

Northumberland's Third Local Transport Plan: Strategic Environmental Assessment

Volume 3: Appendices

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Appendix A: Summary of Relevant Legislation, Plans, Policies and Programmes

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Table A1: Legislation, Plans, Policies and Programmes

Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
International			
Bern Convention (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve flora, fauna and natural habitats, particularly those which are vulnerable or endangered - To promote co-operation between member states - To ensure that national and regional planning policy takes conservation into account - To promote awareness and education on conservation 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of wildlife habitat, this may oppose the aims of this convention.
Bonn Convention (1979)	To protect and conserve the agreed species of migratory birds through conservation of their habitats and resources.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative effects to migratory birds or their habitat, this may oppose the aims of this convention.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report (2007)	The main activity of the IPCC is to provide in regular intervals Assessment Reports of the state of knowledge on climate change. The latest one is "Climate Change 2007", the Fourth IPCC Assessment Report.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon the aims of this report.
Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); - Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; - Work on waste and producer responsibility; - Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; - New technology development; - Technology demonstration and risk limitation; - Push on energy efficiency; - Integrated water management plans needed; and - Distributed and decentralised energy; and minimise significant adverse effects on human health and the environment from chemicals by 2020. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon sustainability, this could impact upon the aims of this summit.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	The objective of the Kyoto Protocol is to stabilise and reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, mitigate climate change, and promote sustainable development worldwide.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this convention.
Local Action 21 (2002)	Action 21 aims to make greener living easier to do in ways which create a better quality of life. Activities centre on food, waste, transport and energy issues.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon quality of life in terms of waste, transport and energy issues, this could impact upon this convention.
Ramsar Convention (1971)	An international framework for the conservation of wetland habitats and the resources therein. Member states are required to designate a minimum of one suitable, wetland site, protect the ecology of any designated wetlands and to include conservation of wetlands within their national land use planning system.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of wetland habitat, this may oppose the aims of this convention.
The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conservation of biodiversity. - The sustainable use of its components. - The fair, equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of biodiversity, this may oppose the aims of this convention.
The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger - Achieve universal primary education - Promote gender equality and empower women - Reduce child mortality - Improve maternal health - Combat HIV, AIDs, Malaria and other diseases - Ensure environmental sustainability - Develop a global partnership for development 	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon accessibility to services, such as healthcare facilities and employment, this could impact upon the aims of these goals.
UNESCO Convention – Protection of World Cultural Heritage (1972)	Member states recognise that each has a responsibility to preserve, protect and enhance the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, belonging primarily to the state. Each will incorporate, as appropriate, protection of the heritage into policy and provide services, training, measures and research, if required, to assist with this.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of any heritage assets, this could impact upon this convention.
European			
Convention for the protection of Archaeological Heritage – ratified by the UK in September 2000 (Valetta convention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventorying and the protection of sites - Reporting of chance finds - High standards of architectural work - Creation of archaeological reserves - Conservation of excavated sites and safe keeping of finds - Protection and recording of archaeology during development - Financial support made available for the maintaining and restoring of the architectural heritage - Promotion of public awareness and access. 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of any heritage assets, this could oppose this convention.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 3rd October 1985)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect architectural heritage - Protection of monuments, groups of buildings and sites - Implement appropriate supervision of heritage - Prevent disfigurement, dilapidation or demolition of protected properties - Implement legislation which requires submission to the competent authority which effects (including demolition, erection of new buildings and anything that will impair the character of a building or a site), alters or requires the demolition of any protected heritage. Requires the owner of protected properties to carry out work and allows for compulsory purchase of protected property. - If demolition is unavoidable precautions for dismantling, transfer and reinstatement in a suitable location should be made - Financial support made available for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage - Encourage private initiatives 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of any heritage assets, this could oppose this convention.
Directive 1996/62/EC on ambient air quality and management ('The Air Quality Framework Directive')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect the environment as a whole and human health. - To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases using limit values and/or alert threshold set for ambient air pollution levels. - Preserve best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon air quality, this could oppose/would be consistent with the aims of this directive.
Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the community action in the field of water policy ('The Water Framework Directive')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish a frame work for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater - To enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment and promote sustainable water use. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative impacts to water quality, this could oppose this directive.
Council Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks ('Floods Directive')	Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks entered into force on 26 November 2007. This Directive now requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. With this Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices increase flood risk or flooding, this could oppose the aims of this directive.
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice – EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002)	Creates a more stable, environmental policy framework by outlining specific, environmental objectives to 2020 based on 7 strategic themes rather than specific pollutants: Air pollution; prevention and recycling of waste; protection of the marine environment; soil; sustainable use of pesticides; sustainable use of resources and the urban environment.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices result in effects in terms of air pollution, the marine environment, soil, sustainable use of resources or the urban environment, this could impact upon this programme.
Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/CE (2004)	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.	N/A	It is unlikely that any of the LTP3 polices will impact on this directive.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. It regards 4 main themes: Agriculture; Fisheries; Conservation of natural resources and Economic cooperation.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of biodiversity, this may oppose the aims of this strategy.
EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise – The Environmental Noise Directive (2002)	<p>EU Member States are required to produce noise maps and action plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agglomerations with populations greater than 100 000 - Major roads with more than 3 000 000 vehicles a year - Major railways with more than 30 000 trains a year - Major civil airports with more than 50 000 operations year - The general public must be informed and consulted during the process - These actions are due for completion in 2007 - Members are expected to review the results on a 5 year basis 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices result in an increase or reduction in noise, this could impact upon this directive.
EU Directive for the Promotion of Biofuels for Transport 2003/30/EC (2003)	Aims at promoting the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources.	N/A	If any of the LTP3 polices promotes the use of biofuels this could would be consistent with the aims of this directive.
EU Emissions Trading Scheme (2005)	<p>National Allocation Plans specify caps on greenhouse gas emissions for individual large point sources. Facilities must respect a maximum emission "allowance" for a particular period. To comply, facilities can either reduce their emissions or purchase allowances from facilities with an excess of allowances. Progressively tightening caps are foreseen for each new period, forcing overall reductions in emissions.</p>	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this scheme.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2004) and 2009 Review of the EU Sustainable	Sustainable Development stands for meeting the needs of present generations without jeopardizing the ability of futures generations to meet their own needs – in other words, a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. It offers a vision of progress that integrates immediate and longer term	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this strategy.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
Development Strategy	objectives, local and global action, and regards social, economic and environmental issues as inseparable and interdependent components of human progress. In July 2009 the Commission adopted the 2009 Review of EU SDS. It underlines that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. In particular, the EU has taken the lead in the fight against climate change and the promotion of a low-carbon economy.		
European Climate Change Programme (2000)	The European Commission has taken many climate-related initiatives since 1991, when it issued the first Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions and improve energy efficiency. These include: a directive to promote electricity from renewable energy, voluntary commitments by car makers to reduce CO ₂ emissions by 25% and proposals on the taxation of energy products.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this programme.
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)	Key objective areas are: - Revitalising the railways - Improving quality in the road transport sector - Promoting transport by sea and inland waterway - Balance between growth in air transport and the environment - Turning intermodality into reality - Building the trans-European transport network - Improving road safety - Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport - Recognising the rights and obligations of users - Developing high-quality urban transport - Putting research and technology at the service of clean, efficient transport - Managing the effects of globalisation - Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices improve transport infrastructure or public transport or improve transport safety, this would be consistent with the aims of this policy.
European Landscape Convention (2007)	- Ensure environmental protection and promote sustainable development - Protect the Europeans of life as well as taking into account landscape, cultural and natural values.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon landscape character or quality, this could oppose the aims of this convention.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	- Development of a polycentric and balanced urban system, and strengthening of the partnership between urban and rural areas, so as to create a new urban-rural relationship. - Promotion of integrated transport and communication concepts - Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage - Conservation of regional identities and cultural diversity	✓	If any of the LTP3 results in improvements to transport links between urban and rural areas, this would be consistent with the aims of this report.
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy presents an innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe. Objectives: 1. Conservation, enhancement and restoration of key ecosystems, habitats, species and features of the landscape through the creation and effective management of the Pan-European Ecological Network. 2. Sustainable management and use of the positive potential of Europe's biological and landscape diversity through making optimum use of the social and economic opportunities on a national and regional level. 3. Integration of biological and landscape diversity conservation and sustainable use objectives into all sectors managing or affecting such diversity. 4. Improved information on and awareness of biological and landscape diversity issues, and increased public participation in actions to conserve and enhance such diversity. 5. Improved understanding of the state of Europe's biological and landscape diversity and the processes that render them sustainable. 6 Assurance of adequate financial means to implement the Strategy.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon biodiversity or landscape, this could oppose the aims of this this strategy.
The EC Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 'Habitats Directive' (1992)	- Preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. - Maintain and restore natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, working towards ensuring biodiversity and taking account of economic social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon biodiversity, flora or fauna, this could oppose the aims of this directive.
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds	- To protect birds occurring in the European territory (birds, eggs, nests and habitats). - To preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon wild birds or their habitat this could

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
79/409/EEC 'Birds Directive' (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain populations of species. - Pay particular attention to wetlands, especially those of international importance. 		oppose the aims of this directive.
The Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To limit climate change and its costs and negative effects to society and the environment. - To ensure that our transport systems meet society's economic, social and environmental needs whilst minimising their undesirable impacts on the economy, society and the environment. - To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns. - To improve management and avoid overexploitation of natural resources, recognising the value of ecosystem services. - To promote good public health on equal conditions and improve protection against health threats. - To create a socially inclusive society by taking into account solidarity between and within generations and to secure and increase the quality of life of citizens as a precondition for lasting individual well-being. - To actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon sustainability, this could impact upon this strategy.
The Sixth Environmental Action Program of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean Air for Europe (CAFE), Soil Protection, Sustainable use of pesticides, Protect and conserve the marine environment, Waste prevention and recycling and Sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment. - The Action Program encourages the protection of the marine environment and sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon air quality, soil, the marine environment, waste, use of natural resources or the urban environment, this could impact upon this action program.
UNCED, Earth Summit, Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater resource efficiency; - Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; - Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and - Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. - Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. - New technology development - Push on energy efficiency - Low-carbon programmes - Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions or resource efficiency, this could impact upon the aims of this summit.
National			
A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; - Effective protection of the environment; - Prudent use of natural resources; and - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon sustainability, this could impact upon this strategy.
A Future for Transport: A Network for 2030 (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people environment, now and in the future - Network to meet challenges of growing economy and the increasing demand but can also achieve environmental objectives - Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips 	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices improve mobility or accessibility to transport or encourage walking or cycling, this would be consistent with this paper.
Active Travel Strategy (2010)	<p>The Government's strategy for getting more people walking and cycling more often and more safely. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote better public health and well-being by increasing levels of physical activity, particularly among the most inactive people in our society; - Increase accessibility and reduce congestion; - Improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions. 	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices improve accessibility to transport, reduce congestion, encourage walking or cycling, improve air quality or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, this would be consistent with this strategy.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (2000 amended 2003)	Plans to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK, to protect people's health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs. Details of national air quality standards and objectives for nine pollutants.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon air quality, this could oppose/be consistent with this strategy.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	The UK Government and the devolved administrations published the latest Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in July 2007 - setting out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues and the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introducing new policy framework for tackling fine particles and identifying potential new national policy measures which modalling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon air quality, this could oppose/be consistent with this strategy.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983)	This Act deals with the designation and statutory protection of Scheduled Monuments, which are of national importance. The Secretary of State maintains this schedule of monuments. As work within a Scheduled Monument is illegal without appropriate consent, the Act also deals with the consent process. Consents are applied for to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) under advice from English Heritage.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of any heritage assets, this could oppose the aims of this act.
Building for the Future, UK Sustainable Communities Plan (2003)	This Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies encourage sustainable development, this would be consistent with the aims of this plan.
Circular on the Protection of World Heritage Sites, CLG 07/2009	This circular replaces and expands on the guidance in paragraphs 2.22-2.23 and 6.35-6.37 of <i>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> (PPG15). It gives advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites, and draws attention to recent legislative measures designed to enhance the protection of these sites.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to any World Heritage Sites, this could oppose this guidance.
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2000)	Aims to improve business use of energy, use renewable sources of electricity, cut emissions from the transport sector, continue cutting emissions from agriculture, improve energy efficiency and to ensure the public sector takes a leading role for example by developing green travel plans.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this programme.
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006)	The Climate Change Programme sets out the policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally. The programme strives to secure global action on the scale needed to tackle it as well as taking further action at home, to meet our commitments and demonstrate that climate change can be tackled without damaging the economy. The programme's aims are designed to make significant progress toward the 2050 reduction target of 60% which the government committed to in the 2003 Energy White Paper.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this programme.
Climate Change and Biodiversity Adaptation – The Role of the Spatial Planning System (2009)	Increasing the capacity of the natural environment to adapt to climate change is a key priority for Natural England. The planning system is starting to consider climate change issues, though policies and plans tend to focus on preventing the causes of change rather than adapting to them. The aim of this report is to help identify the role the planning system could play in helping biodiversity adapt to climate change.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this guidance.
Conserving Biodiversity The UK Approach (2007)	Our approach to conserving biodiversity in the UK depends on partnership – involving statutory, voluntary, academic and business sectors, nationally and locally – to deliver more biodiversity, for its own intrinsic value, for the vital life-support services it provides, and because it enriches people's lives. In 1994, the UK became the first country to produce a national biodiversity action plan, following the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon biodiversity, this could impact upon the aims of this guidance.
Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate: Guidance on Building Capacity to Adapt (2007)	<p>This report was published by Defra on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. The report recommends series of 'guiding principles' for adaptation in the biodiversity sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity: Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats and Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2. Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3. Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes: Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats and Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4. Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5. Make sound decisions based on analysis: Thoroughly analyse causes of change and Respond to changing conservation priorities 6. Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice 	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon biodiversity, this could impact upon the aims of this guidance.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 imposed a new duty on Highway Authorities to prepare a Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP). ROWIPs are intended to be used to identify changes to be made to their rights of way network in order to meet the Government's aim of better provision for walkers, cyclists, equestrians and people with mobility problems. The CROW Act also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides new rights of public access to areas of open land and provisions for extending the right to 	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to wildlife, protected sites, countryside or public rights of way, this would oppose this act.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
	coastal land. - Improves rights of way legislation, by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying existing routes. - Increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest. - Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. - Provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.		
DEFRA Rural white paper: Our Countryside: the future: A fair deal for rural England	- a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; - a working countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment; - a protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and - a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon the environment, economic growth, employment or access to services, this could impact upon this paper.
Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health - White Paper	- This white paper outlines the results of a public consultation and the Government's broad approach to the improvement of public health. The themes of relevance involve the provision of information to the public and the demand of the public for access to resources to improve health. Information includes provision on the effects of personal life choices but will also include information on environmental circumstances, which might affect personal health. - The demand for access to health resources includes the provision of health care facilities but also includes facilities to maintain a healthy lifestyle, e.g. sports fields	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon health and wellbeing, including access to health services, this could impact upon this paper.
DfT Walking and Cycling: An Action Plan (2004)	- creating places that people want to walk and cycle in; - providing high quality facilities for safe walking and cycling; - influencing travel behaviour, through education, training, marketing and promotion; - building skills and capacity; and - monitoring success through better targets and indicators.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies encourage walking or cycling, this would be consistent with this plan.
Energy White paper, Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (2003)	To reduce UK's CO ₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this white paper.
England's Biodiversity Strategy 'Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England' (2002)	England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes: - Protecting the best wildlife sites. - Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats. - Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making. - Enthusing people. - Developing the evidence base.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of biodiversity, this may oppose the aims of this strategy.
Green Belts: A Greener Future - Main Report	This report brings together current and new evidence and ideas to inform the ongoing debate on the future of land designated as Green Belt in England. It reviews the nature of Green Belt land and the benefits it currently delivers, before considering the contribution it makes to a wide range of ecosystem services and the role of Green Belt in tackling future challenges.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies encourage walking or cycling, this would be consistent with this report.
Guidance on building a local sense of belonging CLG 2009	This guidance suggests ways in which councils, voluntary groups and other organisations can encourage a sense of belonging. It is aimed at local cohesion practitioners and will be particularly relevant where they are working in areas where building a sense of belonging is a key priority, or where it supports the delivering of improved community cohesion in other areas.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies encourage community cohesion and a sense of belonging, this would be consistent with this guidance.
Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)	The Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, published by Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage, shows how to identify and express the different elements, such as woodlands, hedgerows, moors, mountains and farmland, building styles, and historic artifacts, which give a place its unique character.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies have negative impacts on landscape, this may oppose the aims of this guidance.
Lost Life: England's Lost and Threatened Species	Produced to coincide with the International Year of Biodiversity, the Lost life report identifies nearly 500 animals and plants that have become extinct in England – practically all within the last two centuries. It also highlights how habitat loss, inappropriate management, environmental pollution and pressure from non-native species have all played a part in the erosion of England's biodiversity.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon biodiversity, this could impact upon the aims of this strategy.
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 will ensure clean healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas, by putting in place better systems for delivering sustainable development of	x	If any of the LTP3 policies negatively impact upon the marine environment, this could impact upon the aims of this act.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
	marine and coastal environment.		
Meeting the Energy Challenge, UK Energy White Paper (2007)	This White Paper, published on 23 May 2007, sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address the long term energy challenges we face and deliver four energy policy goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; - To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; - To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; - To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this paper.
MPS1: Planning and Minerals, Annex 3 Natural building and roofing stone provision	Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. Annex 3 sets out Government planning policy on the provision of natural building and roofing stone in England. It supplements draft Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) Planning and Minerals and should be read in conjunction with it, and other relevant statements of national planning policy.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices negatively impact on the environment, due to excavation of building stone, this could impact upon the aims of this guidance.
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance	Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance sets out their position in relation to green infrastructure planning and delivery, which is increasingly recognised as an essential part of sustainable spatial planning. The role of green infrastructure is seen as a 'life support system', able to deliver multiple environmental functions, and to play a key part in adapting to and mitigating climate change.	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices assist in connecting green spaces and urban areas, this would be consistent with the aims of this guidance.
Part IV Environment Act, 1995 (England and Wales)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare the national air quality strategy for assessment and management of air quality. - Requirements for local authority air quality reviews. - Designation of air quality management areas. - Reserves powers of the secretary of state. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon air quality, this could impact upon this act.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	This Act deals with work to listed buildings and to areas designated as Conservation Areas. It also deals with required consents. Buildings within Conservation Areas are afforded similar levels of protection to listed buildings, whether they are listed or not. Work to listed buildings and within Conservation Areas is restricted without appropriate consents.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative impacts to any listed buildings, this may oppose the aims of this act.
Planning for a Sustainable Future, UK Planning White Paper (2007)	The Planning White Paper proposes reforms on nationally significant infrastructure projects – including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon energy, waste or climate change issues, this could impact upon the aims of this paper.
Draft PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment	The Department of Communities and Local Government has published a consultation on a Draft Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment. This proposed policy covers, 'biodiversity; geological conservation; landscape and soil protection; heritage coastline; open space; sport; recreation; green infrastructure; and floodlighting of sports and recreational facilities'. The consultation document was published on 9 March 2010 and the consultation period ended on 1 June 2010. This PPS will replace the following existing policy documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; - PPS17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation; - PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas – landscape protection (paragraphs 21 to 23), soil and agricultural land quality (paragraphs 28 and 29) and forestry (paragraph 33); and - PPG20: Coastal Planning - coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast (paragraphs 2.9, 2.10 and 3.9). 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon biodiversity; geological conservation; landscape and soil resources; or open space, sport, recreation and recreational facilities, this could oppose the aims of this Draft PPS.
PPS: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)	This Planning Policy Statement (PPS) sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon landscape character or quality, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon the aims of this PPS.
PPG 2: Green Belts (2001)	PPG2 confirms that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. Regional and strategic planning guidance set the framework for Green Belt policy.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the reduction or loss of green belt land, this would oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS 3: Housing (2000)	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and our goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improves the accessibility of public transport or better access to key services and employment from residential areas, this

