village.

Objective 3 - To support and encourage local business to thrive.

Objective 4 - To support and protect our key community facilities.

Submission Plan, November 2017

9.4. Policy LNP12 – Local Green Spaces

9.4.1. Policy LNP12 provides protection for the proposed LGS. In the case of other green spaces within the settlement boundary, they will be managed through the application of NPPF policies in paragraphs 73, 74 and 75 as well as other relevant policies in this plan covering development. The purpose of policy LNP12 is to identify those areas which will be protected as Local Green Space, in line with the NPPF provisions on promoting the health and well-being of communities and specifically paragraphs 76 and 77. The policy is in line with policies LHC3 and C21 of the CMDLP. Each of the identified spaces is demonstrably special because of either its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, appearance, general quality or amenity value. They have been identified as a result of community engagement, with careful assessment against the NPPF criteria. The attached Policies Map shows their locations and a fuller description of the sites and their value is given in the table at Annex D. The policy here is also supported by activities in the CAP, references ENV CAP 1, ENV CAP 2 and ENV CAP 3 which facilitate access and enjoyment of open space areas.

9.4.2. The policy LNP12 reflects feedback from the community in consultations during the development of this plan, in particular Consultation 4 (February 2017) when the list of LGS and allotments was presented and discussed. It also reflects the NCC Landscape Character Assessment and Northumberland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Assessment (2011).

9.4.3. Each Local Green Space identified in the table at Annex D (1 to 8) meets the Local Green Space designation criteria of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, paragraph 77). The numbers in the table are also reflected in the Policies Map attached.

Each LGS:

- “is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”;
- “is demonstrably special to the local community and holds a particular local significance” (e.g. because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of its wildlife); and
- “is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land”.

9.4.5. Additionally, no Local Green Space identified:

- falls under an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated; or
- is allocated for development in the Neighbourhood Plan or the Local Plan.

9.4.6. All sites identified are located within 2km of St Helen’s parish church, consistent with Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) which indicate that Local Green Space should normally be located within 2km (1.25 miles) of the community it serves.

9.4.7. Development of these areas is inappropriate other than in very special circumstances (see also NPPF paras 78, 87 and 88) where the loss of the open space may be justified

Submission Plan, November 2017

LNP12 – Local Green Spaces

The sites shown on the Policies Map and listed below are designated as Local Green Spaces.

1. Archie's Pond
2. Playing field (West Road)
3. Adamson Park (play and picnic area)
4. School field
5. The MUGA (sports facility)
6. Children's playground in Church View
7. Old Church Wood
8. St Helen's churchyard and cemetery

Development of designated Local Green Space will be inappropriate other than where it relates to the provision of facilities for outdoor sport or outdoor recreation
or
where there are very special circumstances that would outweigh the harm from the loss of the local green space

9.5. Policy LNP13 – Protection of Allotments

9.5.1. The allotments within Longhorsley are much sought after and well-tended. They have been included, alongside the LGS in consultations with the parish residents and particularly in Consultation 4 (February 2017). Policy LNP13 provides for the protection of this important local asset.

LNP13 - Protection of allotments

Development which would result in the loss of allotment land, as identified on the Policies Map, will not be permitted, unless suitable land, of at least equivalent quality and quantity, in a convenient location for the users, is provided fit for use, prior to the loss of the allotment land or any part of it.

Submission Plan, November 2017

9.6. Policy LNP14 – Support for Community Facilities

9.6.1. Part 3 of the NPPF encourages councils to “*promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship*”. In addition to the planned registration of some facilities, CF CAP 1, as already mentioned, and additional play areas, to be managed under CF CAP 2, policy LNP14 will specifically encourage and support the development of further community facilities in the parish.

LNP14 – Support for community facilities

Proposals for the creation, construction or extension of community facilities will be supported

within the settlement boundary, where the scale of the development does not have an adverse impact on highway safety or on the character of the settlement and the living conditions of its residents

SECTION 10. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies

10.1. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies Context

10.1.1. Longhorsley parish is a rural community with most of the land given over to a mix of livestock and arable farming. The parish has been assessed as having a land character type of “Lowland Rolling Farmland” (Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment – 2010¹). The Character Assessment document’s proposal for this landscape is *“Where key qualities are intact, their long-term viability should be secured, and where these are damaged, the approach for this landscape is to manage their restoration and replacement”*. The parish also contains areas of local importance which will be conserved and nurtured through the policies of the LNP and the activities in the Community Action Proposal (CAP), e.g. the Longhorsley Conservation Area, Longhorsley Moor and highly valued, proposed LGS, such as Archie’s Pond. The local scenery is stunning, with views out to the North East Coast as well as to the Cheviots.

10.1.2. The parish contains some beautiful landscapes, has a diversity of environments and a strong built and historic heritage (eg Horsley Tower). Little wonder then that this topic area has attracted much discussion and interest at every consultation stage. Although Parts 3 and 11 of the NPPF cover a great deal of relevant policy, it is also not surprising that the very specific nature of the local landscape and built environment gives rise to more policies than in any other topic area.



Horsley Tower, which dates from the late 15th century

10.1.3. The Longhorsley Moor is an SSSI and the LPC conserve it, in cooperation with Natural England. As such it is managed outside of this plan (see CAP Ref ENV CAP 3).

10.1.4. Green Infrastructure (GI) can perform a range of functions including improved flood risk management, provision of accessible green space, climate change adaptation and biodiversity enhancement. The LNP provides a number of policies which support and protect the GI namely; LNP12 -local green spaces, LNP15 –biodiversity, LNP16 - SuDS, and LNP20 - landscaping.

Submission Plan, November 2017

10.2. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies Evidence and References

10.2.1. The following evidence and references are offered in support of these policies;

- Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment - Part A: Landscape Classification.
- NCC map for Longhorsley Conservation Area.
- Parish Priority Habitats. Please refer to the “Magic” interactive maps at <http://natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk> to view the location of these habitats and please go to: Habitats and species of principal importance in England at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5705> for more information.
- Northumberland County Council’s Green Infrastructure Strategy.
- Response to Pre-Submission Draft LNP from Natural England.
- Response to Pre-Submission Draft LNP from Northumbrian Water.

10.3. Conserving Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage Policies Objectives

10.3.1. The policies in this topic area support the following objectives:-

Objective 2 - To conserve or enhance the landscape setting, biodiversity and heritage of the parish and village.

10.4. Policy LNP15 – Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

10.4.1. Policy LNP15 builds upon the development management provided by section 11 of the NPPF and seeks to ensure that the biodiversity of the parish is protected and enhanced.

10.4.2 The parish contains various Priority Habitats. Please refer to Magic interactive maps to view the location of these habitats <http://natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk> and please go to Habitats and species of principal importance in England at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5705> for more information.

10.4.3. The LNP aims to minimise the impacts on those Priority Habitats and Species which exist within the parish, as well all other natural habitats and species, in line with NPPF paragraph 117..

LNP15 - Biodiversity and nature conservation

Development proposals will be expected to conserve and enhance biodiversity of the development site by:

- a) incorporating measures to sustain and improve biodiversity; and
- b) protecting species and habitats, including Priority Species and Habitats from adverse impact including the effects of increased water consumption, foul water discharge, waste water treatment, agricultural pollution and recreational pressure.

Submission Plan, November 2017

10.5. Policy LNP16 – Water Management

10.5.1. In consultation exercises and at planning appeals, during 2016, residents have constantly expressed concerns about the risk of flooding that new developments may bring to the settlement area. It has become a focus for planning applications processed within the parish. The LNP follows the guidance in NPPF paragraphs 94 and 99 through to 103 and is in line with CMDLP policy RE5. NCC have also expressed concern about the risk of flooding from Paxtondean Burn and requested that policy LNP16 mitigate for this also.

LNP16 – Water management

All development proposals should :

- a) incorporate robust and effective alleviation and mitigation measures for management of rain water run-off and flooding risks from all sources; and
- b) be sited away from areas of flood risk; and
- c) ensure surface water discharge rates leaving the development are restricted to the existing greenfield levels; and
- d) follow the hierarchy of preference for the disposal of surface water contained within Revised Part H of the Building Regulations 2010, which states that surface water should be directed to, in order of preference, a soakaway, a watercourse, and finally a sewer.

Where appropriate, developments should employ Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for water quality and quantity management purposes.

10.6. Policy LNP17 – Rural Features

10.6.1. Policy LNP17 provides the local balance between the needs of Part 3 of the NPPF (supporting economic growth in rural areas) and that of Part 11 (conserving and enhancing the natural environment). It supports sustainable development in the rural setting stipulating the circumstances where this can be supported without impact on the landscape character.

10.6.2. Longhorsley parish includes important views (see Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment), in particular;

- views to the East towards the coast, which is designated as both an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Special Area of Conservation,
- views to the North and West towards the Cheviots, which are designated both as part of the Northumberland National Park and a further Special Area of Conservation;
- views to the south over the Longhorsley Moor, designated as an SSSI;
- views of the built environment where these contain heritage architecture.

Submission Plan, November 2017

10.6.3. Policy LNP17 is designed to ensure that sustainable development does not impact on these views, supported by NPPF Part 11. This policy also recognizes the importance of Para 118 of the NPPF in helping to determine any development requirements on land adjacent to or within viewing distance of Longhorsley Moor.

LNP17 - Rural features

Development proposals shall protect and, where appropriate, enhance the characteristic rural features of the Parish landscape, namely the farmlands, woodlands, mature trees, hedgerows and ponds.

Development proposals in the parish of Longhorsley will be expected to be designed to avoid:

- i) Development which is intrusive in the strategic gaps between Longhorsley, Brinkburn, Thirston, Tritlington and West Chevington, Netherwitton and Nunnykirk.
- ii) The loss of landscape features that contribute to local distinctiveness or historic elements that contribute to landscape character and quality and to the health and well-being of residents and visitors.
- iii) The loss or deterioration of the best and most versatile agricultural land, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.
- iv) Harm to important views listed at 10.6.2, the distinctive landscape or historic character of Longhorsley and its setting.

Proposals involving the loss of hedgerows will only be allowed exceptionally and there is a presumption that hedgerows should not be lost.

Submission Plan, November 2017

10.7. Policy LNP18 – Protecting Trees

10.7.1. Trees in Longhorsley parish are a key contributor to the landscape quality and highly valued by the local community. The effect of development on these trees needs to be carefully considered, in line with CMDLP policy C15. In particular aged or veteran trees (NPPF para 118)) are irreplaceable. These deserve special protection as do those which are fine, healthy specimens of arboricultural quality and amenity value. Policy LNP18 seeks to protect these when at risk from development.