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
	<p>they can afford in a community where they want to live.</p> <p>The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High quality housing that is well designed and built to a high standard; - A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural; - A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice; - Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure; and - A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. 		would be consistent with this PPS.
PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)	PPS4 sets out the Government's comprehensive policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas. It replaces PPS6 Planning for Town Centres. PPS4 includes a number of plan making policies to be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of revisions to regional spatial strategies. PPS4 covers the issues of sustainable economic development, town centre planning and planning for tourism.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies encourage sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas, this could impact upon the aims of this PPS.
PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)	Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. It replaces PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG16: Archaeology and Planning. The main aim of PPS5 is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of any heritage assets, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide	The purpose of this guide is to assist local authorities, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) and to help in the interpretation of policies within the PPS.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of any heritage assets, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7) sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon landscape character or quality, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	Planning policies should be based on up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the area including the relevant biodiversity and geological resources. Policies should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Appropriate weight should be attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance and to species protected by law. Works to properties (in Conservation Areas or elsewhere) must not result in damage to protected species, including their breeding sites or resting places. Opportunities to build in beneficial biodiversity or geological features as part of the design of new developments should be maximised.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the reduction or loss of biodiversity or impact upon geological conservation, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
ODPM Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the planning system (2005)	This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the expression of national planning policy in PPS9 and Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the reduction or loss of biodiversity or impact upon geological conservation, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
ODPM Guide to Good Practice: Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	This guide complements PPS9 and Circular 06/05 and provides good practice guidance on ways regional planning bodies and local planning authorities can help deliver the national policies in PPS9 and comply with legal requirements set out in the Circular.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the reduction or loss of biodiversity or impact upon geological conservation, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Annex E	Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the generation of a significant amount of spoil waste, this could impact upon this PPS.
PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning (2004)	Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) sets out the Government's policy on local spatial planning, which plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land uses and associated activities.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies promote sustainable development and economic, environmental and social well being, this would be consistent with the aims of this PPS.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
PPG 13: Transport (2001)	Land use planning and transport should be integrated to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight; to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices promote more sustainable transport choices, promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling or reduce the need to travel by car, this would be consistent with the aims of this PPG.
PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	<p>PPG17 indicates that open spaces, sport and recreation underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open spaces, sport and recreation can help to deliver a number of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The creation of environments that are attractive, clean and safe; - Support for nature conservation and biodiversity; - By acting as green lungs, the improvement of air quality; - By acting as a focal point for community activities they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for social interaction; - The promotion of healthy living and prevention of illness; - The promotion of social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others. <p>Effective planning for open space, sport and recreation should be based on robust assessments of the existing and future needs of communities.</p>	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices promote sustainable development by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling, support rural renewal, social inclusion and health and wellbeing, this would be consistent with the aims of this PPG.
PPG 20: Coastal Planning (1992)	Planning Policy Guidance 20 (PPG20) is currently under review and the policies contained within the PPG have been cancelled, with the exception of paragraphs 2.9, 2.10 and 3.9. Paragraphs 2.9 and 2.10 relate to coastal development and paragraph 3.9 relates to public access to the coast. PPS25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change replaces the policy on managing the impacts of coastal erosion to development previously set out in PPG20.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices require development in a coastal location or restrict public access to the coast, this could oppose the aims of this PPG.
PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23) is intended to complement the pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in pollution (of air, water or soil), this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS 24: Planning and Noise (1994)	Planning Policy Guidance 24 (PPG24) guides local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in an increase in noise, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices increase flood risk or flooding, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
Planning Policy Statement 25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change (2010)	This PPS Supplement sets out a planning framework for the continuing economic and social viability of coastal communities. The policy aims to strike the right balance between economic prosperity and reducing the consequences of coastal change on communities. This policy supplements PPS25 and replaces the policy on managing the impacts of coastal erosion to development set out in PPG20, Coastal Planning which is cancelled (with the exception of paragraphs 2.9, 2.10 and 3.9).	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative impacts to coastal areas, this could oppose the aims of this PPS.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1st Oct 2006. The NERC Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative impacts to biodiversity, landscape or public rights of way, this could oppose the aims of this act.
Rural Strategy (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas - Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of rural areas. - Fair access to public services and affordable housing. - Tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. - Protect and enhance the rural and urban environments. - Enhance the value and natural beauty of the countryside for rural communities and for the benefit of society in general 	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices promote economic growth improve accessibility to services or tackle social exclusion in rural areas, this would be consistent with the aims of this strategy.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
Securing the Future – UK Government sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Overarching aim is to promote sustainable development. The Five Principles are: - Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society - Achieving a sustainable economy - Promoting good government, and - Using sound science responsibly	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies promote a sustainable development, this would be consistent with the aims of this strategy.
The Conservation (Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 ('Habitats Regulations')	- Measures relating to the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. - Provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites' (SACs, SPAs and RAMSAR sites). - Protection of European protected species (such as bats and great crested newts).	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon biodiversity, flora or fauna, this could oppose the aims of these regulations.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon biodiversity, flora or fauna, this could oppose the aims of these regulations.
The End of Vehicles Regulations (2003)	Statement of the procedures and legislation surrounding the dismantling and disposal of an End-of-life Vehicle. The regulations aim to minimise pollution and increase the safety factors associated with these processes.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies create a modal shift and more cars require disposal, this could impact upon these regulations.
The Environment Act (1995)	To protect and preserve the environment and guard against pollution to air, land or water. The Act adopts an integrated approach to environmental protection and outlines where authorisation is required from relevant authorities to carry out certain procedures as well as outlining the responsibilities of the relevant authorities.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in pollution of pollution to air, land or water, this could oppose the aims of this act.
The Environmental Protection Act (1990)	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water from scheduled processes. The Act adopts the concept of integrated pollution control. Authorisation to operate the relevant processes must be obtained from the relevant enforcing authority. The regulations also place a 'duty of care' on all those involved in the management of waste, be it collecting, disposing or treating Controlled Waste which is subject to licensing.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in pollution of pollution to air, land or water, this could oppose the aims of this act.
The Future of Transport: White Paper (2004)	This White Paper extends to Wales in so far as it covers UK policy responsibilities for regulation of aviation and shipping, some aspects of road traffic regulation such as vehicle licensing and rail services in Wales. It also covers marine, air and rail safety. It does not cover roads in Wales, transport funding programmes administered by the devolved administrations, or transport services which operate solely within Wales.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies promote walking and cycling, improve public transport or reduce congestion, this would be consistent with the aims of this white paper.
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010	In May 2009 the Government published World Class Places – The Government's strategy for improving quality of place. The strategy identifies four elements of quality of place, one of which is the treatment of historic buildings and places.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to the historic environment, this could oppose the aims of this strategy.
The Pitt Review – Lessons Learned from 2007 floods (2008)	The floods of 2007 caused the country's largest peacetime emergency since World War II. The impact of climate change means that the probability of events on a similar scale happening in future is increasing. This Review calls for urgent and fundamental changes in the way the country is adapting to the likelihood of more frequent and intense periods of heavy rainfall. The recommendations are challenging and strong national leadership will be needed to make them a reality.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies increase flood risk or flooding, this could oppose the aims of this review.
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations (2000)	- Aims to control pollution from industrial sources. It requires the prevention or reduction of emissions from installations and promotes techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases overall.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in pollution of pollution to air, land or water, this could oppose the aims of these regulations.
The Stern Review – Review of the Economics of Climate Change (October 2006)	- The Stern Report was published by the Government in October 2006, and discusses the effect of climate change and global warming on the world economy. The key elements of the report were that climate change is a serious global threat and the impacts on the economy could be great, the equivalent of losing 5% of GDP per year. This is in comparison to the cost of tackling climate change, at 1% of global GDP. A key factor in tackling climate change will be the reduction of emissions in greenhouse gases and the Report identifies renewable energy resources as a key aspect in reducing emissions.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon the aims of this review..
The Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests	The strategy sets out the Government's vision and priorities for England's tree and woodland resource, in both rural and urban areas, over the next fifty years. The ETWF Strategy builds upon the firm foundations of its successful predecessor The England Forestry Strategy which was published in 1998 and was the	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to trees or woodlands, this may oppose the aims of this strategy.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
	subject of a full review in 2006.Key aims of the strategy:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; - to ensure resilience to climate change; - to protect and enhance natural resources; - to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; - and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. 		
The UK Government's 10 Year Transport Plan (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easier access to jobs through regeneration and land use planning. - Safer and more secure transport - A transport system that makes less impact on the environment. 	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices provide easier access to jobs, safer and more secure transport or a transport system that makes less impact on the environment, this would be consistent with the aims of this plan.
The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulations (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defines river basin districts and requires an analysis of their character, the impact of human activity on the basin, an economic analysis of water and identification of the use of water for abstraction intended for human consumption. - Production of register of protected areas lying within the river basin district. - Establishes a monitoring programme for determining water status. - Sets objectives and targets to improve water quality. - Production of river basin management plans. 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative impacts on surface or groundwater water quality, this may oppose the aims of these regulations.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	To conserve and enhance biological diversity with in the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the reduction or loss of biodiversity or habitats outlined in the Action Plan, this would oppose this plan.
UK Climate Change Act (2008)	The purposes of the Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To set a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; - To provide for a system of carbon budgeting; to establish a Committee on Climate Change; - To confer powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas emissions or encouraging activities that reduce such emissions or remove greenhouse gas from the atmosphere; - To make provision about adaptation to climate change; - To confer powers to make schemes for providing financial incentives to produce less domestic waste and to recycle more of what is produced; - To make provision about the collection of household waste; - To confer powers to make provision about charging for single use carrier bags; - To amend the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 about renewable transport fuel obligations; - To make provision about carbon emissions reduction targets; and - To make other provision about climate change. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon the aims of this act.
UK Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act (2006)	The Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 places an obligation on the UK Government to report to Parliament on greenhouse gas emissions in the UK and action taken by Government to reduce these emissions.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon the aims of this act.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) <p>The Act makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally: kill, injure, or take any wild bird; take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or take or destroy an egg of any wild bird. The Act makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5 or to intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8.</p> <p>The Act also provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p>	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to wildlife, countryside, national parks, public rights of way or protected areas, his would oppose this act.
World class places: the Government's strategy for improving quality of place CLG 2009	This strategy lays out why and how quality of place matters and the practical steps the Government will be taking to create prosperous, attractive, distinctive, inclusive and sustainable world class places.	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices encourage community cohesion and improvements in health and quality of place, this would be consistent with this strategy.
Regional			
A Biodiversity Audit for the North East (2001)	The first comprehensive review of the north east, and contains important baseline information about the region's biodiversity. This report relates national criteria and UK biodiversity work to the North East. It indicates the importance of the region's contribution to the total national resources of the UK's priority habitats and species and provides information on their distributions, relating to both the boundaries of the	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of biodiversity, this may oppose the aims of this review.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
	local planning authority areas (Map 1) and English Nature's Natural Areas (Map 2). It also identifies species and habitats that are not national priorities but which play a vital role in maintaining the biodiversity resource of the Region.		
Better Health, Fairer Health, A strategy for 21st century health and well-being in the North East of England (2008)	The area's first ever health and wellbeing strategy aims to make people living here the healthiest in the country within a generation. It contains ten key themes: economy, culture and environment; mental health, happiness and well-being; tobacco; obesity, diet and physical activity; alcohol; prevention, fair and early treatment; early life; mature and working life; later life; a good death.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon health and wellbeing, this could impact upon the aims of this strategy.
Biodiversity Indicators and Targets for the North East of England (2004)	The purpose of these indicators is to help measure progress in efforts to conserve the biodiversity of the North East, and in particular to monitor the contribution the Region is making towards delivery of Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of biodiversity, this may oppose the aims of this document.
Biodiversity Targets and Indicators and Targets for the North East of England (2004)	Need This report has been prepared by the North East Biodiversity Forum, and follows on from <i>A Biodiversity Audit of the North East</i> published in 2001. The targets are derived from the national targets and represent the minimum contribution that the North East Region needs to make in order for the overall UK BAP targets to be met.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of biodiversity, this may oppose the aims of this document.
Building-in Sustainability - A guide to sustainable construction and development in the North East (2003)	A guide to sustainable construction and development in the North East.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon sustainability or use of natural resources, this could impact upon the aims of this guidance.
Catchment Flood Management Plans - North East Northumberland, River Tyne, River Wear and River Tees	Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) give an overview of the flood risk across each river catchment. They recommend ways of managing those risks now and over the next 50-100 years. CFMPs consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea, (coastal flooding), which is covered in Shoreline Management Plans.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies increase flood risk or flooding, this could oppose the aims of these plans.
Climate Change Action Plan for North East England (2008)	The Climate Change Action Plan for North East England outlines what the region needs to do if it is to tackle climate change. It shows how all sectors have the opportunity to be involved in this work, to take direct action and influence how the regional plan is developed. The plan provides an over-arching framework for all climate change action in North East England. Building on existing action plans developed at a sub-regional and local level, it aims to coordinate and facilitate action at a regional level to ensure responses are integrated, timely and effective and ensures that a regional evidence base is developed to inform the local action plans.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon the aims of this plan.
Health inequalities in the North East (2006)	12 of the 16 North East PCT areas exhibit health outcomes which place them among the worst in England. Rates for sickness and disability are twice the national average, and the smoking mortality rates are among the highest in England. There is a high prevalence of obesity, increasing sexual health infection rates and serious alcohol and substance misuse issues. The review has incorporated interviews, a survey on how people are tackling health inequalities in the North East and a conference and workshops involving 200 individuals from public sector organisations and the community and voluntary sector who are responsible for addressing health inequalities.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon health or wellbeing, this could impact upon the aims of this plan.
Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2008)	The Framework contains a shared vision for the future of the North East and sets out the objectives that we must work towards to achieve a more sustainable future and better quality of life for us all.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon sustainability or quality of life, this could impact upon this plan.
Leading the Way – The Regional Economic Strategy for the North East 2006-11	The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) sets out how the region is going to deliver greater and sustainable prosperity to all of the people of the North East over the period to 2016. It seeks to provide the underpinning economic conditions necessary to achieve the region's vision: The North East will be a region where present and future generations have a high quality of life. It will be a vibrant, self reliant, ambitious and outward looking region featuring a dynamic economy, a healthy environment and a distinctive culture. Everyone will have the opportunity to realise their full potential.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon economic growth or quality of life, this could impact upon the aims of this strategy.
North East Climate Change Adaptation Study (2008)	The County Council was involved in the production of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Study, a unique study on the effects of climate change on an entire UK Government Region. It makes projections of climate change and combines cutting-edge research and state-of-the-art expertise from nationally-recognised professional engineers and scientists with the practical experience of staff working 'on-the-ground' within a range of organisations and bodies across the region and considers the impacts across a wide range of sectors, providing practical advice on adaptation measures.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies mitigate the impacts of climate change, this impact upon the aims of this study.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
North East Housing Strategy (2005)	The North East England Housing Strategy contains the aims and priorities for housing in the region. It provides a framework to encourage the development of housing solutions at regional, sub-regional and local levels. It seeks to influence private and public sector investment decisions and sets the strategic context within which housing providers can operate.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improves the accessibility of public transport or better access to key services and employment from residential areas, this would be consistent with this strategy.
North East of England Tourism Strategy 2005-2010	The strategy presents a clear commitment to promoting the expansion of tourism whilst safeguarding and enhancing our natural environment and built heritage. It wants to show investment in tourism enhances the quality of life in the North East through creating more jobs and improving facilities.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts in terms of tourism, this could impact upon the aims of this strategy.
North East Strategy for the Environment (2008)	This strategy seeks to establish an agreed framework for long-term actions that will deliver a clean, healthy and diverse environment that is valued by people and businesses. Its main purpose is to shape and influence future policy making in the region.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to the environment, this would oppose the aims of this strategy.
Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment Final Draft April 2010	Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a technique used to develop a consistent and comprehensive understanding of what gives a landscape its character. The new draft document will define landscape character types, each of which has a set of key characteristics that give the landscape its distinct identity, and distinguish it from other landscape character types. This will form part of the evidence base for the Local Development Framework and inform future planning policies.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to landscape character, this would oppose the aims of this draft LCA.
Northumberland Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007)	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Section 60) introduced a new duty for highway authorities to prepare and publish a Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP). Northumberland's Rights of Way Improvement Plan considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extent to which local rights of way meet the present and future needs of the public. - The opportunities provided by local rights of way for exercise and other forms of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the council's area together with the use of the network by local people as a means to access workplaces, schools and other local facilities. - The accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems. 	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to Public Rights of Way, this would oppose the aims of this plan.
ONE North East Corporate Plan 2007-12	One North East's Corporate Plan 2007-2012 sets out how we will contribute to this blueprint for economic growth by setting strategic priorities to help drive new prosperity.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon economic growth, this would be consistent with the aims of this plan.
ONE North East Strategic Connections Study Draft Report (2010)	Examines the transport network deficiencies and the case for transport investment to links between the City regions in the North East, and links to other regions in the UK.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in improvements in transport links to other regions in the UK, this would be consistent with the aims of this study.
ONE North East/ Department for Transport Access to Tyne and Wear City Region Study: Evidence Review Draft Report (2010)	Aims to identify a package of measures which improves the performance of the A1 Newcastle – Gateshead Western Bypass, as well as addressing a series of challenges within the City region and its environs.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies results in improvements in to transport accessibility within the Tyne and Wear City Region, this would be consistent with the aims of this report.
One North East/ANEC North East Rural Transport and Connectivity Study Draft Report (2010)	Examines the particular transport challenges faced by rural communities in the North East.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies results in improvements in public transport in rural areas, this would be consistent with the aims of this report.
Rights of Way Improvement Plan Evaluation Regional Report for North East Region	The aim of a ROWIP is to assess: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the extent to which local rights of way meet the present and likely future needs of the public; - the opportunities provided by local rights of way for exercise and other forms of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the authority's area; and - the accessibility of local rights of way to blind and partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts to Public Rights of Way, this would oppose/be consistent with the aims of this plan.
State of the Environment Report for the North East of England (2004)	The report presents analysis of the State of the Environment in the North East (Phase I of the study). It brings together data from a wide range of sources to provide a baseline on the state of the environment in the North East. It also aims to help regional decision makers identify priorities for future environmental improvement and investment and will inform the development of an Environmental Enhancement and Investment Plan for the North East (Phase II).	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to the environment, this would oppose the aims of this report.
State of the Natural Environment in the North East	This report is designed to complement the national State of the Natural Environment 2008 report and	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts to the environment, including biodiversity, landscape, health and climate change, this would

Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
(2008)	provide a regional flavour of some of the key issues affecting the natural environment.		oppose the aims of this report.
Sustainable Communities in the North East (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building new homes where they are needed most. - Renewing social housing where it has fallen into disrepair. - Reviving housing markets in places where people no longer want to live. - Increasing jobs and economic growth, promoting social justice and improving the quality of life. - Delivering better public services. - Building schools, hospitals and transport as an integral part of development, not an afterthought. - And improving the environment, for example by making streets, parks and squares cleaner, safer and greener, and building more environmentally friendly buildings. 	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improves the accessibility of public transport or better access to key services and employment from residential areas, this would be consistent with this plan.
The North East Rural Action Plan (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a diversified rural economy - An enabling planning system - Investing in market towns and local service centres - The empowerment of rural communities 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts upon on the rural environment this could oppose/ be consistent with the aims of this plan.
The Region for all Ages: a vision for ageing and demographic change in North East England – Years Ahead, The North East Regional Forum on Ageing (2008)	The primary aim of Years Ahead is to influence regional policy and decision makers. It promotes common understanding of the key issues and trends around demographic change and an ageing population, and provides an effective alliance to review and inform regional planning and strategies. Current themes include: Implications of Demographic Change; Productive Ageing and Employability; Arts and Culture and Older People; Older people and the Research Agenda; Transport and Older People; Health and Older People.	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices improve accessibility of public transport or provide improved access to services for older people, this would be consistent with the aims of this report.
The Regional Forest Strategy for the North East of England (2005)	The vision is for trees and woodlands to play an increasing role in the sustainable development of the region, helping to make the North East a better place for us all to live, work, visit and do business.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of trees or woodlands, this may oppose the aims of this strategy..
The Revised Regional Cultural Strategy for the North East of England (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To sustain, develop and celebrate the cultural distinctiveness of the North East - To priorities investment in the protection, development and promotion of the region's natural and cultural assets - To fully realise the potential of cultural and creative activity in contributing to the raising of educational standards, and sustaining world class education facilities and developing a culture of life long learning - To improve opportunities for individuals and communities across the region to fully experience and participate in cultural activity - To stimulate vigorous and sustainable economic growth of the region's tourism, cultural and creative industries - To develop effective qualitative and quantitative information on the cultural sector to facilitate planning, advocacy, leadership and evaluation. 	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in negative impacts upon natural and cultural assets, this may oppose the aims of this strategy.
Local			
A Geodiversity Audit and Action Plan 2004-09 for the North Pennines AONB	The Geodiversity Action Plan guides the conservation and interpretation of geological features in the North Pennines. It will also support the development of sustainable geotourism in the area.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices result in the loss of geodiversity within the AONB, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
A Strategic Action Plan for a Low Carbon National Park in the North East of England 2010-2015	The development of A Strategic Action Plan for a Low Carbon National Park in the North East of England will primarily help deliver the five national themes of the Rural Development Programme: 1. Micro Businesses 2. Tourism Businesses 3. Sustainable Farming and Forestry including Diversification 4. Biofuels / Climate Change 5. Access and Recreation	✓	If any of the LTP3 polices promote sustainable transport to the National Park, this would be consistent with the aims of this plan.
Durham Heritage Coast Management Plan 2005-2010	Durham Heritage Coast Partnership is a partnership of authorities, agencies and community bodies with an interest in the coast in Sunderland, Durham and Hartlepool. The Heritage Coast in the east of the County stretches eleven miles from Ryhope Dene in the north to Crimdon Dene in the South. The Durham Heritage Coast Partnership has been established to continue delivering improvements to the Durham Coast through its Management Plan. As with the AONB, development within or affecting the Heritage Coast will be assessed against Government Policy and the Heritage Coast Management Plan.	x	If any of the LTP3 polices impact upon the Durham Heritage Coast, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Healthy lives, healthy communities: a strategy to improve health and well-being in Northumberland (2009)	The overall aim of this Health and Well-being Strategy is to: To increase the life expectancy for all areas of Northumberland to at least the same level as the rest of the country by 2010. Included in this overall aim are two priorities: To improve the health of children in the early years and through school; To prevent the avoidable deaths from heart disease and stroke in middle aged people.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts upon health or wellbeing, this could impact upon this plan.

Capabilities on project:
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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
North Pennines AONB 'Guidance for the Management and Maintenance of Roads'	This guidance is intended to help Highways Authorities and other statutory undertakers to discharge their duty under Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) to have due regard for the purpose of AONB designation	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the AONB, this may oppose the aims of this guidance.
North Pennines AONB Geodiversity Action Plan 2010 - 2015	The principal aim of this plan is to guide the conservation and interpretation of the geological features of this world renowned area.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the loss of geodiversity within the AONB, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
North Pennines Management Plan 2004-2009 and 2009-14 Review	The statutory Management Plan sets out the agenda for the conservation and enhancement of the AONB for the five years between 2004 and 2009.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the AONB, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland 2010: A Community Strategy for Northumberland	The Northumberland Community Strategy is a long term vision for the future of the County and has been produced in partnership with a range of key stakeholders all of which have a direct role in shaping Northumberland's development over the next 10 years.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improves public transport or the accessibility of public transport and provide better access to key services and employment from residential areas, this would be consistent with this strategy.
Northumberland Annual Monitoring Report (2008)	The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is one of the components of the LDF. The AMR will assess the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies set out in Local Development Documents are being achieved.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies results in any interactions with the policies set out in the Northumberland Country Council Local Development Framework, this could impact upon this report.
Northumberland Area Tourism Management Plan 2010-2015	Sets out the vision for growth in tourism in Northumberland over the next five year period. Within this plan is the aspiration for a sustainable visitor economy which supports – not damages – the core values of Northumberland. Central to this aspiration will be the role of transport within Northumberland, both in terms of accessing Northumberland as a tourist destination as well as public transport options available to a person throughout their stay.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts in terms of tourism, this could impact upon the aims of this plan.
Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)	The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Northumberland has been developed to reflect those habitats and species which are characteristic of Northumberland's natural heritage and most at risk from loss, fragmentation and deterioration of quality. Specific actions within the individual plans vary depending on the species or habitat and range from practical conservation management and survey work, through to promotional activities and working with policy makers.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in the reduction or loss of biodiversity or habitats outlined in the Action Plan, this would oppose this plan.
Northumberland Coast AONB and Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast EMS Management Plan 2009-2014	The Plan integrates the management of two of the region's designated areas: the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site (EMS). The plan takes an ecosystem approach to ensure that sites are enhanced and conserved in a holistic way.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the AONB/Marine site, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland Coast Geodiversity Audit and Action Plan	This Geodiversity Audit and Action Plan focuses on the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and European Marine Site (EMS). It is a companion document to the AONB/EMS Joint Management Plan.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the geodiversity of the AONB/Marine site, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland County Council Climate Change Action Plan (2008)	The Climate Change Action Plan was adopted in July 2008 and seeks to identify immediate actions that the Council can take to adapt to climate change and to establish systems and approaches to address longer term concerns.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this plan.
Northumberland Cultural Strategy (2003)	The purpose of this strategy is to assist partners in Northumberland to deliver a far-reaching vision for improving the economic performance, employment levels, social inclusion and environment in a sustainable way. It will do this by promoting the cultural well being of the whole county. It is also a pledge to sustain or create quality partnerships that can deliver greater cultural benefits and that will continue the process of consultative working that has defined the development of this strategy so far.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts upon economic performance, employment levels, social inclusion or the environment, this could impact upon this strategy.
Northumberland Housing Strategy, 2007-2010	The strategy considers the actions necessary in Northumberland to deliver the objectives of the Regional Housing Strategy.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improves the accessibility of public transport or better access to key services and employment from residential areas, this would be consistent with this strategy.
Northumberland Local Development Scheme (2009)	The Local Development Framework is essentially the overarching term given to the portfolio of Local Development Documents comprising; a Statement of Community Involvement, Development Plan Documents (DPD's), Supplementary Planning Documents, a Local Development Scheme and an Annual Monitoring Report.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies results in any interactions with the policies set out in the Northumberland Country Council Local Development Framework, this could impact upon the aims of this scheme.
Northumberland National Park	The Northumberland National Park Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been produced for the Northumberland National Park (NNP) and is regarded as a local BAP. The BAP recognises the particular	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the National Park,

Capabilities on project:
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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
Biodiversity Action Plan (2000)	habitats and species which contribute to Biodiversity of the Park and how the various agencies, land owners, farmers and local people interact to maintain this situation. The BAP fits within the NP Management Plan process where other conservation plans and objectives will be set out e.g. landscape, cultural heritage.		this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland National Park: Geodiversity Audit and Action Plan	The principal aim of this plan is to provide the framework necessary for informing the sustainable management, planning, conservation and interpretation of all aspects of the geodiversity of the Northumberland National Park and surrounding area.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the geodiversity of the National Park, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland National Park Local Development Framework	The LDF essentially is a set of documents which will guide new development in the National Park. It forms a part of a hierarchy of planning policy documents, taking into account national planning policy and guidance and being in general conformity with regional planning policy. Policies within the LDF will also need to have clear links with the National Park Management Plan.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies results in any interactions with the policies set out in the Northumberland National Park Local Development Framework, this could impact upon the aims of this plan.
Northumberland National Park State of the National Park Report 2009/10	The third State of the National Park Report to be produced for Northumberland National Park. It reports on the condition of the National Park across a number of high level indicators which measure the achievement of the outcomes set out within the National Park Management Plan.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the National Park, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2009 - 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out a sustainability audit on our policies and internal practices - Optimise the use of our facilities, financial and staff resources for rural development - Give access to our data and information systems to a wider community 	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any negative impacts to the National Park, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007)	The Rights of Way Improvement Plan sets out the Council's statutory duties but also provides objectives and proposals to further improve the management, provision and promotion of wider rights of way and access network which meets the needs of the public.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in any loss or severance of Public Rights of Way, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland Shoreline Management Plan (2009)	The coastline covered by this Plan comes within the boundaries of six Local Authorities (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick, Castle Morpeth, Wansbeck, Blyth Valley and North Tyneside). They and the Environment Agency have certain permissive powers and responsibilities for managing the risk of coastal erosion and flooding from the sea along this coast. Together they now wish to produce a Shoreline Management Plan for sustainable future management of this coastline over the next century.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies increase flood risk or flooding in coastal areas, this could oppose the aims of this plan.
Northumberland Strategic Partnership – Strategic Framework for Climate Change Planning (2007)	The Strategic Framework for Climate Change Planning in Northumberland seeks to provoke discussion by presenting an agenda for action; above all this document aims to: 'encourage partners to put in place effective and timely measures at both corporate and community levels to address the causes and implications of climate change in Northumberland by mainstreaming climate change planning within their own core business.'	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies impact upon climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, this could impact upon this plan.
Northumberland Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 - 2021 and Northumberland Local Area Agreement 2008 – 2011	<p>The strategy seeks to balance and integrate the social, economic and environmental components of life in Northumberland. By 2021, all Northumberland residents will feel that they are better able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enjoy a good standard of living; b) Live safely and in comfort; c) Lead healthier lifestyles; d) Readily access the things they need; e) Take part in cultural activity; f) Care about our environment; g) Get involved and bring about change. 	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts upon health and wellbeing, quality of life or the environment, this could impact upon this plan.
Northumberland Tourism Business and Workforce Development Plan 2005 - 2010.	Northumberland Tourism Business and Workforce Development Plan details how the new Area Tourism Partnership and other key partner organisations can play a part in ensuring vigorous local delivery and co-ordination of its support activities for the benefit of tourism businesses, employees, students, jobseekers and ultimately visitors in the county from April 2006 onwards. It makes 33 specific recommendations aimed at bringing about demonstrable improvements in: Visitors' experiences in the region through improved customer Service; The quality of tourism businesses, their working practices and training culture; The skills, knowledge, competence and motivation of people working in the industry; The expectations and attitude of people thinking of working in our industry.	x / ✓	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative or positive impacts in terms of tourism or tourism businesses, this could impact upon this plan.
Northumbria River Basin District – River Basin Management Plan (2009)	This plan sets out objectives for the water environment for the next six years and beyond.	x	If any of the LTP3 policies result in negative impacts on surface or groundwater water quality, this may oppose the aims of this plan.

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Relevant Plans and Programmes		Potential implication of the LTP3 x / ✓	Justification
North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast Management Plan, 3 RD Review, 2008-2013 and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast Action Plan 2008 -2013/1	The purpose of this strategy is to provide a framework for the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast over the next 5 years. It forms part of the Management Plan review and informs the Action Plan for the Heritage Coast. It forms part of the Management Plan review and informs the Action Plan for the Heritage Coast. These two elements of Strategy and Action Plan constitute the Heritage Coast Management Plan	x	If any of the LTP3 policies impact negatively upon the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast, including landscape, water quality or recreation, this may oppose the aims of this plan.
Older people in Northumberland. A longer term view. Amended draft following consultation	<p>This document looks at the changing needs and expectations of people in Northumberland aged over 50. It therefore covers a period of life which for an increasing number of people is now half of their entire lifetime, and a number of very different stages of life. The shift in the age balance of Northumberland's population is part of a broader national and international pattern, but the balance of Northumberland's population is changing much earlier than that of England as a whole, and this difference is particularly marked in rural Northumberland. On current projections, more than 50% of the population of the area currently covered by Berwick-upon-</p> <p>Tweed Borough Council will be over fifty by 2009. Alnwick District will reach the same milestone in 2016, and Tynedale in 2020. By 2121, the proportion of over-fifties in Berwick will have risen to nearly 58%, at a time when the figure for England as a whole is projected to be only 39%.</p>	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improve accessibility of public transport or provide improved access to services for older people, this would be consistent with the aims of this plan.
South East Northumberland New Growth Point Programme of Development (2008)	The South East Northumberland New Growth Point initiative is about increasing the level of housing in the sub-region and accelerating its delivery. It also about improving the quality of the housing and the design of new developments; widening housing choice; providing greener housing; and improving the quality of life for local people. The initiative envisages an uplift in new house construction of 20% over the period 2008 – 2017 when compared to housing figures for Blyth Valley, Wansbeck and Castle Morpeth in the Regional Spatial Strategy. The proposal is based around six strategically located growth areas.	✓	If any of the LTP3 policies improves the accessibility of public transport or better access to key services and employment from residential areas, this would be consistent with this plan.

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Appendix B: Scoping Responses

Date: 6th September 2010
Our ref: 2686
Your ref: LTP3/SEA

Please reply to:
colin.godfrey@naturalengland.org.uk

Direct Dial 0300 060 1164



Richard McKenzie
Transport Policy Officer
Northumberland County Council

North East Region
The Quadrant
Newburn Riverside
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE15 8NZ

Email: Richard.McKenzie@northumberland.gov.uk

Dear Richard,

**Northumberland Local Transport Plan LTP3/SEA – Scoping Report
Natural England response.**

Thank you for consulting Natural England on the SEA Scoping Report for the Northumberland LTP3.

Natural England has been formed by bringing together the landscape, access and recreation elements of the Countryside Agency (CA), English Nature (EN) and the environmental land management functions of the Rural Development Service (RDS).

Natural England has been charged with the responsibility to ensure that England's unique natural environment including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils are protected and improved. We also have the responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment.

This letter is provided as the formal response of Natural England to your request for advice or information under Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) for this plan or programme. In relation to the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the Government has designated three Agencies – Natural England (previously English Nature and Countryside Agency), English Heritage, and the Environment Agency as 'authorities with environmental responsibility' which must be consulted during the SEA assessment process.

Our SEA role embraces only those interests that we consider 'environmental'

- landscape character and quality
- visual amenity and enjoyment of the countryside as a whole
- recreational opportunities

- enjoyment of access land or a public right of way
- biodiversity
- flora and fauna
- geo-diversity
- soil, water, air in so far as these are necessary to support biodiversity, flora and fauna
- multi functional green infrastructure
- climate change

The founding bodies of Natural England have produced a wide range of literature which sets out our views and guidance on these aspects. They can therefore assist with consideration of issues and the establishment of baseline information against which to measure changes. This information is detailed in our publications catalogue or available through our national or regional website (www.naturalengland.org.uk).

Please note that we have also produced the following guidance notes and position statement which should be considered in the development process for the LTP3 and SEA/HRA.

Natural England Guidance note on Local Transport Plans and the Natural Environment. http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/local-trans-plans_tcm6-15159.pdf

LTP and ROWIP Integration Good practice note.

<http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=a9f67df9-f61d-40ae-9ed7-457b60b89394>

Natural England Position on Transport and the Natural Environment
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/transport_tcm6-16528.pdf

Annex 1 provides our detailed comments on the SEA scoping report.

Annex 2 sets out generic information which Natural England expect to see included in the SEA process across North East, along with some specific to the plan area being assessed here. This will inform many of the questions asked in your consultation.

Annex 3 provides examples of baseline data and indicators recommended to address natural environment issues in the North East.

We will provide further comments on the HRA Appendix 3 details as soon as possible following internal consultation with biodiversity colleagues.

For further technical support and advice concerning Sustainability Appraisals/Strategic Environmental Assessments we would suggest you obtain advice from the DCLG, the Local Government Association or Government Office for the North East.

This opinion is based on the information provided by you, and for the avoidance of doubt, does not affect our obligation to advise on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the plan or programme which is the subject of this consultation, and which may despite Strategic

Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment have adverse effects on the environment.

We would welcome further involvement in the next stages of the LTP3 process in Northumberland, and in particular with the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment process which are an integral part of developing and later delivering the LTP3. In addition we would also welcome further involvement in the development, implementation and monitoring of the ROWIP if this is to be integrated into the LTP3.

I trust that this is helpful, but please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address or telephone number should you wish to discuss this matter further.

Yours faithfully

Colin Godfrey, Planning & Conservation Advisor.

- Annex 1** Detailed Comments SA/SEA Scoping Report
- Annex 2** Information which Natural England expect to see included in the SEA process across North East (Please note this information has been updated May 2010)
- Annex 3** Baseline data and indicators (Please note this information has been updated May 2010)

Annex 1 Northumberland LTP3 SEA Scoping Response.

Detailed Comments

1.1.2 Page 1) cross boundary effects are not restricted to hydrological links but could also include airborne pollution and the cumulative impact of development etc.

2.2. Page 4) Please refer to Annex 2 of this letter for an up to date list of programmes, plans and guidance which we consider should be assessed as part of the SEA process.

Table 2.1 Page 5) UK & Domestic Legislation – Should include the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 and Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

2.2 Page 5) Rather than balance we would suggest there is a need for integration of economic, social and environmental objectives.

Table 3.1 Page 9-11) Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Should add Ramsar sites and Local Nature Reserves to the list of receptors (also consider removing flora and fauna from the topic title as this is inherent in the term 'biodiversity')

Landscape – although a landscape 'definition' rather than 'designation', would recommend adding Heritage Coast to the list of receptors. Regionally important Geological / Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) should also be included.

Archaeology and Heritage – ancient woodland sits more comfortably within the biodiversity section.

4.2. Page 12) – Conservation is not a 'feature'. Also planning and policies should ensure there is no adverse impact on biodiversity – proposals which lead to the enhancement of biodiversity should be encouraged.

4.2.1) Natura 2000 Sites – for consistency with the description of SPAs, a brief description of the purpose of SACs should be provided i.e. '*they provide rare and vulnerable animals, plants and habitats with increased protection and management*'.

Table 4.1 Natura 2000 Sites – The River Eden SAC is within Cumbria.

4.2.3) Page 13 Ramsar Sites - As a matter of policy, Ramsar sites in England are protected as European sites (as set out in The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010).

4.2.5) There are 9 National Nature Reserves in Northumberland - Gowk Bank is within Cumbria. All NNRs are also SSSIs.

4.2.7) Page 14 Non Statutory Sites – Site of Nature Conservation Importance are also known as 'Local Wildlife Site' or 'Local Sites'.

4.2.9) Page 15 Protected Species – Would recommend making reference to the primary legislation under which the species receive protection e.g. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010; Protection of Badgers Act 1992 etc.

4.3.4) Page 18-19 – Public rights of way are also byways open to all traffic (BOATS) and restricted byways.

Table 4.7) Page 22 - Delete 'Transport' from Simonside Hills.

4.10.4) Page 20 Tourism and Recreation –rather than seeking a balance between tourism and the natural and historic environment, the emphasis should be on integration.

It may also be worthwhile mentioning the importance of public rights of way (walking, riding, cycling) for tourism and the tourist economy.

4.12.4) Page 30 – Opportunity to link to the ROWIP – also, although 21% of people live near enough to walk work and an additional 11% are considered to be within cycling distance, how many actually do so?

5) Page 32 – Key Environmental Considerations - We recommend reading:

Natural England Guidance note on Local Transport Plans and the Natural Environment. http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/local-trans-plans_tcm6-15159.pdf

Natural England Position on Transport and the Natural Environment
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/transport_tcm6-16528.pdf

These documents highlight some of the environmental problems associated with transport, and suggest some ways in which the LTP3 policies could address them.

A number of the implications provided indicate the need for conservation and/or mitigation measures need to be implemented. There is also a need for LTP3 to be aware of opportunities for environmental enhancement measures (for example in relation to landscape character, biodiversity and/or green infrastructure).

7 References – A link to the Northumberland Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP) should be provided here.

Table A3 – UK Legislation, Plans, Policies and Programmes Page 46-53 – Should include the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 and Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

Page 47 –The CRoW Act's main influence on the LTP is the introduction of ROWIPs

Table A6 - Local Plans, Policies and Programmes – Pages 57-59 – although currently in draft form, would also recommend referencing the 'Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment' (Final Draft) April 2010 and 'Northumberland Landscape Strategy' (2nd Draft) March 2010.

Figure 1 – Rather than referring to 'environmental designations' would suggest 'statutory and non-statutorily designated sites' or similar and would recommend removing water bodies as a category as this is not a formal designation.

Figure 5 – Refers to designated landscapes rather than landscape features.

Other - Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) / Appropriate Assessment.

As well as the need to undertake SEA, Regulation 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 requires all emerging land use plans to be subject to an 'Assessment of implications for European sites and European offshore marine sites'

It is the responsibility of the local planning authority to ensure that the process is carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive and Habitats Regulation 102. In accordance with DCLG draft guidance on 'Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment' any emerging land use plan must be subject to all appropriate stages of the HRA process to enable the authority to ascertain that the plan document will not adversely affect the integrity of a European Site before it can be adopted. Please contact us if you require further information on this process.

Annex 2 Information which Natural England expect to see included in the SEA Reports across the North East Region

Generic advice on each aspect of the scope of the SEA is set out in this Annex, which is structured to reflect the expected contents of the Environmental Report as given in the SEA Regulations Schedule 2.

Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)	Advice of Natural England
1. Relationship (if any) with other relevant plans and programmes.	<p>National Planning Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</u> • <u>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</u> • <u>Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green belts</u> • <u>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</u> • <u>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</u> • Planning Policy Guidance 13 Transport http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13 • Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17 • <u>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy</u> • Planning Policy Statement 25 Supplement Development and Coastal Change http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/coastalchange

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<p>National Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/legResults.aspx?ActiveTextDocId=809266&source=OPSI • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000037_en_1 • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 • http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1 • Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/pdf/ukpga_20090023_en.pdf <p>Advice/Guidance</p> <p>Natural England Position and Position Statements (where relevant):</p> <p>http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/position/positions/default.aspx</p> <p>http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/position/positionstatements/default.aspx</p> <p>Natural England reports (where relevant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Charge report No Charge? Valuing the Natural Environment http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/NE220 • England's Peatland's: Carbon Storage and Greenhouse Gases http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/NE257

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<p>Regional</p> <p>The following plans and programmes should be considered to provide the context for evaluation of natural environment issues in the North East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (2008) http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/ http://www.northeaststrategy.co.uk/ • North East Integrated Regional Framework (Sustaine 2008) http://www.strategyintegrationne.co.uk/document.asp?id=809 • North East Strategy for the Environment Report (North East Environment Forum 2008) http://www.onenortheast.co.uk/lib/liDownload/12905/NESE%20artwork_final%20approval.pdf?CFID=10156600&CFTOKEN=76100995 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Community Strategy • Local Area Agreement (and any relevant indicators) <p>Landscape Character</p> <p>The following plans and programmes should be considered to provide the context for evaluation of landscape issues in the North East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (2000) http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp • Countryside Character Vol 1: North East Countryside Agency (now Natural England) http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character/areas/northeast.aspx • Landscape Character Network (www.ccnetwork.org.uk) • Countryside Quality Counts http (www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk)

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland April 2002. • Local landscape character assessments <p>Protected Landscapes/Landscape Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defra Guidance Note on Protected Landscape Duties http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/protected/npaonb-duties-guide.pdf • English National Parks and the Broads - UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 • Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2009-2014 http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/npmanagementplan • North Pennines AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 http://www.northpennines.org.uk/index.cfm?articleid=14161 • Northumberland Coast AONB & Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast EMS Management Plan 2009-2014 http://www.northumberlandcoastaonb.org/media/Management%20Plan.pdf • Durham Heritage Coast Management Plan 2005-2010 http://www.durhamheritagecoast.org/dhc/doclibrary.nsf/db5386971a40f8dd802571e7003119de/163e1ad6410092cb802571e10057e2e9?OpenDocument • North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast Management Plan 2008-2013 http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/content.php?nID=192 <p>Biodiversity/Geodiversity/Soils The following plans and programmes should be considered to provide the context for evaluation of Biodiversity/Geodiversity/Soils issues in the North East :</p>

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Habitats Directive 92/42/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm • EU Birds Directive 97/49/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm • The Conservation of Habitats and Species Legislation 2010 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi_20100490_en_1 • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (s40 Duty to conserve biodiversity) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1 • Biodiversity Duty Guide for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (Defra 2007). http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/la-guid-english.pdf • PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps9 • Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system ODPM 06/2005 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularbiodiversity • Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice available at http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143832 , • Working with the Grain of Nature :A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/biostrategy.pdf • UK BAP (DEFRA 1994) http://www.ukbap.org.uk/background.aspx

Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)	Advice of Natural England
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving Biodiversity The UK Approach (Defra 2007) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-4182 • Lost Life: England's Lost and Threatened Species http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/NE233 • A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (North East Biodiversity Forum 2001) http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/1.pdf • Relevant Local Biodiversity Action Plans. • Relevant Local Geodiversity Action Plans. • Natural England advice regarding protected species issues www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/default.htm • Natural England advice pages on soils and their protection http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/geodiversity/soils/default.aspx http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/geodiversity/soils/protected.aspx <p>Coastal/Marine Issues The following plans and programmes should be considered to provide the context for evaluation of coastal/marine issues in the North East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant Shoreline Management Plans • Relevant European Marine Site Management scheme <p>Green Infrastructure/Access/Recreation The following plans and programmes should be considered to provide the context for evaluation of green infrastructure issues in the North East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England Report Green Belts a Greener Future http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/NE196 • Natural England Green Infrastructure Guidance http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd • Rights of Way Improvement Plans

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Transport Plans • Green Infrastructure/ Green-space Strategies (sub regional and local) <p>Climate Change The following plans and programmes should be considered to provide the context for evaluation of climate change issues in the North East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate: Guidance on Building Capacity to Adapt DEFRA May 2007 http://www.ukbap.org.uk/Library/BRIG/CBCCGuidance.pdf • Natural England report - Climate Change and Biodiversity Adaptation – The Role of the Spatial Planning System http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=1b0e18e5-cf75-4068-a644-05bd294e2cfb • North East Climate Change Action Plan (Sustaine) http://www.neccap.org/Downloads/Climate%20Change%20Action%20Plan%20lo%20res%20.pdf • North East Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Sustaine) http://www.neccap.org/NE%20Adapt/home.htm • Relevant local climate change action plans
<p>2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without implementation of the plan or programme.</p>	<p>Key information in the North East which should form the basis of this assessment is available in the documents above and :</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of the Natural Environment Report 2008 www.naturalengland.org.uk/sone/default.htm • State of the Natural Environment 2008 North East Region – Natural England http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=f3cfd8f7-f1e5-4400-baea-3073cd5d0e6d

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'State of the Environment Report for the North East of England', commissioned by ONE North East working with regional Partners www.onenortheast.co.uk/page/regionalinit/crosscut/environment.n.cfm • Information on international and national environmental designations and other environmental resources is available on www.magic.gov.uk <p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countryside Character Vol 1: North East Countryside Agency (now Natural England) http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character/areas/northeast.aspx • Countryside Quality Counts- indicators of change in countryside quality based on landscape character www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk • Boundaries of National Park, AONBs and Heritage Coasts on www.magic.gov.uk <p>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature conservation interests include European Sites (SPA and SAC, Ramsar), National Nature Reserves, SSSI, protected and priority habitats and species, local sites • 'A Biodiversity Audit of the North East' North East Biodiversity Forum (2001). • 'Biodiversity Indicators and Targets for the North East of England' North East Biodiversity Forum (2004) • 'Natural Commitment: Working together for wildlife in the North East', EN & GONE (2003) • Relevant Local Biodiversity Action Plans. • Nature on the Map www.natureonthemap.org.uk presents current information on the state of designated nature conservation sites • The Biodiversity Activity Recording System (BARS) is now available on line at www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk, this provides greater detail for the development of biodiversity indicators across the North East.

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NBN Gateway www.searchnbn.net, provides biodiversity information that is available within the National Biodiversity Network. This also allows you to access raw biodiversity data. • North East Environmental Records Centre http://www.twmuseums.org.uk/eric/ <p>Access/Recreation/Green Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on National Trails (the Pennine Way, Cleveland Way, and Hadrian’s Wall) can be found on www.nationaltrails.gov.uk • Maps of open access land and registered common land can be found on www.openaccess.gov.uk • Coastal access http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/enjoying/places/coastalaccess/default.aspx http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/northeast_tcm6-12265.pdf • Permissive access http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/enjoying/places/farmsestates/default.aspx • Information on Walking for Health project www.wfh.naturalengland.org.uk • Accessible natural greenspace standards (ANGSt) in our publication Nature Nearby – Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (March 2010) http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=887a3e18-5296-4f1f-ae0c-15e02debf0e5
<p>3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</p>	<p>These should be identified from all the sources listed.</p>
<p>4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds or the Habitats Directives.</p>	<p>These should be identified from all the sources listed.</p> <p>General</p> <p>The National Audit Office holds summary information by Authority for monitoring purposes on environmental as other issues, this can be accessed at http://www.areaprofiles.audit-</p>

<p>Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)</p>	<p>Advice of Natural England</p>
	<p>commission.gov.uk/InformationPages/Information.aspx?info=START&menu=6</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Information on the condition of designated sites can be obtained at SSSI unit level from the Natural England http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm selecting condition of SSSI units from County downloadable data.</p> <p>Relevant component SSSI Units for international nature conservation designations can be identified from www.natureonthemap.org.uk</p> <p>The national PSA target for SSSI to achieve 95% of sites in favourable condition by 2010 is relevant as development should not result in any loss of or damage to features of interest, either directly or indirectly. Favourable condition should be maintained where appropriate or otherwise opportunities taken to enhance units to achieve favourable condition http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/about/what/psa.htm</p>
<p>5. The environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</p>	<p>There are a number of existing environmental objectives relevant to SEA in the North East as highlighted in the plans and programmes listed above which should be assessed.</p> <p>The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East includes a series of objectives, indicators and targets for sustainable development.</p> <p>In particular we would like the SEA to show how well the plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance landscape (and townscape) character and quality • Conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity • Conserve and enhance opportunities for sustainable public access to the natural environment • Adopt a strategic approach to planning and provision of

Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)	Advice of Natural England
	<p>multi functional green infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the natural environment can adapt to and mitigate for the effects of climate change.
<p>6. The likely significant effects on the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage), and landscape. <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the inter-relationship between these and other issues listed in the Directive <p>and any</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short, medium and long-term effects; permanent and temporary effects; positive and negative effects; and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. 	<p>Please contact us if the Local Development Framework includes specific locations, or natural environment issues where the SEA process should consider information beyond that identified above.</p>
<p>7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</p>	
<p>8. The reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and how the assessment was undertaken.</p>	
<p>9. The measures envisaged</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the monitoring framework that will be</p>

Specific section of the Environmental report (based on the requirements of Reg 12 (3) and SEA Regulations Sch. 2)	Advice of Natural England
concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10 of the Directive.	used to monitor significant effects and identify any unforeseen effects resulting from the implementation of the plan. Further details are provided in Annex 3.

Version: Last Updated 18 May 2010

Annex 3

Suggested natural environment targets and indicators and related data sources

In any sustainability framework, we would welcome inclusion of targets and indicators based on the following:

Biodiversity/Geodiversity/Landscape

(1) Targets for securing at least no net significant adverse effect on the character or quality of protected landscapes and nature conservation sites, and preferably a net enhancement.

There are a number of practical targets and indicators we would recommend. These are based on those set out in the Integrated Regional Framework, adjusted to reflect the issues which Natural England is most frequently consulted on by Local Planning Authorities:

- **SSSI and international Site condition:**
 - Numbers of Planning applications conditioned to ensure works to manage/ enhance condition of SSSI/ N2K/ Ramsar features of interest (LPA maintain log).
 - Area of SSSI in adverse condition as a result of development (available from Natural England web site). In relation to the PSA target the conditions are simplified into 2 categories: Favourable ('Favourable' and 'Unfavourable recovering') and 'Adverse' (the remaining unfavourable and destroyed categories)
- **Protected species** - subject of a large amount of Natural England casework from new development, conversions and small scale property extensions.
 - PPS9 addresses protected species in paragraphs 1(ii) 15 & 16 with the Part IV of the Government Circular setting out consideration due to species in considering development proposals. Updated information following the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 is available from our website:
<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/default.htm>

Quantified data might include numbers of applications where protected species are considered, numbers with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect/ enhance protected species, and numbers of planning applications which result in need for protected species licence in order to be carried out (could also consider where licensed workers are used to carry out initial survey work). This will indicate that protected species are being given appropriate consideration within the planning system and begin to build up information on their occurrence within the Plan Area.

- **BAP habitat** created/ managed as result of granting planning permission (LPA Monitor area through Conditions, planning obligations, agreements etc) and which meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets.
- Management of local sites based on NI197 Local Area Agreement indicators

Landscape Character and Quality

Indicators/targets could be established from :

- Changes in landscape character for National Character Areas (as measured by Countryside Quality Counts data)
- Indicators/targets in protected landscape management plans.

(2) Green Infrastructure /Access and Recreation

Targets for increasing quality parks and accessible greenspaces using Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards and national standards such as Green Flag for parks and open spaces, and Country Park accreditation schemes.

- **Access to Natural Greenspace** indicators and targets are recommended in line with the following standards:
 - that no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size;
 - provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population;
 - that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home;
 - that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km;
 - that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.

Targets for enhancing the quality and length of green corridors and public rights of way, and creation of new access routes

Targets for delivering health benefits through green exercise, improved access to the natural environment and active travel.

(3) General

Relevant targets and indicators for the natural environment can also be derived from Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements national and local indicators.

Response to Northumberland County Council's LTP3 2011 – 2026: Sea Scoping Report

- Q2. Add: Northumberland National Park Geodiversity Audit and Action Plan:
http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/geodiversityaudit_lo.pdf
- Add: Northumberland National Park Biodiversity Action Plan:
<http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/biodiversityactionplan.pdf>
- Add: A Strategic Action Plan for a low carbon National Park in the North East of England
<http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/ccs-northumberlandnationalparkastrategicactionplanforalowcarbonnationalparkinthenortheastofengland.pdf>
- Add: Northumberland National Park Local Development Framework:
<http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/livingin/planning/planningpolicyandguidance/developmentplan/localdevelopmentframework.htm>
- Add Northumberland National Park State of the Park Report:
http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/state_of_the_park_report_2010.pdf
- Q6. ADD to Climate Change/important factors: Cycling and Walking
- Q8. See documents listed in Q2 and Flood Impact Studies undertaken through the Cheviot Futures Project: <http://www.cheviotfutures.co.uk/contactus.php>
- Q9. Add Northumberland National Park to the point under 'Environmental Considerations/diverse landscape.... of high quality'
- Q9. Refer to documents highlighted above.



Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment



ENGLISH HERITAGE

English Heritage is committed to the principles of sustainable development in the work we undertake to help people understand, value, care for and enjoy England's historic environment. We attach great importance to ensuring that the historic environment we enjoy today continue to be enjoyed by future generations.

English Heritage promotes a wide definition of the historic environment covering not only areas, buildings and features with statutory protection but also those parts of the environment which are locally valued and important and the historic character of the landscape and townscape.

The historic environment is more than an environmental and cultural asset; it is an important driver for economic development and delivering social objectives. The historic environment contributes positively to all aspects of sustainable development.

English Heritage is one of the designated environmental consultation bodies for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

Consultation with English Heritage must occur at four stages:

Screening: When determining if a plan or programme requires an SEA;

Scoping: When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the Environmental Report;

Reporting: When consulting more widely on the Environmental Report and the accompanying draft plan; and

Decision to adopt: Information must be made available on the plan adopted, consultations, decisions made, and monitoring measures.

English Heritage is also a specific consultation body that must be consulted in accordance with the relevant Town and Country Planning Regulations.

The overall aim of the SEA/SA process is to provide a high level of protection for the historic environment; to avoid or minimise any adverse effects; to maximise potential benefits; and to ensure that appropriate mitigation, enhancement and monitoring is identified for delivery at the implementation stage.

English Heritage advises that local authority conservation and archaeological staff be involved in the appraisal of Development Plan Documents and other relevant plans. They are best placed to provide information and advise on:

- local historic environment issues and priorities;
- how a policy or proposal can be tailored to avoid or minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment;
- the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and
- opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.

Whilst this guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice, it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.

This guidance will be placed on www.helm.org.uk and updated as practice in SEA/SA develops. We advise you to check that you have the latest version.

Contacts: for consultations and further information contact the Regional Planner at the relevant English Heritage offices.

A statement of services and standards which authorities can expect is available on our website:

<http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Charter-Advisory.pdf?1255355922>

SCREENING

Screening only relates to the requirement for SEA; Government advice requires that Sustainability Appraisals, incorporating SEA, be undertaken for Development Plan Documents. In cases where the need for SEA is not clear cut, English Heritage must be consulted before making a determination. English Heritage will only address “significant environmental effects” in respect of our area of concern, “cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage”.

To help inform our response to a screening consultation we recommend that the consultation documentation:

- Includes a brief outline of the document subject to screening;
- Includes a map of the area if appropriate;
- Includes a screening statement using the Criteria in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations to clearly justify the Council’s screening decision;
- Includes information on cultural heritage (i.e. designated and non designated heritage assets); and
- Addresses both positive and negative impacts.

The SEA Regulations do not specify a statutory period for screening consultations. We will normally respond within 21 days of the date of receipt of the above documentation.

The views of all statutory consultation bodies need to be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for SEA is made. It may also be necessary to consult Historic Scotland and Cadw for cross border effects.

Where it is determined that significant environmental effects are unlikely and that SEA is not required, the responsible authority must prepare a statement of its reasons for this determination. A copy of this must be sent to English Heritage within 28 days of the determination.

SCOPING

INTRODUCTION

When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in a SEA/SA, the responsible authority must consult English Heritage and allow five weeks from the date we receive the Scoping Report for comment. English Heritage will particularly look to see how the historic environment is considered. In terms of SEA, this covers cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and material assets.

English Heritage recommends that Scoping Reports are tailored to the type, purpose, and level of plan under consideration. The tiering of Scoping Reports, through the use of an overarching report subsequently fine-tuned for particular documents, can help to reduce repetition and give a better focus to the appraisal framework.

It is recommended that the Scoping Report:

- review the objectives of other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and provide information on synergies or inconsistencies;
- establish the historic environment baseline including trends and gaps in data with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
- identify issues and opportunities for the historic environment;
- set out the sustainability appraisal framework, SEA/SA objectives, indicators and targets, where proposed, for the historic environment;
- provide sufficient information on the proposed methodology for the appraisal to assess whether effects upon the historic environment will be properly addressed; and
- consider cross-boundary issues.

RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

English Heritage recommends that SEA and SA should include the review of the plans, programmes and policies listed below. This is not an exhaustive list, but includes plans and programmes which have a direct bearing on the historic environment. It is recommended that a review of these documents:

- Draws out implications for developing SEA/SA objectives; and
- Draws out implications for the DPD and other relevant plans.

This review, often in tabular form, may be included as an Appendix; however, it is also useful to include, within the main body of the report, a summary of the review and its implications.

In addition, reviewing the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 will set the context for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

International / European

- UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972
- European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)
- The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)
- European Spatial Development Perspective

National

- PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development
- PPG2: Green Belt
- PPS3: Housing
- PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development
- PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment
- PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide
- PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Annex E
- PPS22: Renewable Energy
- MPS1: Planning and Minerals, Annex 3 Natural building and roofing stone provision

- Draft Heritage Protection Bill, April 2008
- The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010
- Circular on the Protection of World Heritage Sites, CLG 07/2009
- World class places: the Government's strategy for improving quality of place CLG 2009
- Guidance on building a local sense of belonging CLG 2009

Regional

- Regional Spatial Strategy
- Regional Economic Strategy
- Regional Environmental Strategy
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework / Integrated Regional Strategy / Framework
- Regional Green Infrastructure Prospectus/Strategies
- Regional Cultural Strategy
- Regional Tourism Strategy
- Regional Rural Delivery Framework
- Regional Implementation Plan (ERDP)
- *Streets for All* – a regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces

County/Local

- World Heritage Site Management Plans
- National Park Management Plans
- AONB Management Plans
- Heritage/Conservation Strategies
- Landscape Strategies (including Historic landscape characterisation, urban characterisation)
- Cultural Strategies
- Sustainable Community Strategies
- Green Infrastructure Strategies
- Archaeological Strategies linked to Urban Archaeological Databases
- Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans
- Relevant SPG /SPD
- Village Design Statement, Parish Plan

BASELINE INFORMATION

English Heritage recommends that the baseline information should describe the current and future likely state of the historic environment, providing the basis for identifying sustainability issues, predicting and monitoring effects and alternative ways of dealing with them. It can use both quantitative and qualitative information, and needs to be kept up-to-date. The information needs to be tailored to the scale, type and topic of the Development Plan Document or other relevant plan. There may also be a need to look at the wider geographic area in order to assess the likely significant environmental effects (e.g. traffic generation, setting issues).

Not all information may be available immediately and so any gaps in information on the historic environment will need to be highlighted as part of the baseline description. The establishment of a robust and comprehensive baseline will also assist in the later testing of the soundness of Development Plan Documents. Ways of improving the availability of information can be included in proposals for monitoring the implementation of the plan.

It is important that meaningful conclusions can be drawn from the baseline information; what it means for the plan and how the historic environment is to be dealt with.

When collecting baseline information it is important that the historic environment is broadly defined. It is recommended that all designated historic assets be considered together with non-designated features of local historic or architectural interest and value since these can make an important contribution to creating a sense of place and local identity. This covers buildings, and other structures and features, archaeological remains, historic open spaces and the wider historic landscape/townscape.