LNP18 – Protecting trees

Development that damages or results in the loss of aged or veteran trees will not be permitted. Development that damages or results in the loss of trees of good arboricultural quality and amenity value and which does not replace them with equivalent trees will not be permitted.

Proposals affecting aged or veteran trees or trees of good arboricultural quality and amenity value should be accompanied by a tree survey that establishes the health and longevity of any affected trees. Proposals should be designed to retain aged or veteran trees or retain or replace trees of arboricultural and amenity value with equivalent trees.

10.8. Policy LNP19 - Landscaping

10.8.1. The “design issues” raised in previous consultations by residents have included the need for landscaping of the surrounding environment. This has included negative feedback on the most recent development within the village (Wilding Place), where an opportunity to screen the development from the Northern approach was missed, resulting in an uncharacteristically hard edge on this North Eastern boundary. Policy LNP19 encourages a more sensitive approach to the environment in the future through effective landscaping.

LNP19 - Landscaping

New development within the settlement boundary will be expected to take opportunities through landscaping and tree planting proposals to add to the distinctive character of the village particularly where the development is on the edge of the settlement.

For development elsewhere within the parish landscaping schemes will be expected, as part of planning applications, to ensure development can be successfully integrated into the surrounding landscape character.

Submission Plan, November 2017

10.9. Policy LNP20 – Conservation Area

10.9.1. The heart of Longhorsley village was designated as a conservation area in 1987 (see the Policies Map attached.). The Conservation Area takes in that part of the built environment which predates the growth spurt which began in 1950. It is cruciform in shape and has a village green at its centre. It contains a number of distinctive, traditional buildings, constructed from local stone and slate, as well as Horsley Tower, which dates from the late 15th century. The Conservation Area is supported through CMDLP policies C26, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33 and C34. Policy LNP20 is also directed at helping to preserve or enhance the Conservation Area . In addition the LPC have added activity ENV-CAP1 to the CAP (see Annex C) to improve understanding of the special character of the Conservation Area.

LNP20 - Conservation Area

To be supported development proposals within or within the setting of the Conservation Area should:

- a) respect the historic fabric of the area; and
- b) preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area, the buildings within it and its setting; and
- c) ensure that the size and scale of new and extended buildings relate sympathetically to the surrounding area; and
- d) use traditional and vernacular building materials which respect the context of the development concerned.

Proposals that would have a detrimental impact on, or result in the loss of heritage assets, will not be supported, unless it can be demonstrated that the proposal achieves public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, as appropriate to the significance of the heritage asset.

Submission Plan, November 2017

10.10. Policy LNP21 – Small Scale Renewable Energy

10.10.1. The final policy in this topic area, LNP21, is, in part, a response to the direction in NPPF paragraph 97 that the LNP “*should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources*”. The policy is also intended to support sustainable development and mitigate climate change, of particular importance in the Neighbourhood Area where a number of dwellings are off the gas national grid and reliant on oil for heating, leading to disproportionate carbon emissions. Policy LNP21 is also in line with policy RE2 of the CMDLP. The use of “small-scale” in the policy is currently defined as up to 50kw for electricity and 300kw for heat, although this may change with the advancement of technology.

LNP21 – Small-scale renewable energy

Small-scale renewables will be supported as long as the proposal’s economic, social and environmental benefits outweigh any material harm to landscape character and sensitivity, designated nature conservation sites, protected habitats and species, designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and living conditions for neighbouring occupants.

Submission Plan, November 2017

SECTION 11. Safer Movement Within the Parish Policies

11.1. Safer Movement Within the Parish Context

11.1.1. Travel within the village and externally to it has raised a number of issues and comments during each consultation stage. There are a number of concerns but the main themes are;

- Road safety – the A697 has a poor safety record and the planned further development of the village, as well as the expected additional traffic it will carry when the A1 dualling work occurs, is expected to exacerbate the situation.
- The lack of or condition of pathways in some areas of the village, to provide safe walking.
- The transportation arrangements for children travelling to and from school, many of whom are taken in and out of the village by coach, has given rise to concerns for their safety.
- Most essential services (hospitals, dentists, opticians etc), as well as recreational facilities (e.g. leisure centres, cinemas etc), are located in towns such as Morpeth, Newcastle and Alnwick. The young and the elderly do not all have access to a ready form of access and the bus service is seen as too limited to support their needs.

11.1.2. The parish is a rural community and as such it is expected that many of its inhabitants will need to travel out of the parish in order to go to school, work and access essential services. There is little that can be done within the remit of the LNP itself to address the issues and concerns in respect of this longer distance travel pattern. The LPC have only limited authority where these transportation issues are involved. This is why Objective 5 for the LNP has targeted the continued close working relationship with NCC to improve safety on the roads.

11.1.3. The LPC has also long been aware of the safety issues in this area and constantly work with NCC, developers and others to try to improve the safety of our roads and walking spaces. Policy LNP22 addresses part of the concerns about walking safely around the parish. However, the volume and strength of feedback received in consultations has prompted the LPC into additional action. The CAP (T CAP 1) contains a project aimed at gaining a better understanding of some of these issues and producing a plan to tackle them more effectively. Similarly, CAP activities T CAP 2 (footpaths) and T CAP 3 (Public Rights of Way) have been planned to respond to other consultation feedback to improve the walking environment within the parish .

11.2. Safer Movement Within the Parish Policies Evidence and References

11.2.1. The following evidence and references are offered in support of this policy:

- A697 Road Safety Review (2015)
- The PROW map for the parish, shown at Annex A.1. and on the NCC web site

11.3. Safer Movement Within the Parish Objectives

11.3.1. Policies LNP22 and LNP23 support the following LNP objective:

Objective 5 - To work with Northumberland County Council to provide safer roads and footpaths for better transport for the parish

Submission Plan, November 2017

11.4. Policy LNP22 – Walking safely

11.4.1. Policy LNP22 ensures that new developments will provide adequate, safe footpaths for pedestrians both within the development site and linking to it. An example of the latter being the outline plans for the Shoulder of Mutton site. The developer will be required to not only provide paths through the development and linking onwards but also to provide a new and safer footpath alongside the A697 leading to the entrance to the estate.

LNP22 – Walking safely

Proposals for development will be required to provide safe and convenient pedestrian access within the site and from the footpath network.

11.5. Policy LNP23 – Rights of Way

11.5.1. The residents of the parish include many who walk frequently, either for daily exercise or as part of social groups. The LPC were already aware of the need to improve rights of way and the consultations have underlined it. Plans have already been made (see CAP Ref T CAP 3) to develop the local walking routes by linking paths and ensuring, for example, that the new development at the Shoulder of Mutton site will provide a linking route between East road and Old Church Wood and the old St Helen's church. Policy LNP23, in line with paragraph 75 of the NPPF, also supports this local requirement (See also the PROW map at Annex A.1. or the interactive map on the NCC web site).

LNP23 – Rights of Way

Development proposals shall facilitate the maintenance or enhancement of any footpaths and rights of way within the site and those beyond affected by the development. Proposals which harm the character, appearance or the use of rights of way will not be supported.

SECTION 12 – Delivering the NDP

The LNP covers the period 2017 to 2031. Once the LNP has been ‘made’, it becomes an adopted part of the development plan for Northumberland and will be binding on the County Council, as the Local Planning Authority in its planning decisions.

The Parish Council has been active over many years in promoting a sustainable approach to development in the Parish and in preserving the character features of Longhorsley. The implementation of the LNP will provide clear policies and design principles to shape sustainable development across the Neighbourhood Area in the period to 2031.

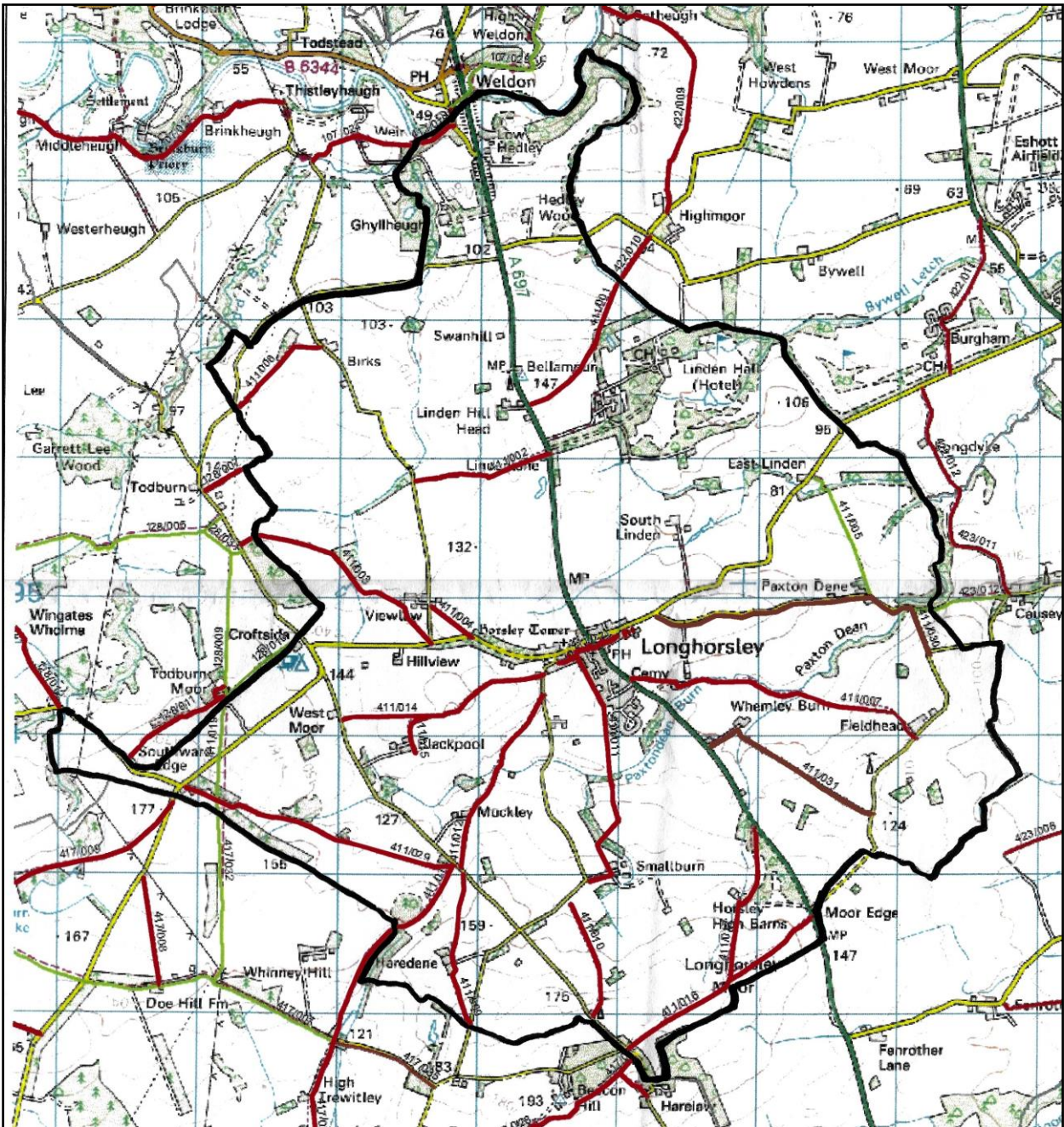
The Parish Council will consider the need for review of this NDP no less frequently than every five years in line with good practice. The need to review the LNP periodically, especially in association with the publication of future stages of the Northumberland Local Plan, to ensure the Neighbourhood Plan and the Local Plan continue to work effectively together will be kept under consideration by the County, and Parish Councils. The process of review will follow whatever process is set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations and the Planning Practice Guidance at that time.