Statutory designations cover: World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings (all grades), Scheduled Monuments plus other nationally important archaeological sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. English Heritage recommends that their settings also be considered, including World Heritage Site Buffer Zones.

Other important considerations include: information held on Historic Environment Records; locally listed heritage assets; the character of the wider historic landscape / townscape and other valued historic landscapes; areas of archaeological importance and the potential for unrecorded archaeology.

Whilst illustrative material can, where appropriate, help bring clarity to the way in which information is presented; it is not easy to represent the historic environment spatially in a holistic way. Point data alone from individual designations does not provide an adequate overview. Historic characterisation can supplement this, broadening the understanding of the historic environment by describing the evolution of the present day landscape / townscape and identifying its surviving historic character. Through this process, an understanding about what gives a place its distinctive character and sense of place can be gained. Data is available from the county/unitary Historic Landscape Characterisation projects, Intensive and Extensive Urban Surveys and other urban characterisation projects. In addition, *Countryside Quality Counts* provides some measure of the degree of safeguarding or erosion of historic landscape features.

The condition of the historic environment is an important consideration. Existing data sources include the English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register which from 2008 included Grade I and II* listed buildings nationally, Grade II listed buildings in London, Scheduled Monuments, registered battlefields and protected wrecks. It is recommended that information derived from this ongoing work be taken into account when updating baseline and monitoring frameworks. Local authorities may also have their own buildings at risk surveys for Grade II listed buildings and other buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

Questions (adapted from Table 17 in Appendix 6 of Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents ODPM 2005) to help decide what baseline information to collect include:

- Which parts of the region/district are rich in heritage assets? (including visitor attractions)
- Are these heritage assets at risk from damage or neglect?
- Which areas have been designated because of their historic or landscape quality (World Heritage Sites, National Parks, AONBs)?
- What other non designated heritage assets are important including views and vistas?
- Has the landscape and townscape character of the plan area been defined, if so, what are its distinctive features?

- Is the distinctive character of the area under threat, if so, how?
- Which locations should be conserved, restored or enhanced?

Local authority conservation officers and archaeologists hold useful sets of information and are best contacted at the earliest stage. It is likely that different regions may hold more detailed data sets than others; for example, coverage by characterisation studies.

When collating and analysing the baseline data on the historic environment, it is useful to identify relevant comparators and targets. These can be informed by the plan review and drawn from national, regional and local data sets, such as the Heritage at Risk Register. Further information on state of the environment and contextual indicators is given in the later section on indicators.

INFORMATION SOURCES

The list below serves as a menu of possible information sources and can be tailored to the particular document under assessment.

Core data sources

- General information, national and regional data sets, on the annual state of the historic environment is given in Heritage Counts: www.heritagecounts.org.uk
- National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon: www.pastscape.org.uk and <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.19915>
- Images of England – comprises more than 240,000 photographs of listed buildings alongside the statutory list description providing a possible photographic monitoring tool: www.imagesofengland.org.uk
- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- Magic website: www.magic.gov.uk
- Listed Buildings online: <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>
- English Heritage annual Heritage at Risk register <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1424>
- Countryside Quality Counts: <http://www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk>
- Taking Part Survey http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/research_and_statistics/4828.aspx

Regional / County / Local Data sets

- County Historic Area Assessments
- County/Unitary Historic Landscape Characterisation and or integrated landscape characterisation (HLC and Landscape Character Assessment)
- Local Authority: BAR register for Grade II listed buildings and buildings of local historic/architectural interest; Conservation Areas and relevant appraisals and management plans; other characterisation initiatives; local lists (buildings, parks and gardens)
- Extensive and Intensive Urban Surveys (Urban Archaeological Databases), refer to local authority and HER/SMR, or English Heritage <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1294>
- Urban characterisation (including extensive and intensive assessments of historical significance / rapid and whirlwind assessments e.g. HMRA, Suburbs)
- Parkland loss data: regional Heritage Counts
- Traditional farm buildings regional summaries: www.helm.gov.uk
- County traditional farm building mapping projects
- English Heritage Scheduled Monuments At Risk Surveys 2008 www.english-heritage.org.uk/risk
- Traditional building and craft skills – National Heritage Training Group Report and follow up surveys
- National and Regional skills report: <http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.4625>
- Resident satisfaction surveys

Other sources of information

- HELM – www.helm.org.uk
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) provides a gateway to a range of historic environment information sources e.g. HEIRPORT Portal to SMRs. <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
- Aerial photographs: National Mapping Programme Aerial Photographs: www.english-heritage.org.uk/nmr

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Analysis of the baseline information for the historic environment and early consultation with local authority conservation officers and archaeologists, and other key stakeholders and local communities, will help identify sustainability issues relating to the historic environment. This will help to establish a comprehensive baseline for the historic environment which together with Local Development Framework community consultation will be an effective means of identifying environmental threats and opportunities. Issues may also be identified through community engagement in developing the Sustainable Community Strategy.

There is a need to understand the wider contribution of the historic environment to sustainable development. For example, heritage-led regeneration can provide opportunities for sustainable tourism, leisure and recreation activities, and strong, durable place making.

Environmental problems, issues and opportunities affecting the historic environment, and to be addressed in the SEA/SA process may include:

Problems

- Heritage assets under threat or at risk from neglect or decay, or development pressures;
- Areas of significantly degraded landscape / townscape;
- Areas where, on current trends, there is likely to be further significant loss or erosion of landscape/ townscape character or quality;
- Areas where development has had or is likely to have significant impact (direct and or indirect) upon the historic environment and/or people's enjoyment of it;
- Areas where landscape character or quality is being eroded because of changing farming or other land management practices;
- Traffic congestion, air quality, noise pollution and other problems affecting the historic environment; and
- Areas where quality of life, including economic and social well being, is significantly affected by the above environmental problems.

Issues

- Environmental capacity issues;
- Preserving and enhancing the designated and non-designated historic environment resource; and
- Conserving the industrial/commercial heritage of the area.

Opportunities

- Using the historic environment to contribute to local distinctiveness and a sense of place and community engagement;
- Promoting the innovative reuse of the existing building stock;
- Improving awareness, involvement, and understanding of, and access to, the historic environment;
- Heritage-led regeneration opportunities, heritage based tourism, traditional building skills and the wider environmental economy; and
- Using the historic environment as an educational resource.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

The sustainability appraisal framework sets out the objectives, decision-making criteria or sub-objectives and indicators to be used in undertaking the appraisal. It is recommended that the application of the framework to the assessment of the historic environment be clear, based on preceding stages, and prepared in consultation with local authority conservation staff. Where it is proposed to use a Panel to review the framework and undertake the appraisal it is important for historic environment interests to be covered through the inclusion of a heritage representative on the Panel, such as the local authority archaeologist or conservation officer.

SEA/SA OBJECTIVES

Whilst a specific objective for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment will always be necessary, it may also be appropriate to take into account the historic environment under other objectives such as those covering regeneration, tourism, access to services, quality of life, landscape and townscape. A sustainable outcome is better achieved by an integrated approach.

Recognising that the number of objectives needs to be manageable, the list below presents a selection of objectives which can be tailored to local authority circumstances and the level and subject of the plan under consideration. These are broad objectives; where a plan or document deals with a particular topic the objectives will be more specific. The list is divided into environmental, social and economic groups and includes objectives which may be applicable to other themes such as landscape and townscape.

Environmental Objectives

- To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the historic environment
- To protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape including townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place
- To protect, manage and, where necessary, improve local environmental quality
- To achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality
- To minimise waste by reducing demolition activities

Social Objectives

- To improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings
- To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities

Economic Objectives

- To identify, assess and incorporate the physical, social, economic and environmental value of the historic environment in the regeneration of (authority/area).
- To foster heritage-led regeneration
- To optimise the use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure
- To promote heritage based sustainable tourism

DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA / SUB-OBJECTIVES

The Government advises that planning authorities may also choose to include more detailed decision-making criteria and related indicators in their SA framework. These detailed decision-making criteria can help to ensure that all the key issues to be considered in the SA are incorporated in the appraisal framework. It is important to include separate decision-making criteria for the historic environment, in order that the identification of likely effects upon the historic environment is not masked.

Government guidance, *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* (ODPM 2005) provides one overarching decision-making criterion that relates to the historic environment.

Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value in both urban and rural areas?

For detailed interpretation and for the purposes of clarification, English Heritage recommends the following menu of questions to support environmental, social and economic objectives. A range of relevant decision-making criteria should be selected in support of the headline/main objective for the historic environment.

Environmental Criteria

- Will it preserve and/or enhance the historic environment?
 - will it protect World Heritage Sites and their setting?
 - will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting?
 - will it preserve listed buildings and structures and their setting?
 - will it preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their setting?
 - will it protect Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and their setting?
 - will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character (e.g. in the context of urban extensions)?
 - will it conserve locally important buildings and townscapes?
 - will it conserve distinctive historic landscapes?
 - will it contribute to the better management of historic assets?

- Will it improve the quality of the historic environment?
- Will it lead to the improved management and or restoration of a historic asset?
- Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place?
- Will it promote high quality urban design?
- Will it provide for increased access to the historic environment?

Social Objectives

- Will it increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment?
- Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?
- Will it engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas?
- Will it provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?

Economic Objectives

- Will it increase the economic benefit (e.g. heritage led regeneration, tourism, environmental economy, cultural economy) derived from the historic environment?
- Will it promote the environmental economy?
- Will it promote heritage-led regeneration?
- Will it lead to the repair and restoration of an historic asset?
- Will it make the best use of existing buildings and physical infrastructure?
- Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?
- Will it ensure that restoration and repair and maintenance is sympathetic towards the local environment?
- Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings?
- Will the initiative help to reduce the number of vacant buildings through adaptive re-use?

INDICATORS

The selection of indicators for the historic environment may vary at different stages of the appraisal process and in relation to the particular Development Plan Document. State of the environment or contextual indicators can inform the baseline analysis, such as looking at the comparative range, quality and condition of historic assets and identifying possible targets. However, state of the environment indicators may not always be suitable for the appraisal or monitoring the significant effects of a plan. At these stages the priority is to devise indicators which will clearly demonstrate the impact(s) of the plan on the historic environment. English Heritage recommends that consideration also be given to the required links between SEA/SA monitoring and the production of LDF and RSS Annual Monitoring Reports.

English Heritage's annual series of national and regional reports, *Heritage Counts: State of the Historic Environment*, includes a suite of data sets for monitoring the extent, size and quality of the assets that comprise the historic environment. It is recommended that these be supplemented, where possible, by locally derived indicators. For each baseline indicator enough information is needed to answer the following questions:

- How good or bad is the condition or quality of heritage assets and places? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
- How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the historic environment affected?
- Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
- How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
- Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?

(Adapted from ODPM (2005), Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, paragraph 3.2.9)

In devising historic environment indicators for the appraisal or monitoring of the significant effects of a DPD English Heritage recommends that:

- the indicators relate to the accompanying objectives/sub-objectives (decision-making criteria);
- the indicators are appropriate and relevant to the level and subject of the plan under consideration;
- the indicators address positive and negative effects;
- use is made of both qualitative and quantitative data;
- the indicators are kept under review as new data sets become available and or new issues are identified; and
- accompanying targets are included.

Selecting indicators which are directly linked to SEA/SA objectives is a complex process which is exacerbated in respect of the historic environment by the relative lack of consistently monitored data when compared to other topic areas. Notwithstanding this, a robust monitoring framework for the historic environment must be included to meet the requirements of SEA/SA in terms of:

- Identifying any unforeseen adverse effects of implementing the plan and enabling appropriate remedial action to be taken;
- Testing the accuracy of predictions made in the SA and improving future practice;
- Checking the delivery and performance of mitigation measures;
- Determining whether the plan is contributing to the achievement of the objectives and targets for the historic environment; and
- Collecting information for future DPDs.

The table opposite presents **examples** of indicators which can be tailored to local authority circumstances and the level and subject of the plan under consideration. The table shows the different ways in which indicators can be framed to: describe the baseline or state of the environment; monitor the type of impact or outcome; and track wider policy responses or actions taken to improve the environment, mitigate degradation (including avoiding or rectifying adverse impacts), and conserve the historic environment. A combination of different types of indicators is likely to be necessary as part of an appraisal. However, the priority should be the inclusion of indicators which clearly demonstrate the impact(s) of the plan on the historic environment.

The indicators included in the table are based on practice to date and emerging initiatives. Local authorities and other partners, however, are encouraged to keep under review, and be innovative in developing, indicators and monitoring frameworks for the historic environment.

EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE			INFORMATION SOURCE
	STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT / CONTEXTUAL	IMPACT / OUTCOME	RESPONSE	
Number of Listed Buildings (all grades)	■			Heritage Counts Historic Environment Records (HERs)
Number and % of Listed Buildings at Risk (all grades)	■	■		English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register Grade II Local Authority at Risk Registers (where available)
Number of Scheduled Monuments	■			Heritage Counts HERs
Number and % of Scheduled Monuments at Risk	■	■		English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register Regional Scheduled Monuments at Risk surveys (HERs)
Number of Registered Parks and Gardens	■			Heritage Counts HERs
Number of Registered Parks and Gardens at Risk	■	■		English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register
Number of Registered Battlefields	■			Heritage Counts HERs
Places of Worship at Risk	■	■		English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register
Marine Wrecks at Risk	■	■		English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register
Number of conservation areas and % of local authority area covered by designation	■			Local authority
% of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to-date character appraisal	■		■	Local authority
% of conservation areas with published management proposals	■		■	Local authority
Number and % of Conservation Areas at Risk	■	■		English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register
Number of locally listed buildings	■			Local authority lists (where available)
Number and % of locally listed buildings at risk	■	■		Local authority lists (where available)
Number of historic buildings restored and brought back into use		■		Local authority
% of local authority area covered by historic landscape / urban characterisation studies	■		■	Local authority
Area of highly sensitive historic landscape characterisation type(s) which have been altered and their character eroded		■		Local authority
% of Joint Character Areas showing no change or showing change consistent with character area descriptions		■		Countryside Quality Counts

EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS

INDICATOR	STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT / CONTEXTUAL	IMPACT / OUTCOME	RESPONSE	INFORMATION SOURCE
Improvements in the management of historic and archaeological sites and features		■		Local authority
Number of visits to historic sites		■		Local authority
% of planning applications for which archaeological investigations were required prior to approval			■	Local authority
% of planning applications where archaeological mitigation strategies (preservation by design and / or archaeological recording) were developed and implemented			■	Local authority
Number and extent of street / public realm audits			■	Local authority
Number of actions taken in response to breach of listed building control			■	Local authority

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

The purpose of this section is to provide advice on the appraisal of the plan and options, and on the presentation of recommendations and mitigation measures in the Environmental/Sustainability Report. Unless it has been determined and justified at the scoping stage that the plan will not have any adverse effects on cultural heritage, it needs to be subject to an appraisal, in order to comply with the EU SEA Directive. It is recommended that the appraisal be an iterative process, addressing the sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report to inform the development of the plan. English Heritage will consider this when advising a local authority if we consider a development plan to be 'sound', with respect to national planning guidance on the historic environment. It will also be a consideration for English Heritage when determining the adequacy of a Sustainability Appraisal (PPS 12, paragraph 4.43).

POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

Identification and prediction of potential significant effects (positive and negative) on the historic environment can involve the following general categories:

- Loss or damage to any heritage asset and/or its setting;
- Conservation and enhancement of any heritage asset;

- Loss, or erosion, of the historic character of the landscape/townscape;
- Impact on the 'at risk' status of assets, as well as wider level of risk to the historic environment;
- Impacts in the wider area, such as trans-boundary effects (e.g. traffic generation, setting issues);
- Cumulative impacts on heritage assets and places. Cumulative impacts can occur in three different ways, although these are not mutually exclusive:
 - Spatial – accumulation of impacts in different places;
 - Temporal – accumulation of impacts at one location over time;
 - Simultaneous – accumulation of impacts at one location simultaneously.

METHODOLOGIES FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Methodologies for the appraisal stage range from the use of professional judgement and simple matrices to more complex systematic methods of analysis. Include a heritage representative where panels/professional judgement are relied upon and the scoping stage has identified potential impacts on the historic environment. Conservation and archaeological staff of the local authority or specialised expertise within a consultancy

are best placed to undertake the evaluation of significant effects (adverse or beneficial) and advise on the avoidance of harm and mitigation measures. If scoring techniques are used, scores should not be added together, as this can mean that highly adverse impacts are masked by less adverse impacts. English Heritage recommends that any qualification of the severity of an adverse effect, or likely level of beneficial effect, be clearly explained and justified as it relates to the historic environment.

The practice of Environmental Impact Assessment has developed a range of assessment methodologies and it is recommended that opportunities be taken to adapt these and develop approaches for SEA/SA.

Set the key findings of the appraisal process out in the main body of the Environmental Report and in the Non-Technical Summary and do not confine them to appendices. When presenting the results of the assessment in the Environmental Report it is recommended that the Report avoid generalised statements such as 'this option could have adverse impacts on heritage assets'. Using the Precautionary Principle, such a statement would suggest significant effects are possible and the option may not be appropriate. Further research is likely to be required, although it is recognised that it may not be possible to be too specific at the higher strategic level, e.g. regional level strategies. However, even at this level, we expect the report to identify the nature and extent of direct or indirect adverse impacts, e.g. with respect to specific geographical locations/sub-areas; the asset type or time-related effects.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment published by English Heritage in 2008 sets out a process for understanding a place and assessing its significance. When assessing the significance of impacts and the monitoring of significant effects on the historic environment and on architectural and historic townscape and landscape quality, the factors below should be considered. Given the strategic nature of SEA/SA these are suggested to stimulate discussion rather than to set requirements for rigorous assessment.

- The heritage values of an historic place (e.g. evidential, historical, aesthetic, communal);
- The significance of historic assets and identified baseline trends;

- The historic environment is an irreplaceable and finite resource and hence, impacts are unlikely to be reversible.
- The critical importance of a thorough understanding of the historic environment and a robust baseline so that significant adverse impacts can be avoided or reduced and potential benefits maximised;
- The inextricable link between the historic and natural environment and the character of the landscape/townscape;
- The potential for cumulative impacts;
- The accumulation of effects on different environmental assets also need to be considered e.g. the impact on historic assets and on related natural and landscape assets.

When considering impacts on the historic environment, care must be taken before concluding that impacts on individual heritage sites are not strategically significant. This is because:

- individual sites can have regional or national significance through scarcity or associations with similar assets, e.g. a particular building type or earthwork, ridge and furrow;
- cumulative minor impacts on a range of individual sites can become significant;
- the effect of small impacts, or loss of features, which are not significant individually may become significant, e.g. loss of character of a conservation area;

EVALUATION

The planning process frequently involves complex decisions when evaluating the implications of significant effects. The following principles which are of relevance to the historic environment, as well as other aspects of the environment, are useful when evaluating the impact of different options:

- Choices between conflicting environmental objectives must be justified with priority given to highest quality environmental resource. The precautionary principle may be needed;
- While reconciling socio-economic and environmental objectives is key to plan-making, a clear and well justified reason needs to be apparent if the best environmental option is not selected. Restrict balancing to slight should be restricted to slight or exceptionally moderate impacts;

- Where a chosen option could have significant environmental effects, it will benefit from rigorous testing in comparison with less environmentally harmful options.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

English Heritage recommends that, where necessary, the Environmental Report develop the identification and assessment of significant effects into recommendations for modifications to the plan. It is also advisable for the evaluation and selection of options to be explained in the Environmental Report. Mitigation measures that are appropriate to the level of impact and type of harm involved may need to be identified if the avoidance of harm is not possible. The primary objective of SEA is the avoidance of harm, with the highest level of protection being afforded to internationally and nationally important historic assets, although other historic assets are also irreplaceable and consequently avoidance of damage to these is also highly desirable. Mitigation measures to be implemented when proposals come forward are the most appropriate method of dealing with situations where damage cannot be avoided. Compensation measures are not usually appropriate, as historic assets cannot be re-created (although it is possible to restore, for example an historic park and garden to reflect its original design and planting.). English Heritage recommends considering mitigation measures that also enhance the historic environment.