NCC is progressing a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to operate in Northumberland and once a scheme and charging schedule is in place and the LNP is ‘made’ 25% of CIL receipts from qualifying developments in the parish will be passed to the Parish Council. This funding can then be used to support priorities in Longhorsley.

Through the process of developing this NDP, the community demonstrated strong support for managing future development to conserve the rural character and identity of Longhorsley. The community has an important ongoing role in assuring the continued vitality of the neighbourhood, not least of respecting the village environment, including its heritage assets and biodiversity, and supporting local community amenities, facilities and activities.

Annex A.1. – Longhorsley PROW

Footpaths are illustrated by the bold red lines.



Annex A.2. – Longhorsley Neighbourhood Area



Annex B: Definition of Local Connection and Local Need

B.1. Local Connection

For the purpose of applying the policies in the Plan ‘local connection’ refers to people who are aged 16 years or above and who meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The person was born in Longhorsley Parish or lived in the area as a child up to the age of 16; and/or
- The person normally resides in the Parish and has done so for at least 3 years; and/or
- The person has family who are currently resident in the Parish of Longhorsley and have been so for at least 15 years; and/or
- The Parish of Longhorsley is the person’s permanent place of work.

B.2. Local Need

For the purposes of applying the policies in the Plan, ‘local need’ means people who meet the ‘local connections’ criteria, who are in need of housing locally, but cannot meet those needs locally because they either cannot afford to buy a suitable home that may be currently available or cannot identify a suitable home in the parish that meets their needs to rent or buy and they fall within one of the situations listed below:

- An existing resident or family who have lived in the Parish of Longhorsley for at least the last three years and is seeking to establish a separate household; or
- People from outside the Parish who meet the criteria of having a ‘local connection’; or
- Households currently living permanently within the Parish in a dwelling which is either shared, overcrowded, or is otherwise unsatisfactory by health standards; or
- People who have to leave tied accommodation within Longhorsley Parish; or
- People who are taking up permanent employment in an already established business within the Parish; or
- People who do not live in the Parish but who are proposing to locate a viable business in the Parish which will help promote the sustainability and viability of Longhorsley Parish.

B.3. Eligibility and Occupancy Cascade Arrangements

For the purposes of applying the policies in the Plan and in preparing controls over future sales, lettings and occupancy arrangements for affordable housing a cascade arrangement will be set out in planning obligations associated with the grant of planning permission for new affordable housing. This will establish a clear hierarchy on eligibility to occupy new affordable dwellings. Properties will be sold or let first to people in need in the parish.

It should be noted that any available accommodation will be advertised as widely as the agency require, there will only be a single advertising period and there should be no

Submission Plan, November 2017

delayed window of opportunity as part of this cascade process. Once the bid window has closed all applicants will be considered, using the cascade order and whatever other criteria had originally been set for the property.

Homes will first be made available to residents in the parish of Longhorsley who qualify against all other criteria. If there are no applicants who meet the eligibility criteria, then residents in the surrounding parishes of Netherwitton, Tritlington, Brinkburn, Nunnykirk and Thirston will be considered. If there are no eligible applicants then it will be opened out to all Northumberland residents. Finally, if there are still no suitable residents to occupy the dwelling then any applicant from outside of Northumberland should be considered.

Annex C – Community Action Proposal

<p>The Neighbourhood Plan process has raised a number of issues from the community consultations which, while not capable of being part of the statutory plan, the Parish Council want to try and address. As such, throughout the Plan, a number of Community Action Proposals have been identified. The purpose of this section is to put those proposals into a Community Action Plan which sets out how the proposals will be put in place, who will be responsible for delivery and an indication of the timescale within which projects might come forward. Within this action plan the following delivery timescale bands are used ;Year 1 (2017-2018), Years 2-5, and Years 6-10, it is accepted that some of these items will be reviewed over time and extend into Years 11 -13</p>					
Community Action Proposal	Detailed Project	Lead Body	Project Partners	Delivery Timescale	Sources of Funding
Housing					
H-CAP 1 - Monitor affordable housing demand and allocation to ensure there is not a gap in meeting parish needs	Liaise with affordable housing suppliers, NCC planning team and future developer for Shoulder of Mutton site to ensure there is sufficient affordable housing and that it is allocated appropriately.	Longhorsley Parish Council	Future developers, County Council Karbon Homes, Johnnie Johnson and Two Castles	Year 1	None required
H-CAP 2 - Actively market affordable housing capacity within the parish to promote local take up	Liaise with affordable housing suppliers and advertise any current or projected future capacity within the parish	Longhorsley Parish Council	County Council Karbon, Johnnie Johnson and Two Castles	Year 1 and ongoing through plan period	None Required
Community Facilities					
CF-CAP 1 Register community assets	Register the Shoulder of Mutton pub and the Village Hall to provide additional protection to these valued community assets	Longhorsley Parish Council	NCC	Year 1 and ongoing through plan period	None Required
CF-CAP 2 Encourage improved facilities for young people	Ensure additional playground facilities provided as part of new developments in the village, namely at Wilding Place and Shoulder of Mutton sites	Longhorsley Parish Council	Cussins and the developer for the Shoulder of Mutton site	Year 1 and ongoing through plan period	Funded by developers

LONGHORSLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017 – 2031

Submission Plan, November 2017

Community Action Proposal	Detailed Project	Lead Body	Project Partners	Delivery Timescale	Sources of Funding
Environment					
ENV-CAP 1 Produce and have adopted appraisal for the Conservation Area	Liaise with NCC to have an appraisal produced and adopted for the Conservation Area	County Council	Parish Council	Year 1	TBC
ENV-CAP 2 Facilitate access and enjoyment of areas of natural and semi-natural green space – General	<p>Make improvements to the following designated areas of natural and semi-natural green space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adamson’s Park – add swings (requested by community) • Archie’s Pond – improve wooden walkway from pond heading West • MUGA – Improve playing surface 	Longhorsley Parish Council	None	Years 2-5	LPC
ENV-CAP 3: Facilitate access and enjoyment of areas of natural and semi-natural green space– Old Church Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual tasks include: Q1 - Buy and plant 200 trees with spiral guards and canes. Move and put on 200 deer shelters. Q2 – Inter Row Mow and spot weed 200 trees Q3 – Inter row mow 	Longhorsley Parish Council	Community volunteers	Years 2-5	Woodland Grant scheme
ENV-CAP 4: Facilitate access and enjoyment of areas of natural and semi-natural green space – Longhorsley Moor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual tasks include: Governance, including funding management Clearing vegetation and birch growth (Including spraying bracken and invasive weeds) Animal husbandry (horses, cattle and sheep) Forestry (planting and felling) Fencing and maintenance Promote walking (including leaflets, 	Longhorsley Parish Council	Natural England	Years 2-5	NE (DEFRA)

LONGHORSLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017 – 2031

Submission Plan, November 2017

	<p>maintenance of paths, bridges, signage etc) Heather burn off by fire brigade, under suitable conditions</p>				
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Community Action Proposal	Detailed Project	Lead Body	Project Partners	Delivery Timescale	Sources of Funding
Transport					
T-CAP 1 Undertake a project to assess and improve access to transport for the younger, older or infirm members of the community	<p>Form a task force to:</p> <p>Collect and analyse information about any gaps in transport needs for younger, older or infirm members of the community</p> <p>Assess how gaps might be addressed</p> <p>Formulate a plan and agree it with LPC and others, as required</p> <p>Implement and monitor plan to close or reduce gaps</p>	Longhorsley Parish Council and local residents	TBD depending upon gaps and likely remedies NCC Transport Planners	Years 1 to 3 And ongoing	TBD
T-CAP 2 Improve paths and non-adopted roads within the settlement boundary	Proactively identify those paths which require work now or in the next 2 years and create a prioritized plan of works. This may need to stretch over several years, depending upon budgets available	Longhorsley Parish Council	LPC , NCC and path maintenance organisations	Years 1 to 5	LPC Budget
T-CAP 3 Improve linkage and quality of PROW	Produce a map, based upon the existing PROW map at Annex A.1. to show planned linkages to create more joined up and off road walking to provide a safer and more pleasant experience for the community. Agree planned activities, stakeholders and budgets to make this happen	Longhorsley Parish Council	LPC, Ramblers Association, Longhorsley walking group, NCC and developers	Years 1 to 5 and ongoing	LPC budgets and developer contributions

LONGHORSLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017 – 2031

Submission Plan, November 2017

Community Action Proposal	Detailed Project	Lead Body	Project Partners	Delivery Timescale	Sources of Funding
Education					
S-CAP 1 – Understand what school place provision there is in the parish	Discuss school place provision with education team in NCC and provide information back to the parishioners	Longhorsley Parish Council	LPC and NCC Education team	Year 1	No funding required

Annex D – Local Green Space Assessment

Each Local Green Space in the table is shown with descriptions of its significance against NPPF criteria and is located on the Policies Map attached.