English Heritage recommends that the Environmental/Sustainability Report:

- Describe mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects, and also recommendations for improving beneficial effects. These, together with other key recommendations for the modification of a plan or programme, should be clearly set out in the main body of the Environmental Report and in the Non-Technical Summary. They should not be confined to appendices;
- Indicate the likely effectiveness of the mitigation measures;
- Identify strategic mitigation rather than being too detailed and overly prescriptive, but vague, generalised statements should be avoided. The level of specificity in terms of mitigation will depend on the level of the plan being assessed, e.g. for an Area Action Plan it might be appropriate for the report to propose quite detailed mitigation proposals to offset any adverse impacts that cannot be avoided or to promote measures that would benefit the historic environment;
- Consider the need for exceptional measures;
- Consider remote compensation. This option is rarely appropriate for the historic environment because of its site specific and infinite nature. If it can be achieved, it should only be employed as a last resort;
- Cascade requirements to projects, where relevant. Mitigation measures should be picked up in EIA for qualifying projects and be incorporated into design/planning briefs;
- Identify responsibility for, commitment, and mechanisms for, delivering mitigation as an integral part of the monitoring process.

Examples of possible mitigation measures for the historic environment might include:

- Describe mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant effects, and also recommendations for improving beneficial effects;
- Set these out, together with other key recommendations for the modification of a plan or programme, clearly in the main body of the Environmental Report and in the Non-Technical Summary rather than in the appendices;
- Strengthened references to the historic environment in the policy framework, criteria and guidance e.g. addition of a specific historic environment policy, regeneration policies, planning obligations, SPD guidance;
- Preparation of detailed historic environment policy guidance e.g. SPD, design guides;
- Undertaking of detailed historic characterisation studies to inform development;
- Historic environment requirements (e.g. archaeological provisions) for project EIAs;
- Use of Article 4 Directions to protect the character of conservation areas;
- In very exceptional circumstances the dismantling and reconstruction of a building may be justified (remote compensation), although this might be identified at the strategic level of the plan, it is more likely to be dealt with at the project level.

English Heritage also recommends that the Environmental/Sustainability Report:

- Record how the plan changes in response to the SEA/SA;
- Clearly identify where recommendations of the SEA/SA have not been incorporated in the plan, together with an explanation of why not.
- Set out how comments at earlier stages on the treatment of the historic environment in the appraisal process have been taken into account.

MONITORING

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework, particularly the indicators, provides the basis for monitoring an SEA. However, as indicated above, English Heritage recommends that the delivery of mitigation measures be monitored and further, that SEA/SA monitoring be an integral part of the Annual Monitoring Report for development plans.

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Capabilities on project:
Environment

Appendix C: SEA and LTP3 Objectives Compatibility Matrix

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Table C1: SEA and LTP3 Objectives Compatibility Matrix

SEA Objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Comments	
LTP3 Objectives																								
1	Existing Networks Improve the performance of existing transport networks in those places that show signs of increasing congestion and unreliability	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓/ x	✓/ x	x	-	✓	-	✓/ x	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	- Any measures involving construction (e.g. junction improvements) could result in negative impacts to biodiversity, archaeology, soil, landscape, water, flooding, noise, air and climate. - Reduced congestion would result in benefits for air quality, climate and human health.	
2	Additional Capacity Extend the reach of existing networks where it is needed to meet growing demand	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓/ x	✓/ x	x	-	✓	-	✓/ x	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	- Any measures involving construction (e.g. junction improvements) could result in negative impacts to biodiversity, archaeology, soil, landscape, water, flooding, noise, air and climate. - Reduced congestion would result in benefits for air quality, climate and human health.	
3	Sustainable Travel Choices Deliver sustainable low carbon travel choices	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	- Encourages modal shift to public transport resulting in benefits for biodiversity and water (less deposition), noise (reduced traffic), air and climate (reduced emissions) and human health (more activity and better air quality).	
4	Network Resilience Strengthen our networks against the effects of climate change and extreme weather events	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Contributes to adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. - Benefits in terms of flooding as transport infrastructure more resilient to effects of climate change, including flood events, which may be more frequent / severe.	
5	Vulnerable Road Users Improve safety of the transport network, particularly for vulnerable road users	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	- Benefits in terms of human health due to reduced accidents.	
6	Active Travel Enable and encourage more physically active and healthy travel	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	- Encourages modal shift to public transport resulting in benefits for biodiversity and water (less deposition), noise (reduced traffic), air and climate (reduced congestion and emissions) and human health (more activity and better air quality). - People being more active will improve health and will contribute to reducing fear of crime.
7	Barriers to Travel Reduce the barriers preventing people travelling to services and facilities	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	- Encourages modal shift to public transport resulting in benefits for biodiversity and water (less deposition), noise (reduced traffic), air and climate (reduced emissions) and human health (more activity and better air quality). - People being more active will improve health and improved accessibility to services will contribute to reducing social exclusion.	
8	Need to Travel Reduce the need and distance for people to travel to access services	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	- Reducing the need for travel, particularly car travel, will have benefits for biodiversity and water (less deposition), noise (reduced traffic), air and climate (reduced congestion and emissions) and human health (more activity and better air quality).	
9	Public Realm Improving streetscapes and the urban environment	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	- Improving streetscapes and the urban environment will improve the character and vitality of town centres. Regeneration of town centres will contribute to reducing fear of crime.	

SEA Objectives

1. To protect and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity and to safeguard protected species.
2. To maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness, character and appearance of Northumberland's rural and urban land and landscapes, including the public realm.
3. To protect and enhance Northumberland's buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity.
4. To reduce the risk of flooding.
5. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's ground, river and sea waters.
6. To reduce transport related noise.
7. To ensure good local air quality.
8. To reduce the causes of climate change.
9. To adapt to and mitigate for the effects of climate change.
10. To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled and composted.
11. To ensure good accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, goods and services in Northumberland.
12. Conserve and enhance opportunities for sustainable public access to the natural environment.
13. To reduce road traffic and congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice.
14. To increase public involvement in decision-making and civic activity.

15. To increase the vitality of town centres.
16. To make better use of our resources.
17. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.
18. Adopt a strategic approach to planning and provision of multi functional green infrastructure
19. To reduce crime and the fear of crime.
20. To improve health and reduce inequalities in health.
21. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the rest.

Appendix D: Figures

Fig 1. Statutory and Non Statutory Designated Sites

Fig 2. UK BAP Habitat

Fig 3. National Character Areas

Fig 4. Natural Areas

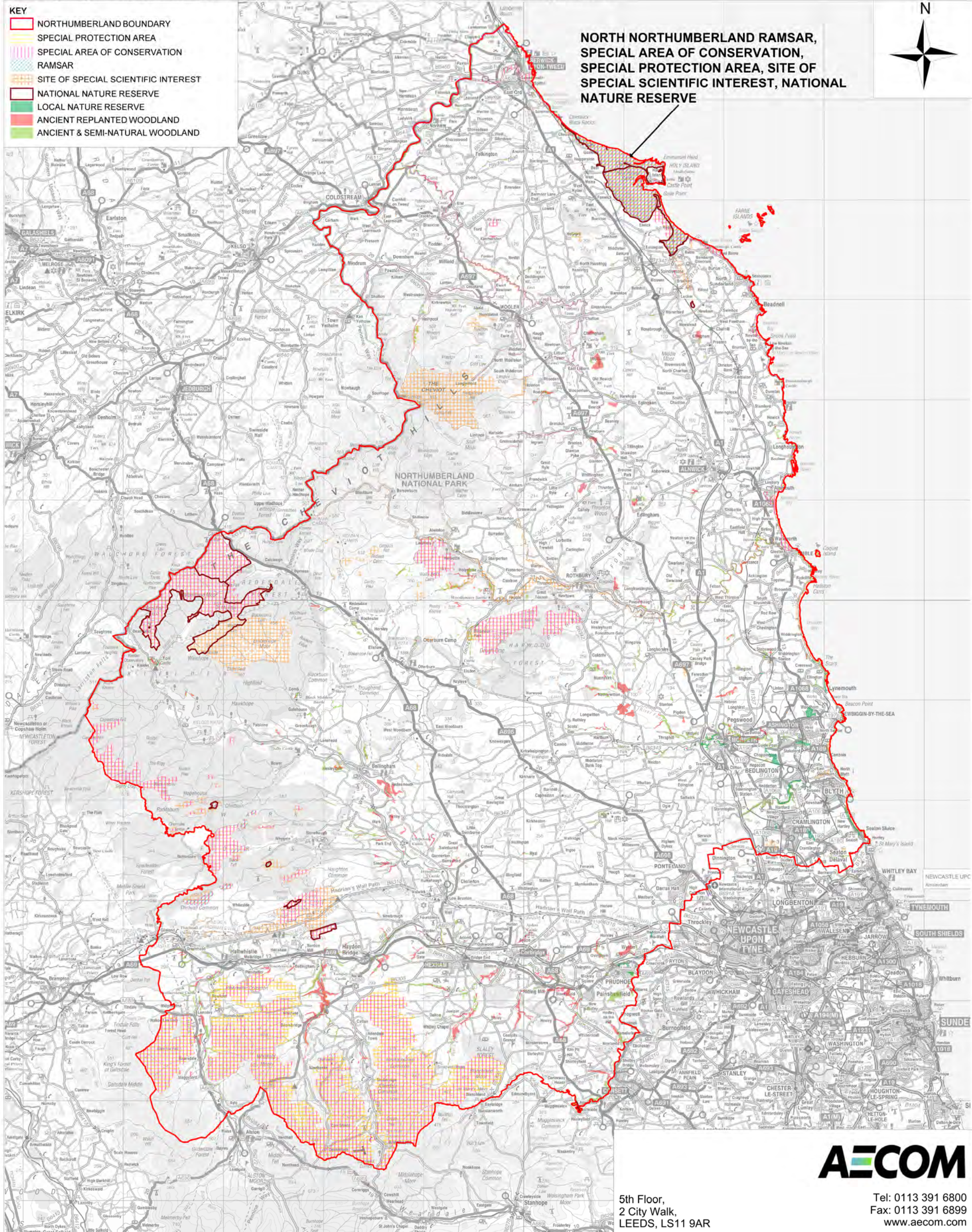
Fig 5. Designated Landscapes

Fig 6. Transport Infrastructure

Fig 7. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Fig 8. Water Quality

Fig 9. Agricultural Land Classification



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Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY COUNCIL

Title: STATUTORY AND NON STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES

Design: DAM

Drawn: DAM

Chk'd: AMM

App'd: SE

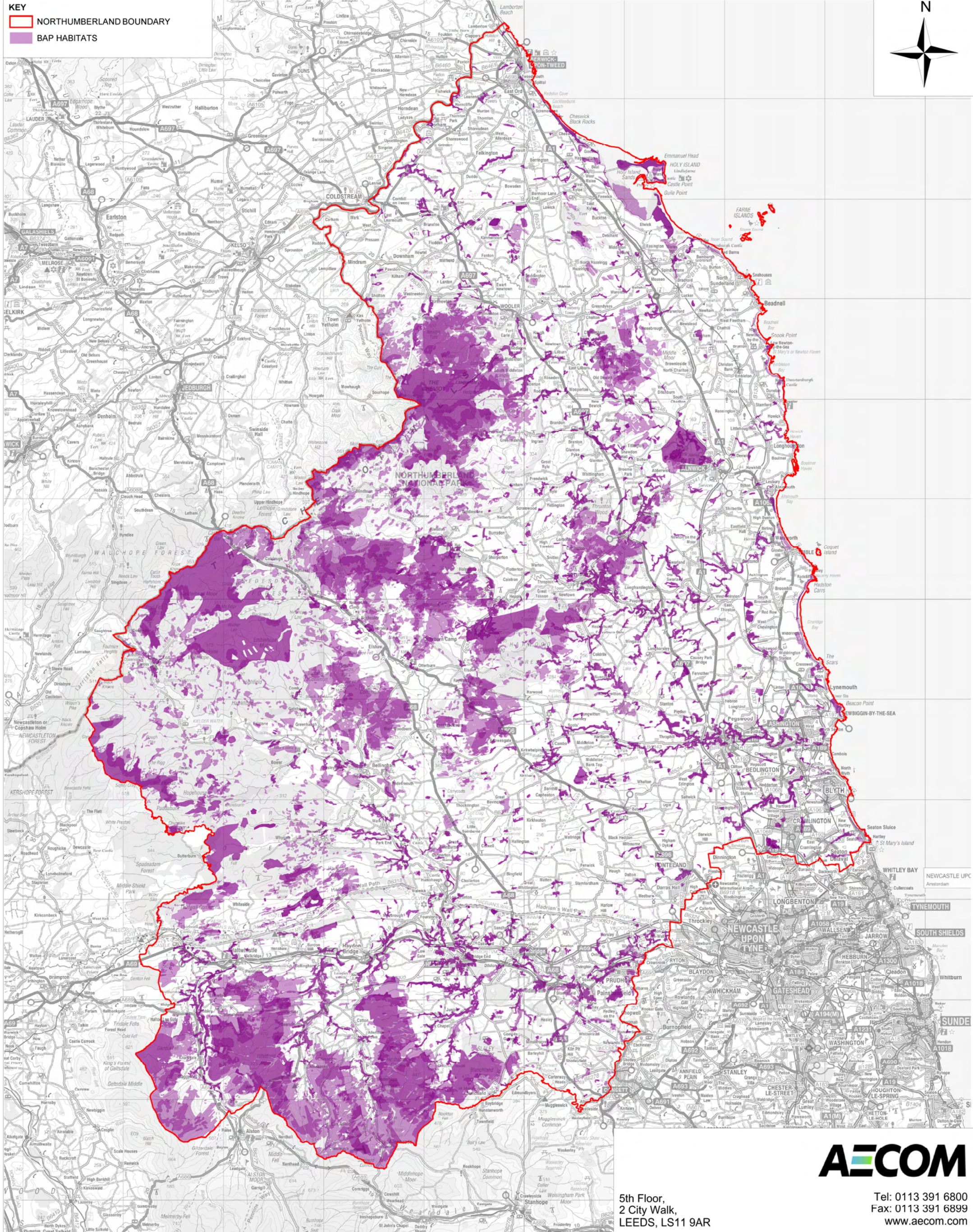
Date: JULY '10

Scale: NTS

Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

No. 60157675 / FIGURE 1

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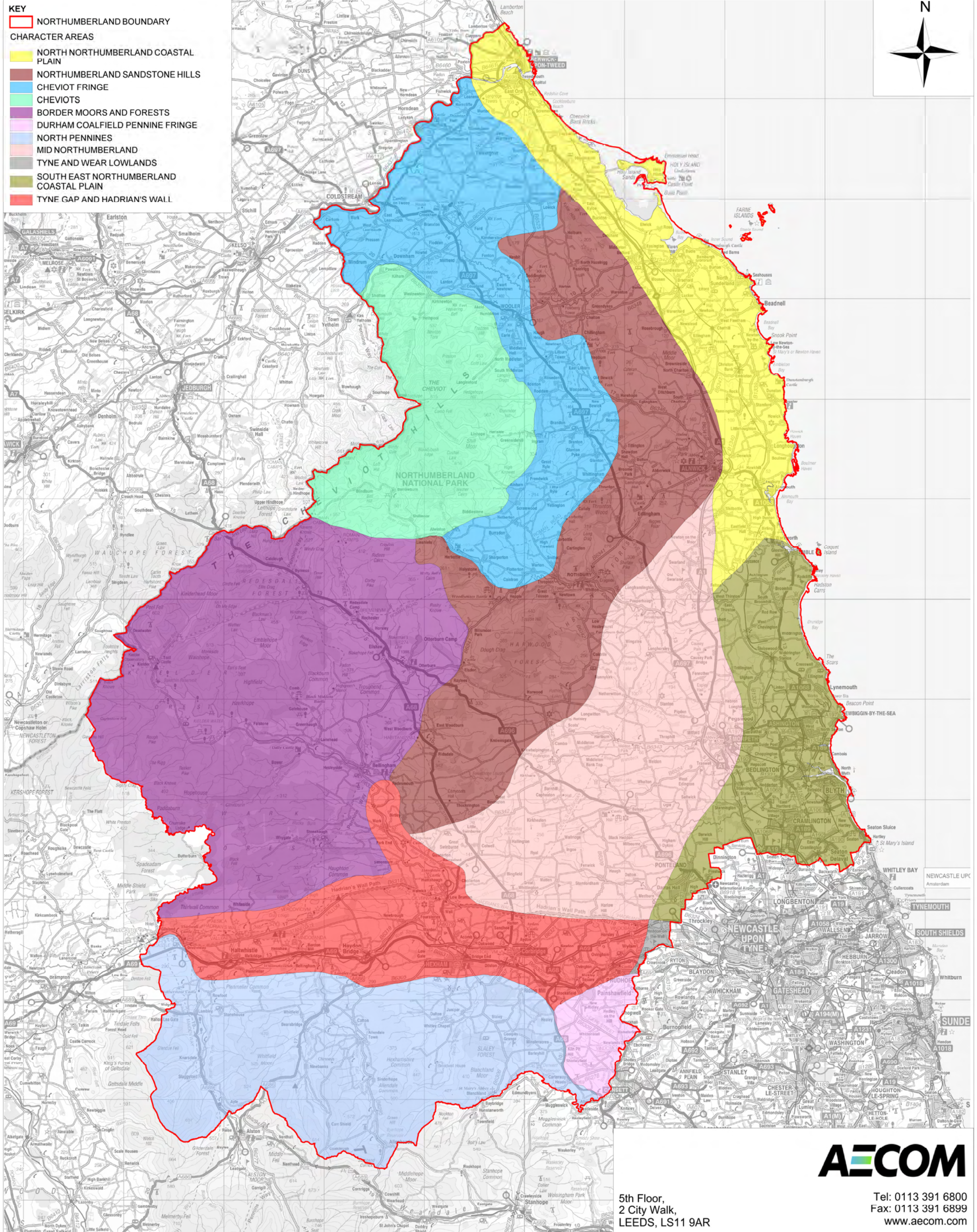
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Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY COUNCIL
Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Title: UK BAP HABITAT

Design: DAM
Chk'd: AMM
Date: JULY '10
No. 60157675 / FIGURE 2

Drawn: DAM
App'd: SE
Scale: NTS
Rev:



Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY COUNCIL
 Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

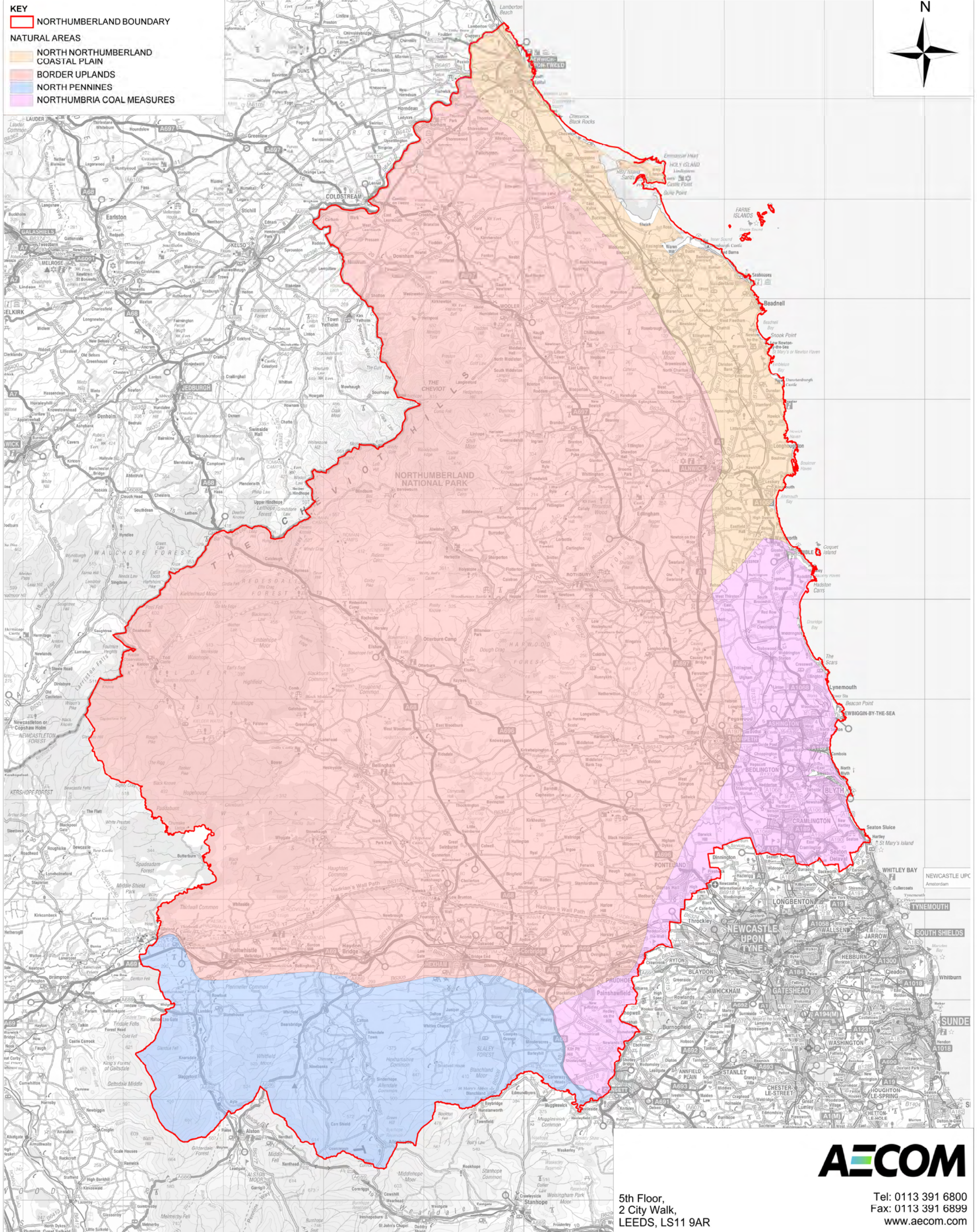
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Design: DAM
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 Date: JULY '10
 No. 60157675 / FIGURE 3

Drawn: DAM
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KEY

- NORTHUMBERLAND BOUNDARY
- NATURAL AREAS**
- NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN
- BORDER UPLANDS
- NORTH PENNINES
- NORTHUMBRIA COAL MEASURES



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Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Title: NATURAL AREAS

Design: DAM

Chk'd: AMM

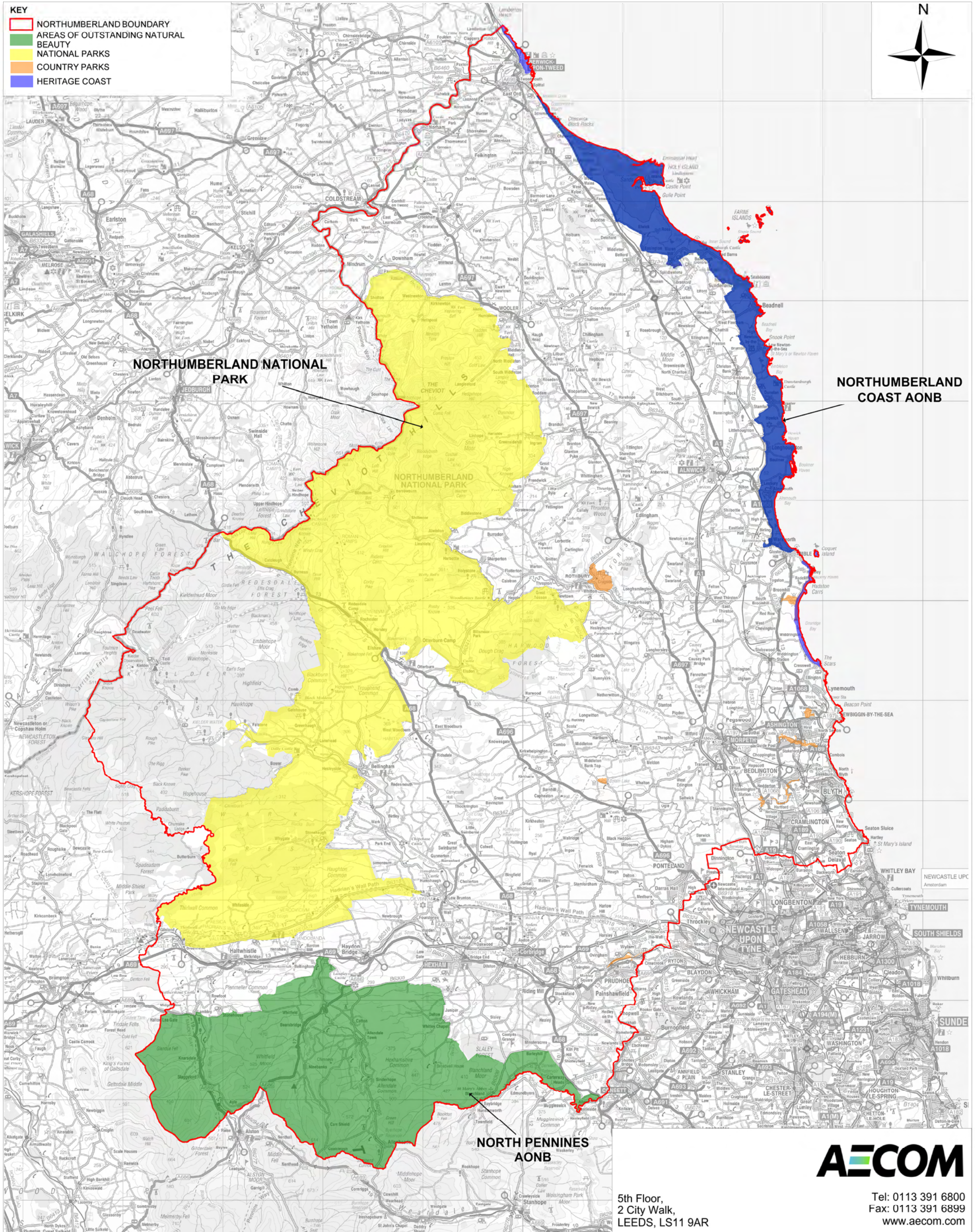
Date: JULY '10

Drawn: DAM

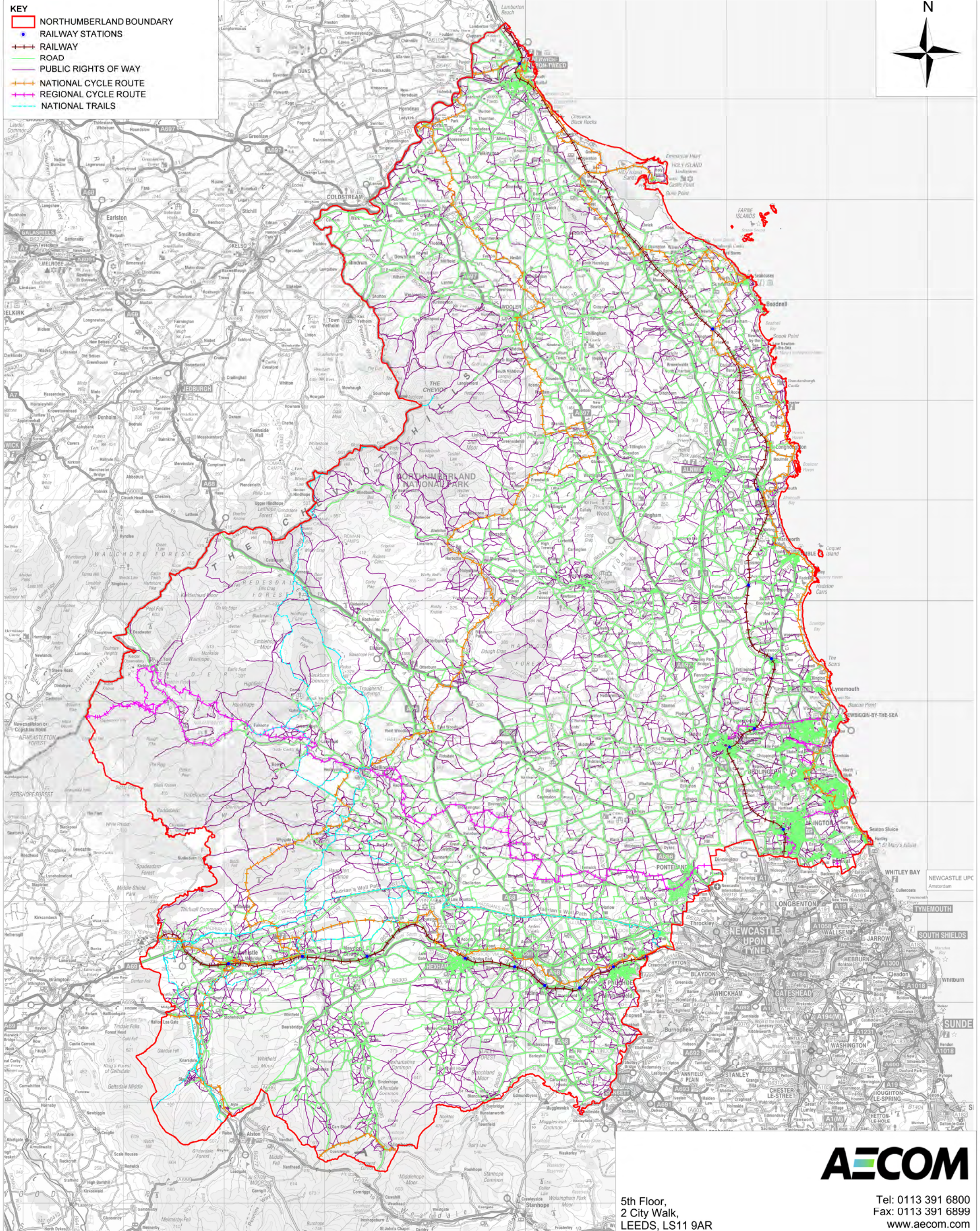
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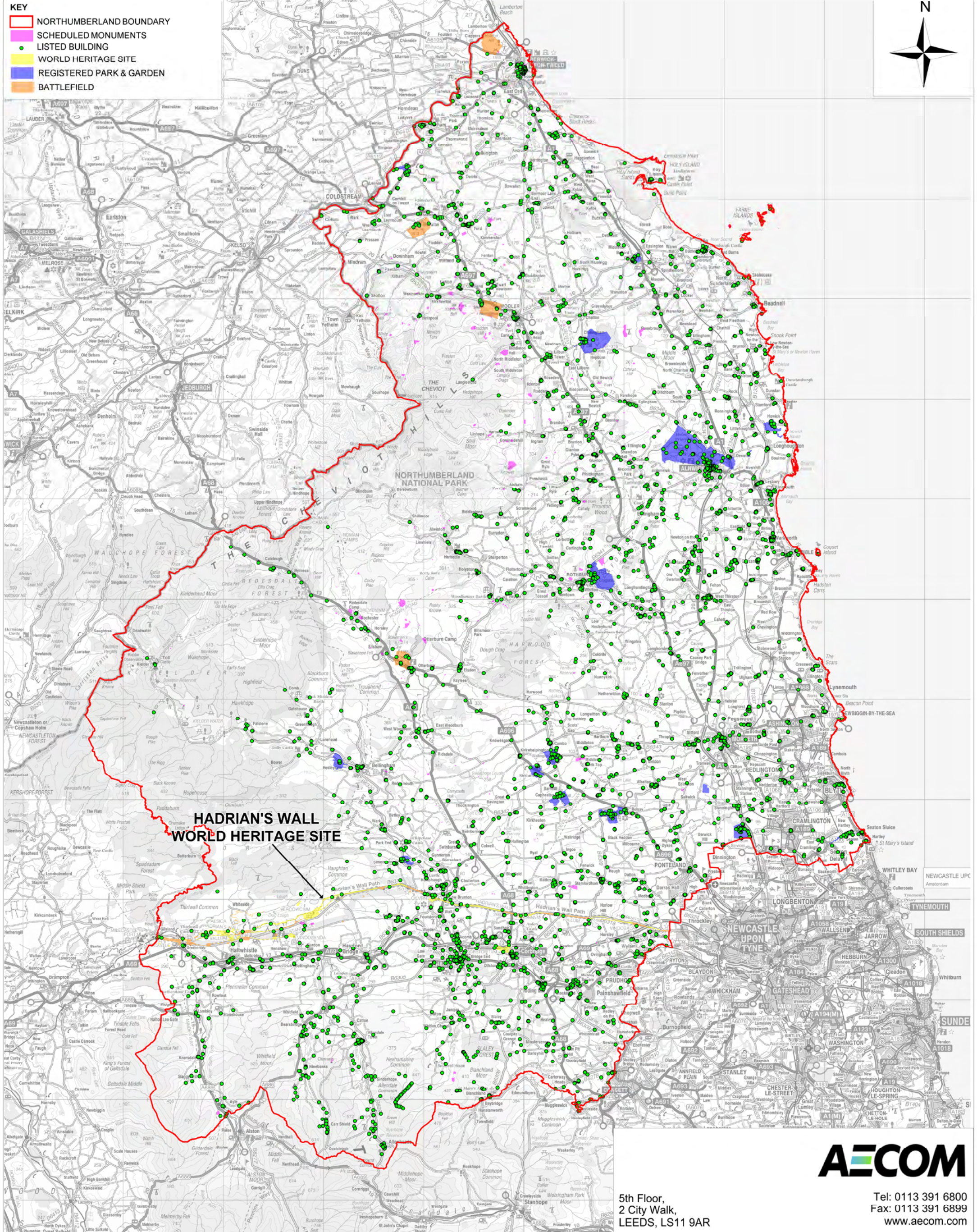
Rev:



Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY COUNCIL	Title: LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Design: DAM	Drawn: DAM
Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT		Chk'd: AMM	App'd: SE
		Date: JULY '10	Scale: NTS
		No. 60157675 / FIGURE 5	Rev:



Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY COUNCIL	Title: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	Design: DAM	Drawn: DAM
Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT		Chk'd: AMM	App'd: SE
		Date: JULY '10	Scale: NTS
		No. 60157675 / FIGURE 6	Rev:



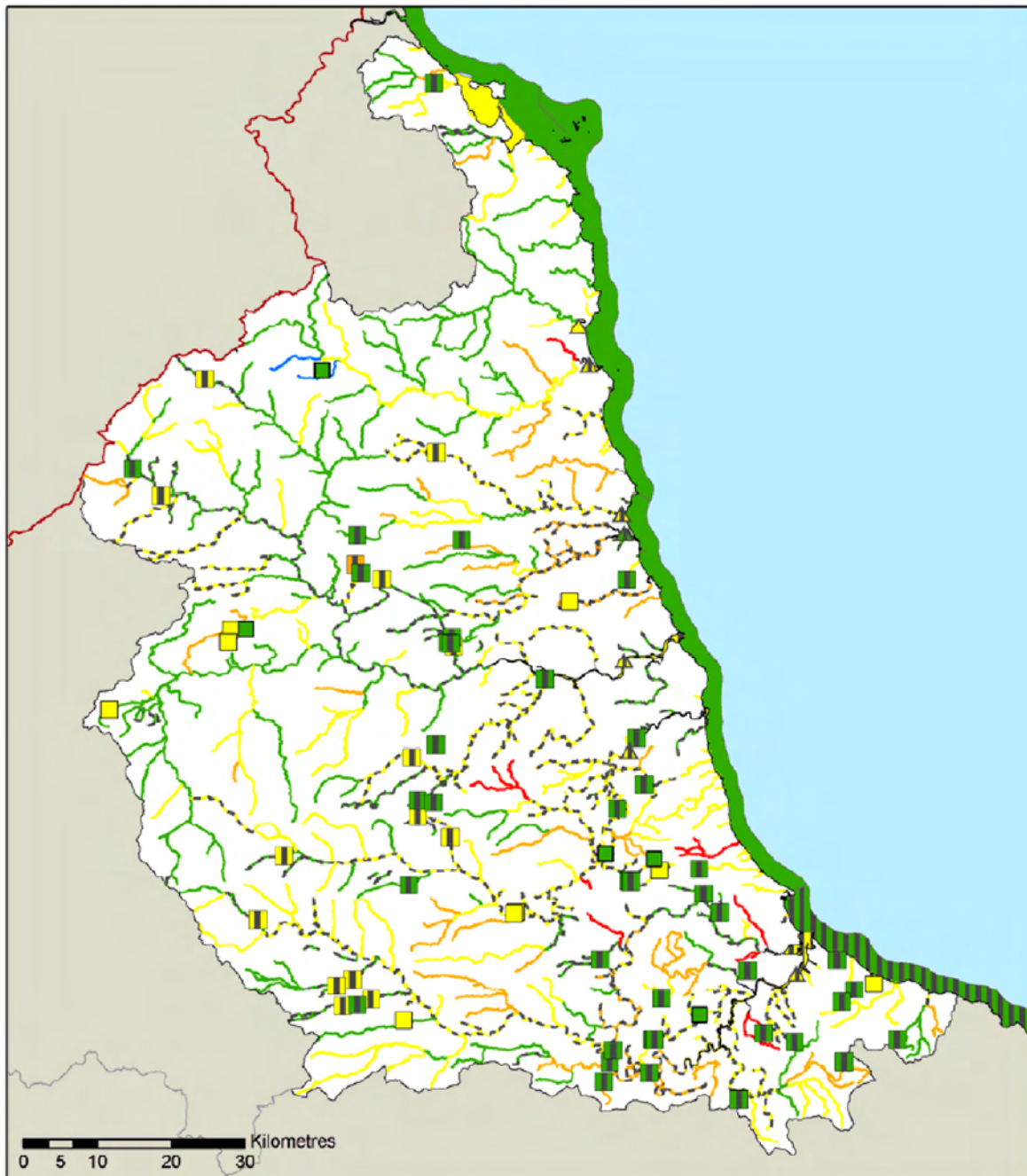
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Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY COUNCIL
Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Title: ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Design: DAM	Drawn: DAM
Chk'd: AMM	App'd: SE
Date: JULY '10	Scale: NTS
No. 60157675 / FIGURE 7	Rev:



RBD	River, canal & SWT		Coast & Estuary		Estuary less than 30km ²		SSSI ditch	Lake		
	Status	Potential	Status	Potential	Status	Potential	Potential	Status	Potential	
Other RBDs										High
National border										Good
										Moderate
										Poor
										Bad

Map produced 03/09/09

Source: Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan, Northumbria River Basin District Main document, December 2009

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AECOM

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Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

Title: WATER QUALITY

Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Design: EA

Drawn: DAM

Chk'd: AMM

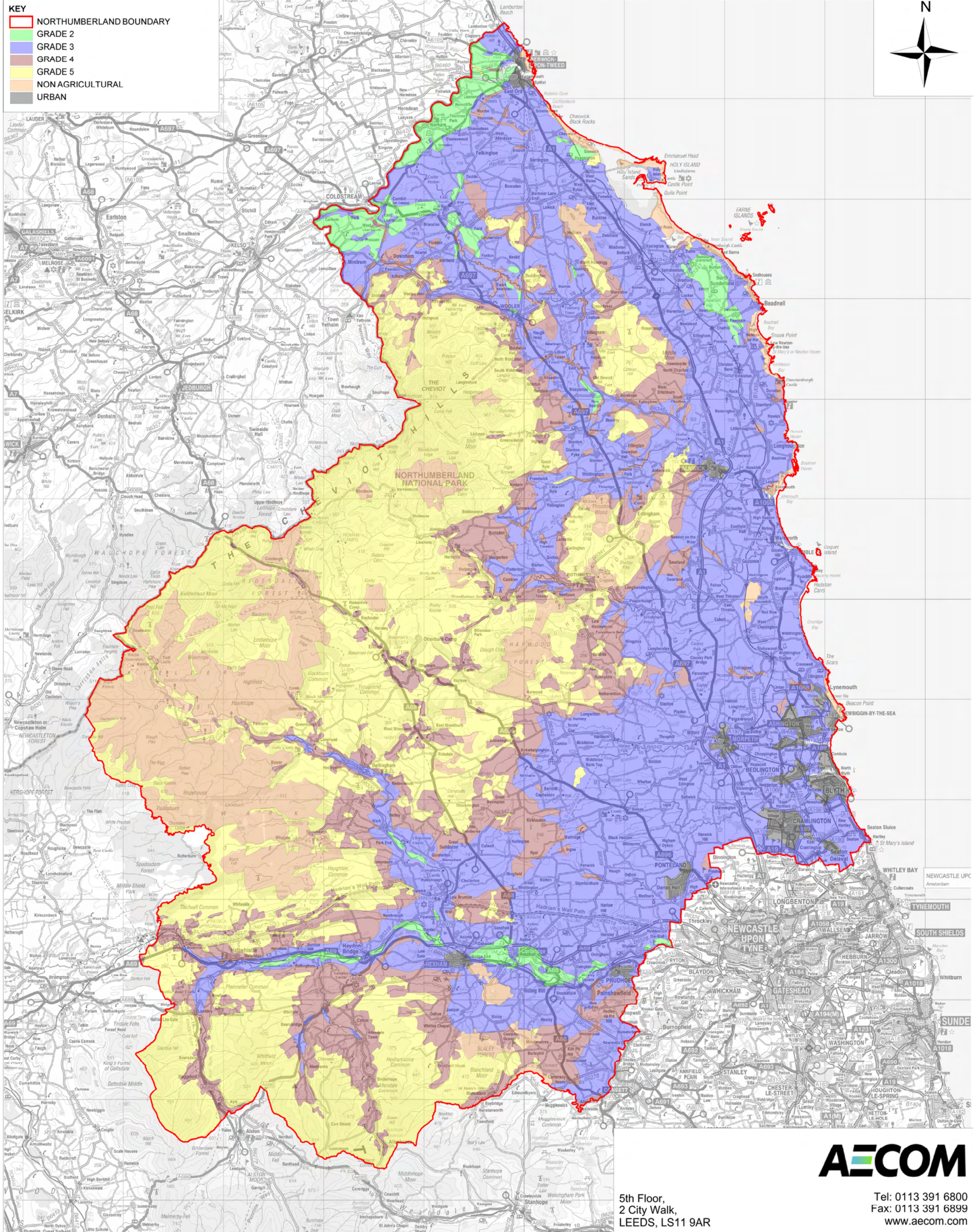
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Date: JULY '10

Scale: NTS

No. 60157675 / FIGURE 8

Rev:



Client: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL
 Project: NORTHUMBERLAND LTP3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Title: AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

Design: DAM
 Chk'd: AMM
 Date: JULY '10
 No. 60157675 / FIGURE 9

Drawn: DAM
 App'd: SE
 Scale: NTS
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Capabilities on project:
Environment

Appendix E: Results

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Table E1: Highway Capacity Interventions

Highway Capacity Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	A1 Dualling	Dualling of the A1 north of Morpeth to address safety issues and journey time unreliability	*	**	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impacts on landscape and Slight Negative impacts on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health (more predictable journey times to services and employment) and material assets (improved infrastructure). - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion. - In addition a Slight Beneficial impact has been identified for water, attributed to improved safety and a reduced spillage risk.
2	Morpeth Northern Bypass	A bypass north of Morpeth linking the A1 in the west with Pegswood in the east to relieve congestion in Morpeth Town Centre	*	**	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impacts on landscape and Slight Negative impacts on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Negative impact to population as the vitality of Morpeth town centre may be impacted due to reduced passing trade. - Slight Beneficial impact for population and human health (more predictable journey times to services and employment) and material assets (improved infrastructure). - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion within Morpeth. - Slight Beneficial impact on water from increased dilution of routine runoff and potential to integrate treatment into the proposed scheme.
3	A19 Junction Improvements	Junction improvements on the A19 particularly at Seaton Burn to address congestion on the approached into Tyne and Wear	*	**	~	~	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impacts on landscape and Slight Negative impacts on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion. - Slight Beneficial impact for population and human health (more predictable journey times to services and employment) and material assets (improved infrastructure).
4	Telford Bridge Junction Improvements	Improvements to the operation of Telford Bridge to address congestion in Morpeth Town Centre should the Morpeth Northern Bypass not be given the go-ahead	=	*	*	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impact on landscape and heritage associated with increased street furniture. - Slight Beneficial impact for population and human health (better accessibility to services) and material assets (improved infrastructure). - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion.
5	Blyth Central Link Road	A new road link from Rotary Way to a new junction at the A189 Spine Road.	*	*	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impacts on landscape and on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion. - Slight Beneficial impact for water from increased dilution of routine runoff and potential to integrate treatment into the proposed scheme. - Slight Beneficial impact for population and human health (better accessibility to services) and material assets (improved infrastructure).
6	A193 Cowpen Road Corridor, Blyth	Construction of a new link road to the A189 Spine Road.	*	**	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impacts on landscape and Slight Negative impacts on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health (more predictable journey times to services and employment) and material assets (improved infrastructure). - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion. - In addition a Slight Beneficial impact has been identified for water, attributed to improved safety and a reduced spillage risk.
7	A189 to Battleship Wharf	Improvements to the existing highway network from the A189 to the Battleship Wharf wind turbine site.	*	**	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impacts on landscape and Slight Negative impacts on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health (more predictable journey times to services and employment) and material assets (improved infrastructure). - Slight Beneficial impact for noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion. - In addition a Slight Beneficial impact has been identified for water, attributed to improved safety and a reduced spillage risk.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Highway Capacity Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
8	General Highway Capacity Improvement	To be decided in discussion with Northumberland Council	*	*	~	~	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impacts on landscape and on biodiversity due to land take and habitat loss. - Slight Negative impact on soil due to the need for soil resources during construction. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health (better accessibility to services and employment, more reliable journey times and improved safety) and material assets (improved infrastructure). - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate resulting from reduced congestion.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Table E2: Public Transport Interventions

Public Transport Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Reopening of the Ashington Blyth and Tyne Railway Line	Reopen the Ashington Blyth and Tyne Line to passenger services to improve accessibility between South East Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	✓	=	=	✓	✓ *	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impact to properties close to the railway line due to increase in noise and a Slight Beneficial impact to other properties due to fewer cars on the road. - Slight Negative impact to soil resulting from potential for contaminated land. - Slight Beneficial impact to air and climate (reduced emissions), population and human health (better accessibility to services) and material assets (use of existing infrastructure) have been identified. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity and water associated with a decrease in deposition due to a modal shift.
2	More local train services on the East Coast Main Line	Increase the frequency of local train services on the East Coast Main Line to make train travel more attractive and reduce overcrowding	✓	=	=	✓	✓ *	✓	✓	*	✓	*	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impact to properties close to the railway line due to increase in noise and potential Beneficial impact to other properties due to fewer cars on the road. - Slight Negative impact to soil resulting from potential for contaminated land. - Slight Negative impact on material assets associated with the potential for increased maintenance due to an increased frequency of train services during peak times. - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport). - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to public transport.
3	Real Time Information at stations and stops	Install real time information at stations and stops in order to better inform passengers and make public transport a more attractive option	~	=	=	~	=	=	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health associated with mental wellbeing where by people can plan the journeys better and encouragement of a modal shift towards public transport. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, air and climate if this intervention is combined with other interventions to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
4	Up to date timetabling at stations and stops	Ensure timetables are kept up to date to keep passengers informed	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health due to improved public transport and people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate if this intervention is combined with others to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
5	Passenger Assistance Personnel	Position passenger assistance personnel in currently un-manned railway stations to better inform passengers about delays , cancellations and connections	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health associated with mental wellbeing where by people can plan the journeys better and encouragement of a modal shift towards public transport. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate if this intervention is combined with others to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
6	Fast ticketing machines at stations and stops	Provide fast ticketing machines at rail stations and bus stops to allow quicker access to trains	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport). - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate if this intervention is combined with others to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Public Transport Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
7	Interactive journey planners/timetables at stations and interchanges	Provide interactive journey planner facilities and timetables at rail stations/key public transport interchanges as an information resource for all passengers to make travel via public transport a more attractive option	✓	=	=	✓	=	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (improved public transport services which will allow greater accessibility to services). - This intervention will help to encourage a modal shift towards public transport and will result in a Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity and water due to reduced deposition and on air and climate from reduced emissions.
8	Greater car parking facilities at train stations	Provide more car parking spaces at train stations to encourage park and ride.	=	**	=	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impact on landscape, if coach facilities are in a more rural location. - Slight Beneficial impact to population due to less congested town centres and human health due to less noise and better air quality in town centres. - Slight Beneficial impact climate, due to reduced carbon footprint.
9	Improve access to train stations	Improve access to train stations for people with mobility issues or people with pushchairs through the introduction of lifts. Access for all funding given for Alnmouth and Morpeth	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport).
10	Bus stop improvements	Invest in bus stop improvements to reduce bus dwell time, including raised kerbs at all bus stops to allow easier access for those with mobility problems or pushchairs	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport).
11	Improve station and stop security	Improve station and stop security to make public transport a more attractive option. Facilities should be well lit, with seating and waiting facilities and have CCTV where possible	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health due to improved public transport and improved safety and security. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate if this intervention is combined with others to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
12	Improve safety onboard public transport	Install CCTV on board more bus services and trains	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health due to improved public transport and improved safety and security. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate if this intervention is combined with others to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Public Transport Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
13	Extra peak hour public transport services	Provide extra train services at peak times to alleviate rail overcrowding	✓	=	=	✓	*	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport). - Slight Beneficial impact for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to public transport. - Slight Negative Impact to noise due to additional services.
14	Ticketing options	Investigate the possibility of multimodal ticketing, additional season tickets and fare reduction	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport). - Slight Beneficial impact for biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to public transport.
15	Improve vehicle quality	Increase the proportion of new, low floor, fully accessible buses	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓✓	=	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport). Particularly beneficial for less mobile people, such as the elderly, disabled or those with young children.
16	Public Transport Marketing	Implement public transport marketing schemes to inform individuals about journey options within and beyond Northumberland using various media including stop/station advertising, postal drops and media	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impacts to population and human health due to improved public transport and better awareness of public transport options. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air quality and climate if this intervention is combined with other interventions to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
17	Low emission public transport vehicles	Support low emission public transport vehicles to help reduce carbon emissions	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	=	=	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on air quality and human health due to reduced emissions.
18	Improved coach parking	Provide additional coach parking facilities in key tourist locations to encourage tourism in Northumberland and reduce conflict with other road users	=	*	=	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impact on landscape, if coach facilities are in a more rural location. - Slight Beneficial impact to population due to less congested town centres and human health due to less noise and better air quality in town centres. - Slight Beneficial impact climate, due to reduced carbon footprint.
19	Strengthened relationships between NCC and operators	NCC to continue to work with operators to lobby for improved rail services	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact to population and human health (better accessibility to services and improved public transport). - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air quality and climate if this intervention is combined with other interventions to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Table E3: Smarter Choice Interventions

Smarter Choices Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Local Authority monitoring and support for Travel Plans	Local Authority to monitor the uptake and implementation of Travel Plans	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air quality and climate if this intervention is combined with other interventions to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
2	Travel awareness campaigns	Region wide travel awareness campaign	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air quality and climate if this intervention is combined with other interventions to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
3	Cycle/walking education in schools, workplaces and communities	Educate people as to the benefits of walking and cycling and the facilities that are available to them	~	=	=	~	~	~	~	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impacts are possible for biodiversity, water, noise, air quality and climate if this intervention is combined with other interventions to result in a modal shift. However, this intervention alone does not result in a modal shift and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline.
4	Promote/support flexible working practices	Promote and support flexible working practices in Northumberland and the wider area	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health associated with increased flexibility. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate due to reduced congestion and biodiversity and water due to reduced deposition.
5	Promotion of car clubs and car sharing	Campaign to promote car clubs and car sharing in Northumberland.	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health associated with increased flexibility. Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate due to reduced congestion and biodiversity and water due to reduced deposition.

Capabilities on project:
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Table E4: Freight Interventions

Freight Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Efficient rail freight network operation	Ensure efficient operation on the rail network to maximise opportunities for enhanced freight capacity via timetabling reviews, signalling improvements and journey time improvements	✓	=	=	✓	✓ *	✓	✓	=	*	✓ *	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative and Slight Beneficial impact on people who live near main roads/railways associated with a change in freight practices e.g. increase/decrease in noise. - Slight Negative impact on population associated with potential disruption of passenger services due to more freight on the railways. - Slight Negative impact on material assets associated with the potential for increased maintenance to railway line. However, also Slight Beneficial impact as using existing assets. - Slight Beneficial impact for biodiversity, water, air and climate associated with a modal shift in freight practices. - Slight Beneficial impact on human health due to reduced freight emissions.
2	Promote rail freight	Promote rail freight use to major retailers to discourage road movements - incentives and marketing of availability	✓	=	=	✓	✓ *	✓	✓	=	*	✓ *	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative and Slight Beneficial impact on people who live near main roads/railways associated with a change in freight practices e.g. increase/decrease in noise. - Slight Negative impact on population associated with potential disruption of passenger services due to more freight on the railways. - Slight Negative impact on material assets associated with the potential for increased maintenance to railway line. However, also Slight Beneficial impact as using existing assets. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, air and climate associated with a modal shift to freight. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health due reduced congestion and emissions.
3	Freight consolidation	Encourage resource sharing to reduce CO ₂ emissions, particularly amongst smaller operators in order to maximise non-road modes	✓	=	=	✓	=	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, air and climate associated with a modal shift in freight. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health due reduced congestion and emissions.
4	Address congestion on highway network on approach to Port of Blyth	Congestion is an issue on Cowpen Road. Measures should be implemented to address this congestion to promote the port as a mode of transport for freight	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift in freight. - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health due reduced congestion and emissions.
5	Develop freight quality partnerships	Transport operators and the local authority to come together to tackle the issues around freight access and deliveries	=	=	=	=	✓ *	✓	✓	=	=	=	=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population and air quality and climate due to reduction in congestion during rush hour periods. - Slight Negative Impact due to increased noise due to deliveries outside of the regular working day. However, also a Slight Beneficial impact due to a reduction in noise due to reduced congestion.

Capabilities on project:
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Table E5: Non Motorised Users Interventions

NMU Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Develop CONNECT 2 programme	A proposal between Sustrans and Northumberland County Council to connect the towns of Blyth, Bedlington and Cramlington, as well as introducing attractive local links, which will make it quicker and easier to get to work, schools and local amenities on foot or by cycle	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to public transport.
2	Roll out cycle hubs across Northumberland	Aimed at encouraging cycling amongst tourists, cycle hubs provide maps, information on routes and cycle hire	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active.
3	Work with Sustrans to develop active travel schemes	Active in Ashington is a current Sustrans programme which encourages residents of South East Northumberland to become more active by offering, health walks, cycles rides and training, cycle maintenance training, bike repair drop in and support bike recycling and loan	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to alternative means of transport, such as cycling.
4	Continue to support bikeability	A scheme to teach school children the basic skills of cycling and the ability to identify risks	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active and improved cycle safety.
5	Continuous walking/cycling routes	Greater provision for continuous walking and cycling routes across Northumberland	✓ *	**	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impact on landscape and Slight Negative effect on biodiversity, due to development of footpaths/cycle routes and increased street furniture. - Slight Beneficial impact on human health, population, due to people being more active and better accessibility for people to the countryside. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to public transport. - Slight Beneficial impact on material assets due to improvements in walking/cycling routes.
6	Walk/cycle campaigns	Regional walk/cycle health campaign	=	=	=	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate due to reduced congestion.
7	Cycling parking and facilities at pt stations and key destinations	Install and improve cycling facilities at public transport stations and key destinations to improve accessibility to public transport and to reduce reliance on the car	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to alternative means of transport, such as cycling.
8	Improve signing	Improved signing for cycling and pedestrian routes which show the shortest and safest routes	=	**	**	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impact on landscape and heritage associated with increased street furniture. - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate due to reduced congestion.

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NMU Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
9	Walking and cycling maps	Walking/cycling distance maps with "you are here" and indicative journey time inscribed circle (15 minutes) also showing calorie expenditure for inscribed circle. Maps should show cycle parking locations	=	**	**	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	~	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant Adverse impact on landscape and heritage associated with increased street furniture. - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate due to reduced congestion.
10	Improvements to security and maintenance of footpaths and cycleways	Footpaths and cycleways should be well lit and well maintained to improve security, journey ambience and reduce risk of injury	*	=	=	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impact to biodiversity resulting from lighting on certain species e.g. bats. - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on material assets due to improved infrastructure. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate due to reduced congestion, as less cars on the road.

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Table E6: Road Safety Interventions

Road Safety Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Education and training	Education and training programmes to target people most at risk	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	- Slight Beneficial impact on human health due to fewer accidents.
2	Publicity campaigns	Publicity campaigns to raise awareness of road safety issues	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	- Slight Beneficial impact on human health due to fewer accidents.
3	Traffic calming measures	Engineering measures and speed limit reductions in urban areas to reduce average speed	=	=	=	=	=	~	=	=	✓	=	✓	- Potential Negative impacts on air quality resulting from speed bumps slowing down traffic. However, this would not result in a major change from baseline conditions, and therefore impact is No Change From Baseline . - Slight Beneficial impact on population, due to better accessibility to services, and human health due to fewer accidents.
4	Safer routes to school	NCC to work with schools in identifying safer routes to school	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	- Slight Beneficial impact on population, due to better accessibility, and human health due to fewer accidents.
5	Increased/improved pedestrian and toucan crossings	Improve and install pedestrian or toucan crossings where a safety issue is identified	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	- Slight Beneficial impact on population, due to better accessibility, and human health due to fewer accidents.
6	Driver training	Driver training to encourage fuel efficient and safe driving	~	=	=	~	=	~	~	=	=	=	✓	- Slight Beneficial impact on human health due to fewer accidents. - May result in some reduction in emissions, therefore benefiting biodiversity, water, air and climate but not enough to result in a major change from baseline conditions. Therefore impact is No Change From Baseline .

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Table E7: Climate Change Interventions

Climate Change Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Capital programme to strengthen infrastructure	Work needs to be undertaken to strengthen bridges and key infrastructure which have previously been damaged by weather. Drainage systems also need to be improved.	=	=	=	✓	=	=	=	=	✓	✓	=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population (better accessibility to services), material assets (improved infrastructure) and water (improved drainage). - Slight Beneficial impact on water due to improved drainage.
2	Regular maintenance and resurfacing of roads	Regular inspections and maintenance of transport infrastructure needs to be undertaken to ensure problems are identified and rectified. Sections of road which are particularly vulnerable to surface melting in high temperatures should be resurfaced with bitumen macadam.	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	✓	✓	=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population and (better accessibility to services) and material assets (improved infrastructure).
3	Hard surfacing and improved drainage on footpaths and cycleways	Hard surfacing and improved drainage should be installed on footpaths and cycleways so that they can cope with additional rainfall.	=	=	=	✓	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population and (better accessibility to services), material assets (improved infrastructure) and water (improved drainage).

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Table E8: Miscellaneous Interventions

Miscellaneous Interventions			Biodiversity	Landscape	Archaeology and Heritage	Water	Noise	Air	Climatic Factors	Soil	Population	Material Assets	Human Health	Comments
1	Improve broadband connectivity and telephone communications	Improve broadband connectivity and telephone communications, especially in rural areas, to facilitate working from home and teleconferencing	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓ *	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Negative impact on climate due to people working from home (increased use of energy). - Slight Beneficial impact on population and human health associated with increased flexibility. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate, biodiversity and water due to fewer cars on the road.
2	Spatial planning linked to transport policy	Link spatial planning to public transport policy to ensure holistic planning and design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on all SEA topics.
3	EV charging points	Install electric vehicle charging points throughout Northumberland and promote the benefits of electric vehicle to public and also freight carriers	~	=	=	~	=	~	~	=	=	✓	~	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential Slight Beneficial impact on human health, biodiversity, water, air and climate due to less emissions from cars are possible. However, in order to get these benefits, uptake of electric vehicles would need to be much greater. Therefore, impact is No Change from Baseline. - Slight Beneficial impact to material assets due to better use of resources.
4	Support community transport organisations	Continue to offer support to community transport groups and encourage new schemes across Northumberland similar to W.A.T.B.U.S and W.A.T.B.I.K.E	✓	=	=	✓	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on human health and population, due to people being more active. - Slight Beneficial impact on biodiversity, water, noise, air and climate associated with a modal shift to public transport.
5	Greater parking enforcement	Greater parking enforcement is needed where illegal parking conflicts with the operation of public transport	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population due to improved public transport. - Slight Beneficial impact on air quality (and therefore human health) due to reduction of inappropriate parking in town centres.
6	Identify taxi waiting areas and enforce TRO's to avoid delay to public transport	Identify taxi waiting areas and enforce TRO's to ensure that taxi operations do not conflict with public transport operations	=	=	=	=	✓	✓	✓	=	✓	=	=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population due to improved public transport. - Slight Beneficial impact on noise, air and climate, as congestion will be reduced and there will be areas where taxis can turn off their engines.
7	Schemes to improve signing	Schemes to improve signing to ensure people take most efficient and safe route - aimed at all road users and could particularly benefit tourists	=	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	✓	=	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight Beneficial impact on population due to better accessibility and human health due to fewer accidents. - Potential negative impacts on landscape and heritage associated with increased street furniture, which can impact upon the character of an area. However, with mitigation, the impact is No Change from Baseline.