Submission Plan, November 2017

#	LGS name	Owner /Control	Location	Local or Community Value	Beauty/Landscape Value	Historical Value	Recreational Value	Wildlife or Other Value
1.	Archie's Pond 1.16 Ha	Parish Council	On the North West edge of the village. Consisting of a man made pond and a managed wood slated walk way that runs parallel to the West Road but shielded by trees and shrubs	The pond area provides a place to visit and sit and enjoy the planting, water and wildlife. For those who wish to exercise there is a quiet secluded walk through the trees and shrubs and up the hill out of the village. This can be used to access other PROW for those wanting a longer walk.	The mixture of water, appropriate planting, pond and bird life and the tree lined walk provides a frequently visited local beauty spot	None	A beauty spot for villagers to walk to and either sit and enjoy or extend their walking further.	Many common and some more unusual birds have been observed here. There is a frequent column in the parish newsletter describing what can be found there at a particular time of year. A local ornithologist also leads bird song walks here for villagers
2	Longhorsley playing field 1.15 Ha	Parish Council	On the North West corner of the settlement	Has football pitch with full sized goals and is used by the football club who have several different age teams. Frequent use by many in the village who want to walk their dogs, play with children etc	Large open area with tree and flower planting all around the edge.	None	Football teams, jogging for adults and a safe play space for children	Trees, shrubs, flowers and birds
3.	Adamson's Park 0.07 Ha	Parish Council	Off West Road, opposite Horsley Tower, close to the school	As well as having play equipment for the children this is a quiet, fenced in green space with several picnic tables	Although small this space is enclosed by several large trees and mostly laid to grass.	None	A popular meeting place with local parents and their children who regularly have picnic teas here on the way home from school and where the children can play safely. (also maintained by the PC)	Beautiful ancient oak tree
4.	School Field 0.17 Ha	NCC	The very centre of the settlement, just off Drummonds Close	As well as its value as a school playing field this space is also used to host the annual Village Day	Attractive open green space	The Village Day event has been in existence for over 100 years. Although not always hosted here there is now nowhere else as suitable in the village due to the large numbers attending and the fenced in nature of the space	Organised sports and general playground area for the children of the school plus all of the sporting and retail activities of Village Day.	Bordered by trees and shrubs
5.	The MUGA 0.07 Ha	Parish Council	In the central area of the village, close to the school and the Village Hall	This Multi Use Games Area has a specialised surface to make it suitable for a number of sports. It is used for 5 a side football	None, it has high fencing to avoid equipment going outside and so is screened off from the rest of the environment	None	A heavily used facility	None

Submission Plan, November 2017

#	LGS name	Ownership /Control	Location	Local or Community Value	Beauty/ Landscape Value	Historical Value	Recreational Value	Wildlife or Other Value
6.	Children's playground in Church View 0.03 Ha	Parish Council	Near the centre to the settlement, serving Drummonds Close and Church View in the main but with a path running alongside that runs North to South through most of the built area.	Frequently used play space for local children. None	None	None	A safe play area away from any road traffic and easily accessible for most local children. Maintained by a part time PC employee to ensure equipment remains in use and safe	None
7.	Old Church Wood 6 Ha	Parish Council	Lying alongside the A697 on the South East of the village and accessed by a PROW	The wood was bought by the LPC in December 2016. It had been partly planted by its previous owner and partly funded by Natural England grants. The wood is linked to the old parish church and has been renamed, in consultation with parishioners, from Barbaras Wood. Value also recognised in para 92 of the NPPF	Most of the trees are only a few years old at this time. More planting is being done by the community, again part funded by Natural England. On advice from Natural England a range of broadleaf and other trees have been planted and this will become a valued beauty spot for locals in the years to come	There is a causeway across the field, to the church, which dates back to the 11 th Century. Its close proximity to the old St Helen's church site and the cemetery there will increase the number of locals who visit.	In the main this is currently an area for walking. It will be linked by paths into and through the Shoulder of Mutton estate once that is built out, providing more access from the pub and East Road. It will also be developed as an educational facility and literature will be produced to help educate visitors about the trees and planting.	A variety of young trees and grassland which will mature and be a home for many birds and other forms of woodland wildlife.
8.	Old St Helens church and graveyard 0.3 Ha	Parish Council	On the South East of the village, accessed from a PROW alongside A697	This is a former church, deconsecrated in the 1970s. When the new church opened on West Road. It is a popular walking route and has strong historical as well as sentimental significance to many in the parish	The walls of the original church are intact and the old gravestones still stand. It has become overgrown and is a very natural and peaceful place to visit	As well as being an important part of the general history of the village, the history society has mapped and analysed the gravestones. They have discovered two deceased parishioners who have national historical significance	A popular place for people to walk and visit	A very natural space, untended. Trees, shrubs, wild flowers and birdlife

Annex E – Glossary

Affordable housing

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the general housing market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Affordable rented housing

One aspect of affordable housing, this is housing let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).

BCR – Basic Conditions Report (2017).

A report prepared by the Parish Council to explain how the neighbourhood plan meets the Basic Conditions set out in legislation.

Biodiversity

The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.

CMDLP – Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (2003)

The adopted current development plan covering the parish saved policies of which are still applicable to Longhorsley Parish

Community Action Proposal (CAP)

Proposals to be carried out in tandem with the Neighbourhood Plan to resolve issues raised in community consultation but which relate to matters that cannot be part of the statutory Neighbourhood Plan.

Community Infrastructure Levy

A tariff charged on development to secure funding towards infrastructure that is essential to meet the needs of the development. The CIL will be set by the County Council once it has an Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Charging Schedule in place. Once the CIL is in place and the Neighbourhood Plan is made, 25% of CIL funds raised in the Neighbourhood Plan Area will be made available to be spent on infrastructure projects in the plan area.

Conservation Area

Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core Strategy

A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision, objectives and key strategic policies for an area.

Countryside

For the purposes of the Neighbourhood Plan countryside is everything within the Plan Area beyond the limits of the Longhorsley Settlement Boundary.

Submission Plan, November 2017

Density (of development)

The amount of building within an area of land. For housing, it is expressed as the number of dwellings per hectare.

Development

Defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act as “the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land.” Most forms of development require planning permission (see also “permitted development”).

Development Management

The process through which a local planning authority considers a planning application and whether it should be given permission

Five Year Housing Land Supply

An identified supply of specific deliverable and available sites sufficient to meet housing requirements over a specified five year period, collated annually.

Green Infrastructure (GI)

Green spaces in towns, villages or elsewhere, serving different purposes, which together form a network that can provide local communities with a better environment and quality of life and help wildlife.

Household

A person living alone or a group of people living together at the same address and with common housekeeping.

Housing requirement

The amount of housing that has to be built in a given period to meet needs and demands. This is now calculated separately for Northumberland, based on evidence, although the Council must cooperate with neighbouring authorities and other relevant bodies in arriving at the final requirement figure(s).

Independent Examination

The process by which an Independent Examiner examines a Neighbourhood Plan to ensure it meets the basic conditions.

Infill development

Building on a relatively small site between existing buildings.

Intermediate housing

One aspect of affordable housing, this comprises homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to certain criteria. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low-cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as ‘low cost market housing’, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Limited infilling

Infill development which is particularly small in scale, occupying a small gap between buildings –on the scale of one or two, (rather than several) dwellings.

LGS - Local Green Space

Submission Plan, November 2017

Areas of green space of particular importance to the community which are special and locally significant because of their beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife. The NPPF allows the LNP to rule out development of these areas other than in very special circumstances.

LNP – Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan

A neighbourhood plan prepared in accordance with Legislation, the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations and National Planning Practice Guidance by Longhorsley Parish Council – (the Qualifying Body) - in close association with its community.

Local Plan

The documents and maps that make up the plan for the future development of a local area such as Northumberland. The term also describes older planning documents prepared by the former Northumberland authorities. Many policies in these plans continue to be 'saved' and form part of the Development Plan for decision- making purposes.

Local Planning Authority

The council which is charged with plan making and determining planning applications for an area. In the case of the Neighbourhood Plan it is Northumberland County Council.

Low Carbon Economy

The development within an area or local economy of processes and technologies, which can assist in reducing the release of carbon dioxide into the environment.

LPC – Longhorsley Parish Council

The Qualifying Body for the purposes of the Neighbourhood Plan charged with its preparation .

Major Development

Major residential development is defined as 10 or more dwellings and Major commercial development is defined as 1000m² or more of commercial floorspace.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A Government document that sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

NCC – Northumberland County Council

The Local Planning Authority

Neighbourhood Plan

A plan prepared for a defined area by a Parish or Town Council – the “qualifying body”. Once it has been accepted by the local community through a Referendum, the neighbourhood plan will form part of the Development Plan.

NLPCS – Northumberland Local Plan Core Strategy

This was the emerging Local Plan for Northumberland the evidence for which has been used to inform the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. The NLPCS has however now been withdrawn by the County Council and a replacement Local Plan is in the process of being prepared.

Open Space

Usually used in relation to built-up areas. Refers to all open areas of public value, which can offer opportunities for sport, and recreation, as well as a visual amenity and havens for wildlife. Public open space is where public access is formally established.

Submission Plan, November 2017

Permitted Development

Certain limited or minor forms of development under the General Permitted Development Order that may proceed without the need to make an application for planning permission.

Planning Obligation

A planning obligation is a binding legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It binds one or more parties to an agreement to deliver either actions or financial contributions required in association with development.

Qualifying Body

The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 require a Qualifying Body to be appointed to be responsible for preparing the neighbourhood plan and taking decisions relating to it. Longhorsley Parish Council is the Qualifying Body for the LNP.

Renewable energy

Energy produced using renewable sources such as wind, water or biomass.

Saved policies

Policies of a previous development plan can be 'saved' by the Local Planning Authority in order that they will continue to apply, usually for a short period of time pending the preparation of a replacement planning document.

Social rented housing

One aspect of affordable housing, this is housing owned by local authorities or other registered providers for which guideline target rents are determined nationally or locally.

Statement of Consultation

The Parish Council's approach to involving the community in the neighbourhood planning process.

Statutory Weight

Policies and plans prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 once adopted have statutory weight under Section 38(6). In other words planning decisions must be made in accordance with these plans once they have been adopted.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

Identifies sites with potential for housing, and assesses their housing potential and when they are likely to be developed, with a view to achieving a five year supply of deliverable housing land.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

An assessment of the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that an area (in this case Northumberland) is likely to need over the plan period in order to meet household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

The process of weighing and assessing policies for their global, national and local sustainability implications in relation to the environment, the economy and society, incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to comply with EU Directive 2001/42/EC.

Sustainable development

Defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The Government makes clear that sustainable development has economic, social and environmental dimensions which are further explained in the NPPF.

Submission Plan, November 2017

Windfall Housing Sites

So called windfall sites are those housing sites that come forward during the life of the plan and have not been allocated through the plan process. Typically, these are small sites such as a subdivision of a larger plot or on occasion a larger site arising from a change of use of a larger area of land which could not have been identified in advance. The NPPF allows an element of windfall to be factored into housing supply calculations where there is evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply.