



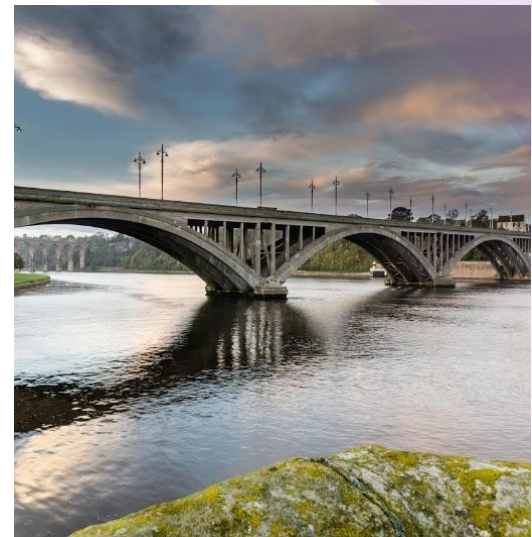
Northumberland
County Council

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Northumberland County Council

Northumberland Local Plan: Draft Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendices



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Document Revisions

No.	Details	Date
A	Draft Report	21/05/19
B	Final Report	28/05/19



Appendix A

Quality Assurance Checklist



The Government's Guidance on SEA¹ contains a quality assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. This is set out below.

Quality Assurance Checklist

Objectives and Context	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. 	Section 1.3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	Key sustainability issues identified through a review of relevant plans and programmes (see Section 2) and analysis of baseline conditions (see Section 3) have informed the development of the SA Framework presented in Section 4.2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Section 4.2 presents the SA objectives and guide questions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained. 	A review of related plans and programmes is contained at Appendix C and summarised in Section 2 of this SA Report.
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. 	The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report in March - early May 2018.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment focuses on significant issues. 	Sustainability issues have been identified in the baseline analysis contained in Section 3 of this SA Report on a topic-by-topic basis. Section 3.14 summarises the key sustainability issues identified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	As set out in Section 4.4 of this SA Report, no difficulties were encountered during its preparation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	No issues have been knowingly eliminated from this SA Report.
Baseline Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. 	Section 3 of this SA Report presents the baseline analysis of the County's social, economic and environmental characteristics including their likely evolution without the Draft Local Plan ² .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable. 	Throughout Section 3 of this SA Report, reference is made to areas which may be affected by the Draft Local Plan. Section 3.2 presents a summary of the characteristics of the County.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	As set out in Section 4.4 of this SA Report, no difficulties were encountered during its preparation.
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant. 	Section 5 summarises the appraisal of the sustainability performance of the Draft Local Plan in terms of the Draft Local Plan Vision and Spatial Principles, preferred development requirements and Spatial Strategy, site allocations and policies. Detailed appraisal matrices are also provided at Appendices E, F, G, and J that have been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

¹ (Former) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*.

² References in this report to Draft Local Plan refers to the Publication Draft Local Plan plus the schedule of Proposed Minor Modifications to the Publication Draft (Regulation 19) Local Plan

Quality Assurance Checklist

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. 	Positive and negative effects are considered within the appraisal matrices and within Section 5. Potential effects are identified in the short, medium and long-term.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	The cumulative effects of the Draft Local Plan are considered in Section 5.6.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. 	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. 	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	These are described in Section 4 and Appendix D

Mitigation measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. 	These are identified within the appraisal matrices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	These are identified within the appraisal matrices.

The SA Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. 	The SA Report is clear and concise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	Maps and tables have been used to present the baseline information in Section 3 where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	Section 4 presents the proposed methodology to be used for assessment whilst consultation arrangements are discussed in Section 1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	Information is referenced throughout the SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a non-technical summary 	Included.

Consultation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	This SA Report was consulted upon at the same time as the Publication Draft Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report. 	This SA Report was consulted upon at the same time as the Publication Draft Local Plan.

Decision-making and information on the decision

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan. 	Responses received to earlier iterations of this SA Report have informed the preparation of the Draft Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. 	This information will be provided in subsequent reports.

Quality Assurance Checklist

- Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.

Section 5 and Appendix E sets out the reasons for the selection of the Council's preferred development requirements and Spatial Strategy in light of the reasonable alternatives considered. Growth options and spatial distribution of development alternatives are set out in Appendices F and G. Information on the site appraisals and the reasonable alternatives to the allocated sites are set out in the Council's housing and employment technical papers and stage 1 and 2 mineral assessments, available at:

<https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Planning/Reports.aspx>



Appendix B

Scoping Report and Regulation 18 and 19 Draft Local Plans Consultation Responses



Scoping Report Consultation Responses

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Natural England	<p><u>Policies Plans and Programmes</u></p> <p>Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, we advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to your plan area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green infrastructure strategies; • Biodiversity plans; • Rights of Way Improvement Plans; • Shoreline management plans; • Coastal access plans; • River basin management plans; • AONB and National Park management plans; • Relevant landscape plans and strategies. 	Comments are noted. No action taken.
	Natural England	<p><u>Baseline</u></p> <p>We consider the main issues identified are appropriate.</p> <p>To also include internationally designated sites, reference should be made to meeting the conservation objectives.</p> <p>We also note that even though reference is made to the Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), no mention is made of priority habitats and species specifically.</p>	<p>Reference added to this in the key sustainability issues list and at the end of the baseline section.</p> <p>Priority habitats and species from the BAP now referenced in paragraph 3.7.23.</p>
	Natural England	<p><u>Sustainability Framework</u></p> <p>Natural England considers the proposed approach to be an appropriate framework with which to assess the impacts of the plan.</p> <p>With regards to the next steps, when indicators are being put in place to monitor the significant environmental effects as a result of the plan, we advise to ensure that these will measure the impact of the plan specifically and not wider changes, such as the general condition of designated sites. Rather, bespoke indicators should be chosen relating to the outcomes of development management decisions e.g. number of planning approvals with adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Bespoke monitoring indicators included in section 5.7 of the SA report.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
2	Historic England	<p><u>General Comments</u></p> <p>Historic England would like to see the significance of heritage assets and their setting is stressed a bit more in parts of the document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 35, Table 2.2: It would be preferable to refer to the <u>significance</u> of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting; • Page 79, para 3.12.5: The design, as well as the location, of new development can also have a major impact upon reducing emissions and combatting climate change; • Page 87, para 3.14.7: Not all works to designated heritage assets would require consent, and development within the setting of an asset can have a major impact upon its significance; • Page 91, paras 3.5.11 – 3.15.17: Designated landscapes can also have significant historic importance, and contain multiple designated assets. The AONBs and Heritage Coast also contain major heritage assets, and their management plans seek to conserve and enhance these assets. These should be referenced within the appraisal; • Page 94, para 3.19: As noted above, it would be helpful to refer to the significance of heritage assets; • Page 98, SA Objective 16: Our comments above refer. • Appendix C, page C17 – it is unclear why this SA objective only shows the criteria for significant positive impacts? 	<p>Reference to significance has now been added to this table.</p> <p>Reference to design has been added to this paragraph.</p> <p>Comments added into this paragraph to note that not all works to designated heritage assets require consent.</p> <p>Reference now made in paragraph 3.15.8 to these designations containing major heritage assets.</p> <p>Reference to significance has been added to the key issues.</p> <p>A range of positive and negative scores added to this table for the cultural heritage objective.</p>
	Historic England	<p><u>Policies Plans and Programmes</u></p> <p>The list of plans and programmes reviewed is extremely comprehensive. Historic England does offer four more documents for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009; • DCMS Heritage Statement 2017; • Historic England Advice Notes; • Relevant conservation area character appraisals and management plans. 	<p>These have been added to the plans and programmes review.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
3	Environment Agency	<p><u>General Comments</u></p> <p>The Environment Agency provided some general advice for Northumberland Council to consider when allocating sites with relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk; • Climate Change; • Sequential and Exceptions Test; • Groundwater; • Contaminated Land; • Mine Water; • Sewage Capacity; and • Waste. 	Comments are noted. No action taken.
	Environment Agency	<p><u>Sustainability Appraisal</u></p> <p>Objective 8: Biodiversity</p> <p>We support the inclusion of an objective in relation to conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity, and support the proposed guide questions.</p> <p>Objective 10: Efficient Use of Land</p> <p>We welcome the inclusion of an objective which seeks to encourage the efficient use of land. We also support the inclusion of the proposed guide questions.</p> <p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11) and the Guiding Principles for Land Contamination should inform and be referenced within the SA.</p> <p>Objective 11: Water Quality</p> <p>We support the inclusion of an objective in relation to protecting and enhancing the quality of rivers, transitional, surface, ground and coastal waterbodies. We also support the guide questions set out in the scoping report. However, with reference to the guide question 'will it maintain and where possible enhance the flow, quality and quantity of rivers, ground and surface water bodies and coastal waters'. We would welcome reference to Bathing Waters within this question.</p> <p>Objective 13: Flood Risk</p> <p>We support the inclusion of an objective in relation to flood risk and agree with the proposed guide questions. Does also encourage "mine water" to be considered.</p> <p>Objective 14: Greenhouse Gases and Climate change</p> <p>We agree with the inclusion of an objective in relation to climate change. The LPA should ensure that future climate scenarios, and the expected impacts of a changing climate are included within the SA options and alternatives.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Reference to this has now been included in the baseline section – see section on land contamination.</p> <p>Reference to bathing waters added into this guide question.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			Reference to mine water has now been added as a guide question for this objective. Comments are noted. No action taken.
4	Eglingham Council	<p><u>General Comments</u></p> <p>Eglingham Parish Council (EPC) wish to see the special landscape qualities of the Parish Council area recognised.</p> <p>EPC wishes to see any new potential housing or economic development be located adjacent to existing large settlements that have the needed services and facilities.</p> <p><i>The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.</i> This principle should be expanded to refer, in addition to 'design, to the criteria of 'scale', 'proportion', 'plot-size' and 'materials'.</p>	All comments are noted. No action taken.
5	Northumberland & Newcastle Society and CPRE	<p><u>General Comments</u></p> <p>Northumberland & Newcastle Society (NNS) and Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) wish to see the special landscape qualities of a number of areas of rural Northumberland recognised.</p> <p>NNS and CPRE wishes to see any new potential housing or economic development be located adjacent to existing large settlements that have the needed services and facilities. The design and scale of developments should be in keeping with their surroundings.</p>	All comments are noted. No action taken.
6	Banks Property Ltd	<p><u>Sustainability Appraisal</u></p> <p>In SA Objective 5 there should be a question to the effect of "<i>will it redress the lack of working age population in the County</i>".</p> <p>In SA Objective 10 we would welcome the maximisation of PDL land. Whilst this could reduce the need to use greenfield land it is perhaps dangerous to propose to minimise the use of greenfield land as this would suggest potentially not meeting important development needs. Policies aimed at maximising the use of PDL land will have to be supported by evidence of how deliverable this is given the acute viability issues surrounding previously developed land.</p>	<p>A guide question covering this has been added to objective 5.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p>

Regulation 18 Consultation Responses

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Natural England	<p><u>Sustainability Appraisal – General Comments</u></p> <p>Natural England considers that the SA provides a good framework for assessing the impacts resulting from the Local Plan.</p> <p>The SA concludes that there are minor negative effects on biodiversity; as the Local Plan should contribute to a net gain in biodiversity, this should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>We support the monitoring of biodiversity impacts, and consider the indicators to be appropriate and relevant. With regards to landscape, a useful indicator might be the number of applications approved with adverse impacts on designated landscapes.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>This has now been included in the potential monitoring indicators for the Draft Local Plan.</p>
2	Environment Agency	No comments were made on the SA.	No action – no comments were made on the SA.
3	Historic England	No comments were made on the SA.	No action – no comments were made on the SA.

Regulation 19 Consultation Responses

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Anthony Claydon	<p>The respondent's comments are largely focused upon the Draft Local Plan's approach to climate change and how this has been supported in the SA. Whilst the consultee agrees with the general content of the Draft Local Plan, they feel that it should be more "ambitious" with regard to how the Council will tackle climate change over the lifetime of the Plan in order to achieve more sustainable development. The response states:</p> <p>"For example, the Sustainability Appraisal Report (Paragraph 3.12 Climate Change and Energy) reproduces forecasts from the North East Climate Change Adaption Study (2008) but recognises that the Study looked forward only to 2015. Since its publication, research suggests that the effects of climate change are already considerably more severe than then anticipated, and the IPCC has emphasised (December 2018) the importance of restraining average global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees to avoid triggering potentially dangerous 'tipping points' in the Earth system, such as large scale melting of the ice sheets that would cause rapid and substantial sea level rise, which could reach much more than the 0.3 metres that the Sustainability Appraisal Report predicts for the Northumberland coast.</p> <p>The Vision set out in the Draft Local Plan paragraph 3.1 is concerned to <i>reduce the effects of climate change</i>, but the Plan whilst mentioning <i>climate</i> on 23 pages, does not seriously explore what such changes is likely to entail, and how planning might make a major contribution to its mitigation and adaption. The Plan pays only lip service to climate change, and is therefore unsound."</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>Comments are noted. The SA baseline has been updated with up to date climate change information.</p> <p>Comments relate to the Vision of the Draft Local Plan and not the SA and are noted. No SA action required.</p>
2	Environment Agency	<p>The Environment Agency's comments did not pertain to the SA directly and related to Draft Local Plan policies.</p> <p>The Environment Agency finds the draft Local Plan to be sound.</p> <p>Several comments are provided below on the Draft Local Plan policies:</p> <p>"STP3 Principles of sustainable development (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>We are pleased to see mention of an ambition for Net Gain as per the revised NPPF. Ideally this is strategic to ensure enhancements of existing habitats and species.</p> <p>STP6 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>We support this policy, it is a strong section and we particularly like the use of the phrasing around "their environment" and not "the environment".</p>	<p>Comments relate to the wording of policies in the Draft Local Plan and are noted. No SA action required.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>ENV2 Biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>There is a lack of the promotion of measures to safeguard internationally threatened species, particularly Freshwater Pearl Mussels and White Clawed crayfish (WCC) (both IUCN Endangered). WCC have limited protection and we would like to see a statement that looks to safeguard protected species, through the planning process, that exist in habitats that are not nationally designated.</p> <p>11 Water Environment</p> <p>It is good to see WFD referred to here and the suggestion that waterbodies will be protected."</p>	
3	Historic England	<p>Historic England's comments did not pertain to the SA directly and were primarily related to approving or proposing minor amendments to the wording of the Draft Local Plan policies. These are summaries below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ECN3 – Should make reference to the importance of the Grade II Listed farms setting; • Policy ECN6 – Should incorporate and cross-reference the findings and recommendation within the Heritage Significance Assessment; • Policy ENV7 – Should provide greater clarity on what is a 'substantial public benefits' and 'less than substantial public benefits' or the Policy altered to better conform with NPPF para 195; • Policy HOU4 – Concerned that the level of assessment carried out on housing site allocation does not adequately address concerns with regard to their potential effects on the historic environment; • Policy QOP1 – Expand part (d) to include the historic environment. 	Comments relate to the wording of policies in the Draft Local Plan and are noted. No SA action required.
4	Historic England	<p>Historic England also provided the following summarised comments with regard to several paragraphs of the Draft Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 2.89 and Paragraph 8.3 – Change the wording of the paragraph to better encompass all of the benefits historical assets provide (setting etc) instead of focusing on just the built heritage. 	Comments relate to paragraphs of the Draft Local Plan and are noted. No SA action required.

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
5	Pamela Johnson	<p>The respondent's comments are stated below with regard to the Draft Local Plan and SA and pertain to proposed allocated mineral sites and Draft Local Plan policy MIN 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove MIN 7 1C i.-x. from the local plan; • Remove reference to West Wharmley from para 13.24 of the preamble to proposed policy MIN 6; and • Ensure policy MIN6 does not include reference by implication to West Wharmley. <p>The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan in section 5.4.31 to 5.4.34 refers to the change in site identification of sites for sand and gravel extraction as a result of the 2018 consultation. Section 5.4.37 refers to the Council's stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments.</p> <p>The stage 1 site appraisal for West Wharmley is flawed including omissions and errors and therefore the site should not have proceeded to stage 2. There are failings in the stage 2 assessment which should not allow this site to be progressed for inclusion in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p>
7	Save Tyne Valley Action Group	<p>Save Tyne Valley Action Group's (STV) comments relate to a proposed mineral site (Land at Anick Grange Haugh), Draft Local Plan policies MIN6 and MIN 7 and how these sites were assessed within the SA:</p> <p>The annual demand figure for sand and gravel used in the Draft Local Plan is inaccurate and the methodology used to achieve this figure and other mineral related figures are unsound. The Region already has a sufficient supply of sand and gravel and does not require another sand and gravel site.</p> <p>7. STV challenges the site selection process, methodology and judgments that caused Anick Grange Haugh to be allocated in policy MIN 7 of the Draft Local Plan and on the Proposals Map. There are serious deficiencies in the Sustainability Appraisal published alongside the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>25. The site selection process is described in the aggregates minerals site allocations selection and appraisals Technical Paper (December 2018) ("the SATP") produced to support the publication Draft Local Plan. This is available on the Local Plan webpage and we assume will be given an examination document number in</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>The reasons set out below demonstrate that there are no deficiencies in the SA.</p> <p>The evidence base to support the consultation on the Publication Draft Local Plan was made available as part of the consultation, with studies to support the preparation of the minerals policies including a Local Aggregates Assessment, North East Aggregates Working Party reports and the Draft Local Plan Technical Paper 'Aggregate minerals</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>due course. It is plainly an important part of the evidence base underpinning the proposed allocation at Anick Grange Haugh. Indeed, as we shall explain further below, the Sustainability Appraisal adopts and defers to it.</p> <p>40. The Sustainability Appraisal ("SA") published alongside the draft Local Plan deals with the 'flood risk' issue at Anick Grange Haugh as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (p7) Identifies that SA Objective 13 is concerned with flood risk and "Guide Questions" include "Will it discourage development in areas at risk of flooding?" and "Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere?" • (p42) Identifies a 2011 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. SA Appendix C, page 74, confirms that this emphasised the importance of locating "potential development sites outside of areas as being at risk of flooding." • (p46) Identifies that one of the "Key Messages" (Table 2.2) in respect of "Flood Risk and Coastal Change" is to "avoid development in areas off flood risk" and that this should be a specific SA objective. This is carried forward into the list in Table 4.1 (p120). • (p95+) Section 3.11 is headed "Flood Risk and Coastal Change". • (3.11.1) identifies the applicable NPPF policy and, on Fig 3.11, that areas of the county are within FZ2 and FZ3. • (3.11.2) Hexham is identified as having areas in FZ2 and FZ3. • (p98) a "Key Sustainability Issue" is the "need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk". This is carried forward into the list in Table 3.19 (p116). • (p124) The methodology sets out a scoring system in Table 4.5. SA Appendix D, p12, defines the significance of effects and identifies that for Objective 13 assessment, a "significant negative" (- -) would arise where "The policy Proposal would result in development being located in FZ3" 	<p>site allocations selection and appraisals'. The first iteration of this technical report was prepared to inform and explain the approach to site allocations for aggregate minerals in the Draft Local Plan for Regulation 18 consultation in July 2018. The report details a two stage site assessment process to evaluate and identify the sites for inclusion. This includes consideration of flood risk.</p> <p>Stage 1 of the site appraisal process for the sand and gravel allocation at Anick Grange Haugh identified that there was land in flood zone 3. Stage 2 includes the findings of a site appraisal completed by a Senior Drainage Officer which identified the potential for flood risk and the need, if a planning application were submitted for a flood risk assessment and drainage strategy, mitigation and compensation measures.</p> <p>Policy Min7 in the Draft Local Plan includes the following requirement at criterion vi of the policy:</p> <p><i>'Water environment – Mitigation to address overland flow routes and flood risk issues. An application should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment and drainage strategy.'</i></p> <p>The SA considers the issue of flood risk through the appraisal of the plan policies against SA objective 13 'To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.' and two guide questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it discourage development in areas at risk of flooding? and • Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? <p>The implications of policy MIN7 to manage flood risk was appraised as having a minor positive score against SA objective 13 (flood risk) and the commentary in the SA is reflective of point vi of the above policy:</p> <p><i>Policies MIN7 and MIN8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements, including in respect of specific sites that effects on the water environment are mitigated which will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</i></p> <p>The SA has appropriately considered flood risk in relation to the allocation of sand and gravel sites, it builds upon the work already undertaken by the Council and is reflective of specific Draft Local Plan policy requirement that any application for extraction at this site must be accompanied by a flood risk assessment.</p> <p>The Planning Practice Guidance identifies sand and gravel extraction as being a water compatible land use subject to appropriate mitigation. This is not the case for employment sites, and in consequence, the sequential test is applied.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (p127) The SA identified as a "difficulty" an assumption that part of a strategic employment site would be in FZ3 but that including that part would be subject to a sequential test. There was no equivalent identification of the sand and gravel allocation at Anick Grange Haugh. (p143) Section 5.4 deals with "Proposed Site Allocations". The minerals sites are considered at 5.4.29+ (p147). It is clear from 5.4.37 that the SA effectively relies on and adopts the Council's Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Selection and Appraisals Technical Paper". (p170) The NLP Chapter containing MIN7 is "Managing Natural Resources". The SA scores this chapter "+/0" against objective 13 flood risk despite having an allocation at Anick Grange Haugh in FZ3. <p>SA Appendix J (p423) assesses policy MIN7 as having "minor positive" (+) effects. There is no mention that the Anick Grange Haugh allocation is in FZ3 (which would have attracted a significant negative assessment (see above). There is also no mention of any sequential or exception tests having been carried out.</p> <p>41. STV submits it is quite clear that in respect of the sand and gravel allocation at Anick Grange Haugh in policy MIN7 there have been serious failures in the SA process, which strongly indicates that the allocation of Anick Grange Haugh in policy MIN7 is not sound (see further below).</p> <p>42. Professor Harry Bradbury in his report (enclosure 2 to these representations) at Part B, pages 27 to 34, paragraphs 20 to 40, demonstrates that there are serious flood risk issues and consequences that arise with the allocation of this site for sand and gravel extraction. These are precisely the sort of issues that should have been addressed in the Sustainability Appraisal and any NPPF compliant 'sequential test' and any 'exception test'. STV is making representations on this issue that are evidence-based.</p> <p>90. The Sustainability Appraisal does not recognise or assess properly the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land ("BMVAL") resulting from the Anick Grange Haugh allocation: SA Objective 10 asks "Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including BMVAL?"</p>	<p>The SA process has identified, described and assessed the effects of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan. It is applied a methodology that has been consulted upon, and complies with the requirements of the SEA regulations 2004. As has been noted by the submission, flood risk issues are identified, characterised and evaluated throughout the SA Report.</p> <p>The Council's own mineral assessments acknowledge in the Stage 1 assessment that the site comprises Grade 2 agricultural land. Mineral extraction is a temporary use of land, soils can be stored whilst extraction is undertaken and reinstated as part of site restoration. Management through the aftercare period would help to restore soil quality to its previous condition. The submission of a planning application for extraction of sand and gravel would determine the extent of any BMVAL which may be displaced and soil handling methods, site restoration and aftercare. Options are therefore available to mitigate any loss of best and most versatile land.</p> <p>With regards to the SA, the assessment of this site against objective 10 (to encourage the efficient use of land) was neutral. This was scored as neutral on the basis that other policies in the Draft Local Plan provide mitigation for mineral extraction. Policy MIN1 requires mineral developments to be well sited and for any adverse effects to be 'acceptable'. Policies MIN2 and MIN3 would require proper soil handling and</p>

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		<p>At page 88, para 3.8.5, the SA recognises that there is very little Grade 2 land in the county and no Grade 1. This is shown on Fig 3.10 on page 89.</p> <p>At page 91 the SA adopts as a "Key Sustainability Issue" "The need to protect the BMVAL".</p> <p>In SA appendix D, page D10 a policy or proposal which would result in the loss of BMVAL is regarded as having a "significant negative" (- -).</p> <p>However, SA appendix J at page 421 scores the Objective 10 assessment of policy MIN7 as being "neutral" (0) which fails to recognise the loss of BMVAL at AGH.</p> <p>115. In these representations STV has demonstrated that: The figure of "Annual Demand" figure of 420,000t for sand and gravel set out at Table 13.3 in the NLP and the reference (by implication rather than expressly) to it in policy MIN 6 is not sound. There is not a proper evidence base on which to settle on the appropriate figure.</p> <p>The figure of 5.510mt at Table 13.3 in the Draft Local Plan as being the figure that should be planned for in the Local Plan is not sound. Further, if 5.510mt is the appropriate 'need' figure, the allocation of land forecast to deliver 12mt in paragraph 13.24 of the Local Plan is not sound.</p> <p>The site selection process, methodology and judgments that caused Anick Grange Haugh to be allocated in policy MIN 7 of the NLP and on the Proposals Map is not sound. There are serious deficiencies in the Sustainability Appraisal published alongside the Draft Local Plan.</p>	<p>restoration to ensure that soil quality is maintained and that progressive restoration is undertaken, ensuring any loss of agricultural land would be temporary. These policy requirements would help to ensure that any loss/displacement of BMVAL at Anick Grange Haugh would be mitigated. This will be clarified further in the SA assessment of Policy MIN7.</p> <p>The sites allocated would deliver the estimated need over the plan period and allow a landbank of 7 years to be maintained at the end of the plan period. The allocations also support the annual productive capacity required to meet the demand from Northumberland on an annual basis.</p> <p>As set out above, there is clear reasoning for the treatment of flood risk and BMVAL in the SA. The SA process has identified, described and assessed the effects of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan. It is applied a methodology that has been consulted upon, and complies with the requirements of the SEA regulations 2004. There are no serious deficiencies with the SA.</p>
8	Isabel Stark	<p>Anne</p> <p>The respondent's comments are summarised or stated below and pertain to the Draft Local Plan and the SA and how they assessed policy MIN7 and the sites allocated for mineral developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the mineral sites were added in to the Draft Local Plan in the Summer 2018 (West and East Wharmley) and have not been sufficiently consulted upon; The assessments of the West and East Wharmley mineral sites are lacking in evidence; The Local Plan should remove West (and East) Wharmley and seek sites which have been appropriately selected according to NCC criteria and which adhere to stringent assessment of a site's suitability in line with safeguarding the rural environment. 	Comments are noted. No SA action required.

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		<p>This representation includes comments on land allocations which is not one of the categories mentioned in your 'Guidance Notes for the Submission of Comments' document. The NCC Sustainability Appraisal report states on each page throughout the plan that 'The Local Plan should be read as a whole. Proposals will be judged against all relevant policies.' and refers to contents of the supporting documents suggesting an integrated approach to considering development.</p> <p>The identification and selection of the aggregates site at West Wharmley lacked transparency and basic honesty. The proposal provided no clue as to the geographic location of the site (NE49 9NP) and would consequently be unknown for the majority of the people of Northumberland. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan in section 5.4.31 to 5.4.34 refers to the change in site identification of sites for sand and gravel extraction as a result of the 2018 consultation. Section 5.4.37 refers to the Council's stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments.</p> <p>The Stage 1 site appraisal for West Wharmley is seriously flawed including omissions and errors. Therefore the site should not have proceeded to stage 2.</p> <p>Conservation – Archaeology and Historic Environment. The proposal appears detailed and thorough. The Sustainability Appraisal Report, under the heading reasons For Rejection of Alternatives, paragraphs 5.4.41 to 5.4.43 provides further information on possible reasons for rejection following stage 1 and stage 2 assessments. These include (not the whole list) a site containing high quality agricultural land, unsuitable highways access, and overall deliverability of the site covering flood risk, highways, biodiversity and historic environment. However, there is no reference to the mechanism on how these rejections come about. The method is currently not transparent and should be.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. Any future planning applications for sand and gravel extraction will be subject to detailed assessment against all relevant Draft Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>In the reasons for the selection and rejection of minerals sites set out in the SA, reference is made to the Council's stage 1 and stage 2 assessments of the minerals sites. These site assessments provide further information about the scoring of these sites and the reasons for sites being selected for stage 2 assessments. This information is available online here: https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/planning%20policy/Local%20Plan/Aggregate-minerals-site-allocations-selection-and-appraisals-Technical-Paper-December-2018-Final.pdf</p> <p>This site assessment process is transparent and is clearly referenced in the SA to support the assessment.</p>
9	Martin Stark	<p>The respondent's comments are summarised or stated below and pertain to the Draft Local Plan and the SA and how they assessed policy MIN7 and the sites allocated for mineral developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment of the West Wharmley mineral site are lacking in evidence and the potential harm this site would cause are understated; The West Wharmley mineral site is located in an area at risk of flooding; Draft Local Plan policy MIN7 should be changed to not include the West Wharmley site. 	<p>Comments are noted. No SA action required</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan in section 5.4.31 to 5.4.34 refers to the change in site identification of sites for sand and gravel extraction as a result of the 2018 consultation. Section 5.4.37 refers to the Council's stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments.</p> <p>The Stage 1 site appraisal for Wharmley is flawed including omissions and errors and therefore the site should not have proceeded to stage 2:</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal Report, under the heading reasons For Rejection of Alternatives, paragraphs 5.4.41 to 5.4.43 provides further information on possible reasons for rejection following stage 1 and stage 2 assessments. These include (not the whole list) a site containing high quality agricultural land, unsuitable highways access, and overall deliverability of the site covering flood risk, highways, biodiversity and historic environment. However, there is no reference to the mechanism on how these rejections come about. Is there a scoring system as there appears to be for other aspects of the report e.g. employment, where a scoring system is used in relation to a set of criteria. Does such a system exist for minerals that we haven't been given access to? Whatever, the method it is currently not transparent and it needs to be demonstrably so.</p> <p>Again, as in stage 1 assessment, there are failings in the Stage 2 assessment which should not allow this site to be progressed for inclusion in the local plan.</p> <p>The stage 2 assessments then appear to link through to propose planning requirements. Many of the bullets in Min 7. C. have been addressed in the Stage 2 assessment response above so they will not be repeated here. In many ways, NCC have identified the flaws in the selection of the site already e.g. NCC have already identified in the stage 1 assessments that 'the relatively open nature of the landscape offers little natural opportunities for screening, either visually or in terms of noise abatement'. Given the elevated position of the local dwellings compared to the proposed site it is hard to see that planning requirements relating to local amenity and the green belt can be ameliorated by the actions described in the planning requirements list. And similarly and as stated above, we need to know more detail about Highways England view on the site access proposals and what mitigation may be suggested.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No SA action required.</p> <p>In the reasons for the selection and rejection of minerals sites set out in the SA, reference is made to the Council's stage 1 and stage 2 assessments of the minerals sites. These site assessments provide further information about the scoring of these sites and the reasons for sites being selected for stage 2 assessments. This information is available online here: https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/planning%20policy/Local%20Plan/Aggregate-minerals-site-allocations-selection-and-appraisals-Technical-Paper-December-2018-Final.pdf</p> <p>This site assessment process is transparent and is clearly referenced in the SA to support the assessment.</p> <p>The matters raised were identified as matters that a planning application for these allocated sites would need to address. Mineral extraction is not inappropriate development in Green Belt and the policy identifies the requirements for a landscape and visual impact assessment which would take account of the detailed design of the site. Highways England have not raised an objection in their response.</p>

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10	Jane Pauline Tweddle	<p>The respondent's comments are summarised below and pertain to the Draft Local Plan's mineral policies and the sites allocated for mineral developments and how these have been assessed in the SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove MIN7 1c from the local plan and all other supporting documents such as the Habitats regulations assessment and Sustainability appraisal. 	Comments are noted. No SA action required.
11	Lugano Developments	<p>Lugano Developments comments pertain to the housing policies of the Draft Local Plan and how these have been assessed within the SA and a need for more housing within Northumberland, especially through the creation of a new garden village:</p> <p>2.10 In light of the "exceptional circumstances" that necessitate a higher housing need figure, NCC must explain why its proposed housing requirement is so much lower than the now withdrawn Core Strategy figure of 23,320; and how it expects 17,700 new homes to support 15,000 new jobs – particularly when the withdrawn Core Strategy required 23,320 new homes to support 10,000 new jobs. Notably, this higher option has not been assessed as a "reasonable alternative" within the Sustainability Appraisal despite being the preferred option within the Core Strategy. Furthermore, NCC's Duty to Cooperate Statement of Common Ground (December 2018) is based largely on previous cooperation undertaken to support the Core Strategy – and yet NCC has chosen to pursue a notably different and lower housing requirement.</p> <p>3.8 NCC's Sustainability Appraisal (January 2019) identifies a number of uncertainties with the Council's preferred approach, including uncertainty over the level of investment in community facilities and services that may be stimulated by new development. Given that the majority of NCC's reported housing land supply is from existing commitments with significant viability constraints, it is questionable whether the positive effects as promoted in the Sustainability Appraisal will ever be realised.</p> <p>3.9 Furthermore, it is notable that the Sustainability Appraisal does not take into account a number of what would be considered "reasonable alternatives", including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A higher growth option such as that proposed by the now withdrawn Core Strategy and as evidenced by Chamberlain 	<p>The Northumberland Core Strategy was submitted on the basis of a growth scenario which supported circa 10,000 headcount jobs and required 24,320 dwellings over the plan period 2011-31. This scenario, prepared by Edge Analytics, and detailed in the County-level demographic analysis and forecasts (2015) report was informed by St Chads College economic forecasts dated from 2014, and household formation rates from the 2012-based sub-national household projections.</p> <p>A scenario, using the later 2014-based household projections, with other inputs and assumptions broadly the same as that prepared in 2015, was subsequently prepared by Edge Analytics in advance of the submission of the Core Strategy. This scenario, which was used to sense check the older study, identified a need for 19,210 dwellings to support circa 10,000 jobs over the same plan period.</p> <p>The growth scenario underpinning the level of growth proposed in the Northumberland Draft Local Plan is informed by evidence prepared by Peter Brett Associates (PBA). The scenario uses economic forecasts from 2018, together with the 2014-based sub-national household projections, the same household projections used in the 2017 Edge Analytics study.</p> <p>There are differences in the methodologies used, but there are three key factors which differentiate the St Chads/Edge Analytics work from the PBA work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The St Chads/Edge Analytics work covered the period 2011-31, while the PBA study covered the period 2016-36 The St Chads/Edge Analytics work used 2014 economic projections (from Cambridge Econometrics) while the PBA study used 2018, post Brexit decision economic projections (from Experian). The St Chads/Edge Analytics scenario which resulted in a dwelling requirement of 24,320 was prepared using 2012-based sub-national household projections, while the PBA scenario requiring 17,700 dwellings used the later 2014-based projections.

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		<p>Walker to be necessary in order to meet objectively assessed needs; and</p> <p>b. b) A new settlement within a "Higher Value" location such as Ponteland in the Central Delivery Area where viability – and therefore deliverability – is notably more certain and thus key sustainability benefits can be secured.</p> <p>As stated in Chapter 3 above, NCC's Sustainability Appraisal has failed to test a "new settlement" in this demonstrably viable and suitable location, instead considering a new settlement in the South East Delivery Area only – a location that is inherently unable to provide the level of benefits that Dissington Garden Village can demonstrably provide to both Northumberland and the North East.</p>	<p>In the 2018, Housing and economic growth options report, Baseline, intermediate and ambitious growth scenarios were prepared by PBA. The ambitious growth scenario is aligned with wider growth ambitions in the Strategic Economic Plan taking into consideration growth sectors and strengths of the County. For this ambitious scenario 15,000 additional workforce jobs were identified for the period 2016-36. The population needed to meet this jobs demand is calculated in the economic model, and the amount of housing needed to accommodate the increase in population is calculated using household formation rates from the household projections.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan comprises of a growth scenario which supports ~15,000 jobs, requiring 17,700 dwellings. Whilst the methodology used for determining the number of jobs/houses differs between the Core Strategy and the Draft Local Plan, the number of dwellings proposed in the Draft Local Plan represents a continuous downward trend in numbers over the course of three evidence base studies which have been undertaken.</p> <p>Whilst there is a difference in the quantum of growth, both the previously withdrawn Core Strategy and the Draft Local Plan would help to increase the overall population of the County and stem the decline in the size of the core working age population 16-64.</p> <p>Given that the Core Strategy housing figure was informed by evidence which is now dated, and superseded, and which applied to a different time period, it is not considered to be a reasonable alternative to the preferred growth scenario set out in the Draft Local Plan and therefore was not included or assessed as a reasonable alternative in the SA. However, the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the Core Strategy housing figure are considered in the paragraphs below.</p> <p>The 24,320 dwellings is a very high housing figure for the County. It would deliver an amount of housing that would be significantly above the amount identified as necessary in the latest evidence to deliver the plans economic objectives. Equating to 1,216 dwellings per annum, this would represent a level of housing circa 70% above Northumberland's Local Housing Need figure of 717 dwellings per annum, calculated using the MHCLG standard methodology, as identified in the PBA report. In consequence, this option would have a range of sustainability effects, both positive and negative.</p> <p>This level of housing would have significant positive effects in respect of health, supporting the delivery of community facilities and services and community safety, housing (including affordable housing) and strengthening the economy of the County.</p> <p>Mixed significant positive and negative sustainability effects are anticipated with respect to reducing the need to travel and on biodiversity and geodiversity. Increases in car use and effects on biodiversity (in part from greater use of greenfield land) would</p>

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			<p>be heightened by the delivery of over 24, 320 dwellings, though there would be greater opportunities to promote the use of public transport and through developer contributions and good design to mitigate biodiversity effects.</p> <p>There would be significant negative effects on water and air quality, climate change, and waste generation. The extent of these negative effects would be increased by the delivery of over 24,320 dwellings and would be greater than any of the options considered for the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>To deliver this volume of housing would likely require the loss of Green Belt land which would have significant negative landscape effects. Given that the evidence base work underpinning the development of the Draft Local Plan does not support this higher housing figure, and that sufficient housing sites are available within the County to meet housing needs outside of the Green Belt, there are no exceptional circumstances which exist that justify the allocation of Green Belt land for housing in the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>Development of housing at this scale may lead to development in unsustainable locations in the County which would likely increase negative effects in the context of the SA.</p> <p>The SA has appraised as a reasonable alternative to the preferred spatial strategy a new settlement option. The SA report did not make reference to the South East Delivery Area, rather the south east of the County. However, the commentary in the SA report has been updated to reference new settlements close to key employment centres. . The commentary in the SA report has been updated to reflect this.</p>
12	Natural England	<p><u>Sustainability Appraisal</u></p> <p>Natural England considers that the SA provides a good framework for assessing the impacts resulting from the Local Plan and we have no further comments to make.</p>	Comments are noted. No SA action taken – Natural England is supportive of the SA.



Appendix C

Plans and Programmes Review



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes		
EC (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and • Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. • The SA assessment framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to resource use.
European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change		
<p>The EU strategy aims to make Europe more climate-resilient by adapting to the changing climate. It aims to provide a coherent approach to enhance preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The three key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting action by Member States – encouraging Member States to adopt adaptation strategies and provide funding to boost capacity; • 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level – promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and fisheries; and • Better informed decision-making – addressing gaps in knowledge and improving the European information sharing platform, Climate-ADAPT. 	No target or indicators.	The assessment framework should include criteria relating to climate resilience.
European Commission Communication (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion – including implementing the European Social Fund 2014-2020		
<p>The Communication aims to direct Member States' policies towards social investment throughout life, with a view to ensuring the adequacy and sustainability of budgets for social policies. It also provides guidance to help reach the Europe 2020 targets by establishing a link between social policies, the reforms to reach the Europe 2020 targets and the relevant EU funds.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the Europe 2020 targets. • The SEA assessment framework should include criteria relating to socio-economics.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
European Commission (2014) A Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the Period from 2020 to 2030		
The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework was adopted in 2014 and builds on the 2020 targets. The greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy targets are binding, while the energy efficiency target will be reviewed in 2020.	<p>It sets three key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); At least 27% share for renewable energy; and At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should support longer term targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency. The SEA assessment framework should include the consideration of energy and greenhouse gas emissions.
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; Promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; The identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; Setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and The implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objectives must consider how the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and Preventing further such pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive provides for the identification of vulnerable areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development fails to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
EU Urban Waste-water Treatment (91/271/EEC)		
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds Secondary treatment standards A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater 	<p>SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use	
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste 	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the water resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and resource. Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned with the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. 		
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>'promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.'</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result, it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>
EU (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)		
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; 	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA Framework should include criteria for the protection against excessive noise.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise. 		
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; The mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and The minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect water resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy; Sustainable transport; Sustainable consumption and production; 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and management of natural resources; Public health; Social inclusion, demography and migration; and Global poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union; and Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. 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. 	
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive provides that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include: Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas. Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas. 	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; and Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. SA Framework objectives should include priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply	Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. The SA assessment framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources.
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		
The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.	There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover:	The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure. More sustainable agriculture and forestry. Better management of fish stocks. Tighter controls on invasive alien species. 	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	
EU (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'		
<p>The Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to final consumption.</p>	<p>Specific measures relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy distributors achieving 1.5% energy savings per year through energy efficiency measures; Improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs; Purchasing energy efficient buildings, products and services, and performing energy efficient renovations; Access to data on consumption; Large companies to audit energy consumption (implemented in the UK through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014); National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits; and Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards targets for energy efficiency. The SEA assessment framework should include consideration of energy consumption and efficiency.
EU (2015) Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014/EU)		
<p>This Regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner in order to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The SEA assessment framework should include guide questions relating to invasive species.</p>
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		
<p>The Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe is a legally binding instrument which set the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
<p>The following objectives are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the idea of solidarity and cooperation among European Parties, in relation to heritage conservation. It includes principles of "conservation policies" within the framework of European cooperation. 		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes principles of "conservation policies" within the framework of European cooperation. Strengthen and promote policies for the conservation and development of cultural heritage in Europe. 		
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
This Convention aims to protect the European archaeological heritage as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) (2011) The Cancun Agreement		
Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.	No targets or indicators	<p>The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions.</p> <p>The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)		
The World Heritage Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.	Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.	The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
UNFCCC (2016) The Paris Agreement		
<p>The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions. • The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • To recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economical and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development; • To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and 	The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.	The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 		
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
<p>The Commitments had the following focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. 	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <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. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New technology development; Push on energy efficiency; Low-carbon programmes; and Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.
National Plans and Programmes		
Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment		
<p>This report reaffirms the UK Governments need to continue to consider climate change a threat to the UK and forms a basis for the regions of the UK to create a climate change risk assessment. The report identifies the following likely effects of climate change on the UK: increased flooding, rise in milder winters and hotter summers which could have wider health impacts, water supply issues, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems especially in coastal regions and a loss in business productivity.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should identify ways to increase Northumberland's resilience to the effects of climate change and seek to reduce the regions contribution to causing climate change. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to climate change and reducing its causes and potential effects.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017) Clean Growth Strategy.		
<p>In the context of the UK's legal requirements under the Climate Change Act, our approach to reducing emissions has two guiding objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses. 2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition. 	<p>Undergoing consultation so does not include fixed targets, however it discusses options for a number of sectors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving business and industry efficiency; • Improving our homes; • Shifting to low carbon transport; • Delivering clean, smart, flexible power; • Enhancing the benefits of natural resources; and <p>Leading in the public sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local plan policies should seek to promote low carbon growth.
Department for Culture, Media & Sport (2013) <i>Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments</i>		
<p>This policy statement sets out Government policy on the identification, protection, conservation and investigation of nationally important ancient monuments, under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It includes principles relating to the selection of scheduled monuments and the determination of applications for scheduled monument consent.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA assessment framework should include specific objectives relating to cultural heritage
DCMS (2015) <i>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation</i>		
<p>The key objectives set out within the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major events • More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport; and • A more productive, sustainable and responsible sport sector 	<p>The strategy includes 23 key performance indicators covering a range of factors. Those of particular relevance for the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPI 1 – Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month; • KPI 2 – Decrease in percentage of people physically inactive (KPI 1 and 2 from Active Lives survey); • KPI 3 – Increase in the percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/ health reasons (MENE survey); and • KPI 18 - Percentage of publicly owned facilities with under-utilised capacity (through revised National Benchmarking Service). 	<p>This plan will be relevant in the development of sport and cycle route type facilities and should be considered in the early stage of development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper		
<p>The White Paper is structured around four core themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life; • The riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country; • The power of culture can increase our international standing; and • Cultural investment, resilience and reform. 	<p>The White Paper includes a broad variety of indicators against the four core themes. Those of most relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase culture at the heart of local plans; • Increase in heritage-led regeneration; and • Reduction in number of 'at risk' heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2017) Heritage Statement		
<p>Showcases the importance heritage assets play in the day to day life of UK residents and the need to protect these heritage assets. Also showcases how heritage assets can be open to the public and used without compromising the assets.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect local heritage assets alongside encouraging their use. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the protection of the heritage assets and encouraging their sustainable use.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy.		
<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; • Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; • Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; • Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy; • Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; • Support for anaerobic digestion; 	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; • 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; • Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; • We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and • The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste. • Local Plan & associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 		
Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and Identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality</p>
Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <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. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate		
<p>The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity • Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate change • Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance existing habitats and species. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to protecting existing habitats and species.
Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England		
<p>The Strategy is underpinned by the following vision:</p> <p>By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.	<p>The Strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020; • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; and • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes. • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth. 	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) protecting and improving our natural environment; (ii) growing a green economy; (iii) reconnecting people and nature; and (iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; 	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to protect biodiversity. • The SA Framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity conservation and enhancement are taken into consideration.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity; Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	
Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate		
<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change; To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks; To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan proposals should seek to adapt to the effect of climate change. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.
Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste; Promote high quality recycling; and 	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.</p>	<p>Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote high quality recycling; and Encourage separate collection of bio-waste. Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities 		
Defra (2013) A Simple Guide to Biodiversity 2020 and Progress Update		
An update to the above 'Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011).	This update reaffirms the need to achieve the above priorities and states that progress is being made through people working to prevent the loss of biodiversity at all levels of government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions related to improving biodiversity.
Defra (2013) Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement		
<p>The Policy Statement has the following three key objectives, in priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change; Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature; and Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value. 	<p>To achieve the objectives, Defra will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Natural Capital Committee and the Office of National Statistics to develop a set of natural capital accounts for UK forestry and use this to develop a set of natural capital accounts for the Public Forest Estate, Develop a woodland ecosystem market roadmap by summer 2013 to bring together actions by Government and our partners over the next 5 years to (a) build knowledge (b) develop wider networks of collaboration and expertise and (c) implement mechanisms and projects to demonstrate good practice; and Work with other organisations and initiatives to support the further development of markets in forest carbon and other ecosystem services such as water and biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should seek to protect woodland and enhance its value where practicable.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in UK		
<p>This plan sets out how the Government will improve air quality in the UK by reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions in towns and cities. The air quality plans set out targeted local, regional and national measures across 37 zone plans (areas which have identified air quality issues with nitrogen dioxide), a UK overview document and a national list of measures. Measures relate to freight, rail, sustainable travel, low emission vehicles and cleaner transport fuels, among others.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should have regard to the air quality plans and specific local measures. The SEA should consider the effects of the WRMP on air quality.
Department for Education (DFE) (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance		
<p>This guidance relates to home to school travel and transport, and sustainable travel. The guidance seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of sustainable travel and transport. Make transport arrangements for all eligible children. 	<p>No specific targets identified although minimum travel distances are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote sustainable travel and transport. The SA Framework should include SA objectives and/or guide questions relating to the promotion of sustainable travel and transport.
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care		
<p>This strategy is base around the following twelve strategic principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruit, develop, support and retain teachers Strengthen school and system leadership 3. Drive sustainable school improvement 4. Embed clear and intelligent accountability 5. Embed rigorous standards, curriculum and assessment 6. Ensure access to quality places where they are needed 7. Deliver fair and sustainable funding 8. Reform 16-19 skills 9. Develop early years strategy 10. Strengthen children's social care 11. Support and protect vulnerable children 12. Build character and resilience 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England		
The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.	No targets or indicators	The Objectives are relevant to the County and should be taken on board by the Local Plan.
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Abstraction (updated 2016)		
Sets out the Environment Agency's policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources where abstraction is unsuitable.	The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.	The Local Plan should take account of water abstraction as a key requirement of many developments.
Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service		
An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.
Forestry Commission (2016) Corporate Plan 2016-17		
<p>The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature - Our aim for delivering Nature benefits from the PFE2 is to increase the environmental contribution made by the forests and woodlands to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and heritage value, at both the landscape and local level and People - Our aim for delivering People benefits from the PFE is to improve access to the PFE and provide opportunities for communities to become involved with the PFE and take part in activities that improve quality of life, health and learning. 	<p>Key indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register; and Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last ten years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act		
The Act defines sites that warrant protection as ancient monuments. They can be a Scheduled Ancient Monuments or <i>"any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it"</i> .	No targets identified.	The SA framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the historic environment, including ancient monuments.
HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act		
The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).	The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).	The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act		
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	No targets or indicators.	The SA framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the historic environment, including listed buildings and conservations areas.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the Countryside and making it easier more accessible.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2004 and revised 2006) Housing Act		
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to be established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2005) Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance <p>Using sound science responsibly alongside 4 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the County level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. • The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • Makes provision in connection with wildlife, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Parks and the Broads; • Amends the law relating to rights of way; • Makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and 	No targets or indicators.	SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and Provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 		
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legally binding targets - greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. <p>Further, the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The Local Plan and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.</p>
HM Government (2008) The Planning Act		
<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.</p>
HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy		
<p>The Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; 	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 30% of our electricity is generated from renewables; 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive delivery and clear away barriers; • Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and • Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of our heat is generated from renewables; and • 10% of transport energy is generated from renewables. 	
HM Government (2009) Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009		
This act seeks to ensure that England's coasts are accessible and are able to be enjoyed for recreational purposes.	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect local coasts and ensure they can be enjoyed for recreational purposes by current and future generations. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the protection of the coast.
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England		
<p>The Vision of the Statement is <i>"that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation."</i> This vision is supported by six aims:</p> <p>1 Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations.</p> <p>2 Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p>	No key targets.	Local Plan policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>3 Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically.</p> <p>4 Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</p> <p>5 Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>6 Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</p>		
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>Those key targets related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. • To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. • To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. • To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation. 	<p>The SA should include criteria in relation to flood risk management.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England		
Aims to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health for England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should support this plan through policy. The SA should look at healthy issues and the way the site allocations will support these.
HM Government (2011) The Localism Act		
<p>The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rights; Neighbourhood planning; Housing; General power of competence; and Empowering cities and other local areas. 	No key targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take into consideration community involvement and enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.
HM Government (2011) Water for Life: White Paper		
<p><i>Water for Life</i> describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.</p> <p><i>Water for Life</i> includes several proposals for deregulating and simplifying legislation, to reduce burdens on business and stimulate growth. Ofwat's proposals for reducing its regulatory burdens complement these.</p>	No target or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure that future water management is resilient, efficient and customer focused In order to ensure future water management is resilient SEA should consider resilience to climate change and should consider the human environment to ensure water companies remain customer focused.
HM Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement		
<p>The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. It identifies the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and 	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should support the implementation of the MPS where possible. The SA Framework should reflect the objectives of the MPS.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues. 		
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy. The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013		
<p>The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.</p>	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations, including that adopted by Essex County Council. The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.
HM Government (2014) Water Act 2014		
<p>The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to makes steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.</p>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives seeking to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2015) <i>Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015</i>		
The regulations implement provisions of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (Directive 2008/105/EC) and the priority substances amendment of these directives (Directive 2013/39/EU). This includes directions for the classification of surface water and groundwater bodies, monitoring requirements, standards for ecological and chemical status of surface waters, and environmental quality standards for priority substances.	No targets or indicators	The SEA should include objectives relating to water quality, water resources, sustainable water use, and biodiversity.
HM Government (2015) <i>Government Response to the Committee on Climate Change</i>		
In June 2015 the Committee on Climate Change and the Adaptation Sub-Committee published the seventh progress report on Government's mitigation activity and the first statutory assessment of the National Adaptation Programme. This included five recommendations and it is those recommendations that are responded to within this document and explains how the Government decides to meet these recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All entities within the UK should work towards the 5 recommendations that the Government responded to within this document. 	The SA Framework should consider objectives seeking to tackle the causes and effects of climate change and promote energy efficiency.
HM Government (2016) <i>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016</i>		
<p>The Regulations provide a consolidated system of environmental permitting in England and Wales, and transpose the provisions of 15 EU Directives. It provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities, flood risk activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.</p> <p>Certain flood risk activities are now regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, with environmental permits required for some activities. There are slight variations between England and Wales.</p>	No targets or indicators	The Local Plan should accord with these Regulations.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	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.	The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment		
<p>This report outlines the following aims that the UK Government hopes to achieve in the next 25 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. 7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10. Enhancing biosecurity. 	Ensure the UK's environmental state improves over the next 25 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should encourage sustainable development in it's all its forms and protect the important natural resources and assets of the area. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, air quality, mineral resources and protecting natural assets.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3		
The purpose of these Good Practice Advice notes is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council should have regard to the Advice note in preparing the Local Plan. • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Historic England (Various) Advice Notes		
Historic England has produced many advice notes on matters relating to historical assets, their protection and use.	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect local heritage assets alongside encouraging their use. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the protection of the heritage assets and encouraging their sustainable use.
Historic England (Various) Conservation Areas Site Specific Assessment and Guidance		
Historic England has produced many Conservation Area site specific assessments and guidance which provides important information on the state of the Conservation Area.	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect local heritage assets. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the protection of the heritage assets and encouraging their sustainable use.
Ministry of Housing (MHCLGMHCLG) (2008) Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing		
This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.	No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas. The SA framework should include an objective/guide question relating to affordable housing in rural areas.
MHCLG (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (updated August 2015)		
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for Traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning; To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development; 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for Travellers. The policy requires that local planning authorities should, in preparing their local plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets; Identify a supply of specific, developable sites, or broad locations for growth, for years 6 to10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites; That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective; For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies; To increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; To reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions; To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure; and For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries); Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density; and Protect local amenity and environment.
MHCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance		
Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance. The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.
MHCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
<p>This document sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans. Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams. Identifying suitable sites and areas. 	<p>The overall objective of the document is to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Planning plays a pivotal role e.g. by ensuring the design and layout of new development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings. SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
MHCLG (2014) Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems		
This statement sets out that it is the Government's expectation that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate.	No targets or indicators	The Local Plan should reflect the Government's commitment to sustainable drainage systems.
MHCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market		
<p>The White Paper makes the following proposals as 'step 1':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go; • Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them; • Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with their neighbours, so that difficult decisions are not ducked; • Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it; • Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from PDL and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements; • Maintaining existing strong protections for the Green Belt, and clarifying that Green Belt boundaries should be amended only in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements; • Giving communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing to drive up the quality and character of new development, building on the success of neighbourhood planning; and 	No targets or indicators	The SA framework should consider settings objectives to facilitate new housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate, such as in urban locations where there is high housing demand; and by reviewing space standards. 		
MHCLG (2017) Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places		
<p>This document provides further detail in relation to a number of areas of concern raised by the Housing White Paper. It provides proposals for a number of areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed approach to calculating the local housing need Statement of common ground Planning for a mix of housing needs Neighbourhood Planning 	No targets or indicators	The SA framework should consider setting objectives to facilitate new housing.
MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework		
Achieving sustainable development	<p>The NPPF was first published in 2012 and previous iterations of the SA had regard to that version. The NPPF was replaced in 2018. The revised NPPF was updated in February 2019.</p> <p>Section 2 of the NPPF states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan must be consistent with the NPPF The SA Framework includes a range of economic, social and environmental objectives/guide questions, no additional changes to the SA Framework are required in light of the changes to the NPPF.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>9. These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.</p>	
Delivering a sufficient supply of homes	<p>To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals.</p> <p>The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies.</p> <p>Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless:</p> <p>a) Off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and</p> <p>b) The agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>For major developments involving the provision of housing, planning policies should expect at least 10% of the homes to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to reflect national policy in relation to the delivery of a sufficient supply of homes. No additional changes to the SA Framework are required in light of the changes to the NPPF. The SA should include appraisal of the minimum number of homes needed using the standard method.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area.</p> <p>Strategic policy making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period.</p> <p>Planning policies should identify a supply of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Specific, deliverable sites for years 1-5 of plan period; and Specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan. <p>Strategic policy making authorities should identify suitable locations for large scale housing development.</p> <p>Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement.</p> <p>In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs.</p> <p>Planning policies should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside except in special circumstances.</p>	
Building a strong, competitive economy	<p>Planning policies should (paragraph 81);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing or a poor environment; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to identify and meet the needs of the Northumberland economy. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>d) Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.</p> <p>Paragraph 82 notes that Planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p> <p>Planning policies should support a prosperous rural economy and should enable:</p> <p>a) The sustainable growth of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;</p> <p>b) The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural business;</p> <p>c) Sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and</p> <p>The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities.</p>	
Ensuring the vitality of town centres	<p>Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. Planning policies should (paragraph 85):</p> <p>a) define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability – by allowing them to grow and diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries, allows a suitable mix of uses (including housing) and reflects their distinctive characters;</p> <p>b) define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre;</p> <p>c) retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to include an appropriate range of policies in relation to town centres. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>d) allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development likely to be needed, looking at least ten years ahead. Meeting anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses over this period should not be compromised by limited site availability, so town centre boundaries should be kept under review where necessary;</p> <p>e) where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre. If sufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre; and</p> <p>f) recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites.</p>	
Promoting healthy and safe communities	<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which (paragraph 91):</p> <p>a) Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other;</p> <p>b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion;</p> <p>c) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.</p> <p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies should (paragraph 92):</p> <p>a) Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;</p> <p>b) Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;</p> <p>c) Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to include a range of policies and proposals to promote healthy and safe communities. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>d) Ensure established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize, and are retained for benefit of the community; and</p> <p>e) Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.</p> <p>Paragraph 98 - Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.</p> <p>Paragraph 99 - The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.</p>	
Promoting sustainable transport	<p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that (paragraph 102):</p> <p>a) The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;</p> <p>b) Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport and usage are realized;</p> <p>c) Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;</p> <p>d) The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account; and</p> <p>e) Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places.</p> <p>Paragraph 103 states: The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to reflect policy in relation to sustainable transport. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.</p> <p>Planning policies should (paragraph 104):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities; e) Be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned; f) Identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be crucial in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development; g) Provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking; h) Provide for any large-scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area, and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy; and i) Recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time. <p>Paragraph 107 - Planning policies and decisions should recognise the importance of providing adequate overnight lorry parking facilities, taking into account any local shortages, to reduce the risk of parking in locations that lack proper facilities or could cause a nuisance. Proposals for new or expanded distribution centres should make provision for sufficient lorry parking to cater for their anticipated use.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Making effective use of land	<p>Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land (paragraph 117).</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should (paragraph 118):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside; g) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production; h) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land; i) promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings, especially if this would help to meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained, and available sites could be used more effectively (for example converting space above shops, and building on or above service yards, car parks, lock-ups and railway infrastructure)⁴⁵; and j) support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes. In particular, they should allow upward extensions where the development would be consistent with the prevailing height and form of neighbouring properties and the overall street scene, is well-designed (including complying with any local design policies and standards) and can maintain safe access and egress for occupiers. <p>Paragraph 119 states Local planning authorities, and other plan-making bodies, should take a proactive role in identifying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to include policies to secure the effective use of land and appropriate densities. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>and helping to bring forward land that may be suitable for meeting development needs, including suitable sites on brownfield registers or held in public ownership, using the full range of powers available to them. This should include identifying opportunities to facilitate land assembly, supported where necessary by compulsory purchase powers, where this can help to bring more land forward for meeting development needs and/or secure better development outcomes.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account (paragraph 122):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it; k) local market conditions and viability; l) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services – both existing and proposed – as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use; m) the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and n) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places. 	
Achieving well designed places	<p>Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments (paragraph 127):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities); d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to include policies and proposals that promote well designed places. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and</p> <p>f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and</p> <p>g) where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.</p>	
Protecting Green Belt land	<p>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 essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence (paragraph 133).</p> <p>Green Belt serves five purposes (paragraph 134):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. <p>Paragraph 136 states: Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans.</p> <p>Paragraph 137 states: Before concluding that exceptional circumstances exist to justify changes to Green Belt boundaries, the strategic policy-making authority should be able to demonstrate that it has examined fully all other reasonable options for meeting its identified need for development. This will be assessed through the examination of its strategic policies, which will take into account the preceding paragraph, and whether the strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to demonstrate that national policy in relation to Green Belt has been appropriately applied. The SA Framework does not assess options based on whether or not sites are in the Green Belt and it is proposed to maintain this approach. The framework provides the basis for identifying whether or not the Local Plan is consistent with the NPPF, e.g. through promotion of higher densities in centres.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>b) optimises the density of development in line with the policies in chapter 11 of this Framework, including whether policies promote a significant uplift in minimum density standards in town and city centres and other locations well served by public transport; and</p> <p>c) has been informed by discussions with neighbouring authorities about whether they could accommodate some of the identified need for development, as demonstrated through the statement of common ground.</p>	
Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.	<p>Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure (paragraph 149).</p> <p>New development should be planned for in ways that (paragraph 150):</p> <p>a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and</p> <p>b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards.</p> <p>To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should (paragraph 151):</p> <p>a) provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to encourage climate change adaption and mitigation, within the confines set by any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings and should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and c) identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. <p>Paragraph 157 states that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. They should do this, and manage any residual risk, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) applying the sequential test and then, if necessary, the exception test as set out below; b) safeguarding land from development that is required, or likely to be required, for current or future flood management; c) using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques); and d) where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to relocate development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. <p>Paragraph 158 notes that the aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower risk of flooding. The strategic flood risk assessment will provide the basis for applying this test. The sequential approach should be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Paragraph 159 notes that if it is not possible for development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding (taking into account wider sustainable development objectives), the exception test may have to be applied. The need for the exception test will depend on the potential vulnerability of the site and of the development proposed, in line with the Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification set out in national planning guidance.</p> <p>The application of the exception test should be informed by a strategic or site-specific flood risk assessment, depending on whether it is being applied during plan production or at the application stage. For the exception test to be passed it should be demonstrated that (paragraph 160):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and b) the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall. <p>Paragraph 161 states that both elements of the exception test should be satisfied for development to be allocated or permitted.</p> <p>In coastal areas, planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be pursued across local authority and land/sea boundaries, to ensure effective alignment of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes.</p> <p>Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, and (paragraph 167):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances; and 	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	b) make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Areas.	
Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	<p>The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan).</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (paragraph 170):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures including Nature Recovery Networks (paragraph 174); Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to reflect planning policy in respect of conserving and enhancing the natural environment. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p> <p>Paragraph 172 states that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads⁵⁴. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development⁵⁵ other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; d) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and e) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. <p>To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should (paragraph 174):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity⁵⁶; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. 	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>In relation to ground conditions and pollution planning policies and decision should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation); b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments. <p>Paragraph 179 states that where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.</p> <p>Paragraph 180 states that planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life; g) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and h) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation. <p>Paragraph 181 states that planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p> <p>Paragraph 182 states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.</p> <p>Paragraph 183 states that the focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes).</p>	
Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	<p>Paragraph 184 states that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.</p> <p>Paragraph 185 states: plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to reflect national policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. <p>Paragraph 188 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.</p> <p>Paragraph 194 of the NPPF identifies that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p>	
Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and waste	<p>Paragraph 204 states that planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; b) so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute, or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to include appropriate policies in relation to minerals and waste. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>d) set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place;</p> <p>e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material;</p> <p>f) set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality;</p> <p>g) when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and</p> <p>h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high-quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place.</p>	
NHS (2017) Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View set out why improvements were needed on our triple aim of better health, better care, and better value. This Plan concentrates on what will be achieved over the next two years, and how the Forward View's goals will be implemented.	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
Ekos Consultants (2016) The Borderlands Inclusive Growth Initiative: 'A Framework for Unlocking our Potential'		
This document provides information on the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Initiative. The initiative is a 20+ year partnership between Dumfries and Galloway, Scottish Borders, Carlisle, Cumbria and Northumberland Councils. The aim of the partnership is for these Councils to work together to aid in addressing the following issues that affect them all:	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to address the issues highlighted within the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Initiative. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to economic growth, sustainable

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low levels of productivity; low levels of income; low population retention (particularly working age and young people); and an economic base dependent on traditional, rural sectors, that is vulnerable to external pressures. <p>These aims will be delivered through the following two methods:</p> <p>1. Direct intervention – the Initiative will seek to secure funding and resource to deliver a range of project activity that will contribute to the strategic and thematic priorities of the partners.</p> <p>2. Indirect intervention – to ensure a co-ordinated approach to delivering economic development across the Borderlands and deliver maximum value from any investment, the Initiative also plays a vital strategic role – endorsing, lobbying and supporting the activity and priorities of wider stakeholders that will complement the direct Borderlands activity. This role will be particularly important for large scale strategic transport infrastructure projects such as HS2 and the Borders Railway.</p> <p>The Borderlands Initiative is underpinned by the following 7 key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Initiative will support improvements and enhancements to the physical and digital infrastructure across the region, which will act as the primary mechanism for prioritising and connecting project activity. 2. Project partners will adopt a 'strategic hub' approach when developing Borderlands project activity – identifying geographic areas where the greatest level of commercial opportunity exists/ will be generated through the infrastructure improvements and link/ connect this with project activity. 3. The Initiative will unlock the full potential of the region – administrative boundaries have historically acted as a barrier for collaboration and constrained opportunity and activity across the region. Through adopting a co-ordinated approach between the five partner authorities the Initiative creates an opportunity for collaboration that reduces competition, maximises impacts and delivers value for money for the public sector. 		<p>development, supporting local communities and new affordable housing.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>4. The Initiative is a long term (20+ year) programme of investment, therefore there will be 'quick wins' and longer term strategic projects.</p> <p>5. The Initiative has an important lobbying and advocacy role in supporting complimentary activity delivered by partners and stakeholders – this includes strategic transport projects e.g. HS2 and Borders Railway.</p> <p>6. The Initiative will support and deliver project activity that includes both cross region initiatives and local area priorities that contribute to the Vision and Objectives of a stronger and growing Borderlands.</p> <p>7. To achieve best value, the Initiative will not develop or deliver project activity in isolation – all project activity will demonstrate strong linkages and connections, and that activity is embedded and connected within the business/ resident base.</p>		
Environment Agency (2015) Northumberland Region River Basin and Flood Management Plans (2009-2015) (updated in 2015)		
There are several river basin and flood management plans that exist in the Northumberland region. They all express a need for local watercourses to be protected and for new developments to be carefully sited and designed to ensure they are not at risk of or increase the risk of flooding.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should look more favourably upon sites that are located in areas not at risk of flooding and do not increase the surrounding areas risk of flooding through being well designed. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting Northumberland's water resources and current and future residents from flooding.
Natural England (2009) State of the Natural Environment in the North East		
This report by Natural England outlines the many and varied habitats and species that live in the north east of England. The report states the importance of the north east's natural environment and green spaces and the important role management of the natural environment will have on reducing the impacts of climate change.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should protect designated environmental sites, the green belt and green spaces to ensure the north east's many habitats and species are afforded some protection. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting the natural and open spaces of Northumberland and habitat rich areas.
Newcastle International Airport (2013) Masterplan 2013-2030		

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<p>This masterplan outlines the long term goals of Newcastle Airport, which plans to expand the runway capacity of the airport, increase the number of car parks (especially long stay car parks), wider road and infrastructure improvements and the possibility of additional aircraft parking. It is important to note that Newcastle Airport does not plan to construct an additional runway.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger number will grow from 4.4 million in 2012 to up to 8.5 million by 2030 • Aircraft movement will grow from 62,200 in 2012 to up to 87,500 by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider Newcastle Airport's infrastructure plans and growth predictions to ensure Northumberland is prepared for Newcastle Airport's expansion. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the potential effects of noise pollution and objective/guide questions that relate to infrastructure.
Newcastle Airport (2013) Noise Action Plan		
<p>The Newcastle Airport Noise Action Plan establishes how Newcastle Airport monitors and manages the level of noise its activities produce.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the affect Newcastle Airport has on its surrounding (especially with regard to noise) and ensure any sites located in close proximity to the airport are sufficiently assessed to protect future residents. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the potential effects of noise pollution.
Newcastle International Airport (2017) Newcastle International Airport Master Plan 2035 Consultation Draft		
<p>This Master Plan is currently being produced by Newcastle International Airport and is currently being consulted upon. When/if it is adopted, it will govern the Airports plans till 2035.</p> <p>It establishes the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the demand for air travel and the growth aspirations of the Airport can be met; 2. Be the number one choice for air travel for the region to and from an exceptional range of destinations; 3. Be the most welcoming airport and embrace innovative new technology to deliver a memorable experience to our customers; 4. Become a greater contributor to the regional economy through added jobs, gross value added (GVA), and a facilitator of inbound tourism; <p>And ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The Airport can grow sustainably and will appropriately mitigate our impact on the environment and our neighbours; 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should carefully consider the Masterplans objectives. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the potential expansion and effects of Newcastle International Airport.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
6. We work closely with partners to deliver improved surface access infrastructure to support growth.		
NHS (2008) Better Health, Fairer Health - A Strategy for 21st Century Health and Well-being in the North East of England		
<p>This report by the NHS seeks to improve the health and wellbeing of the residents of the north east of England, which is demonstrated through the following vision:</p> <p><i>"The North East will have the best and fairest health and well-being, and will be recognised for its outstanding and sustainable quality of life".</i></p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider how it can improve the health and wellbeing of Northumberland's residents. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions related to health and wellbeing.
North East Climate Change Partnership (2008) The North East Climate Change Adaptation Study (study completed by Royal Haskoning DHV on behalf of the partnership)		
<p>This study highlights the potential scale and wide ranging affects that climate change could have on the north east region in the future. Some of the potential affects predicted are increased flooding and the severity of flooding, wildfires, health effects of extreme weather patterns, infectious diseases and pests, weather related damage to infrastructure and buildings, and a potential loss of business productivity.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should identify ways to increase Northumberland's resilience to the effects of climate change and seek to reduce the regions contribution to causing climate change. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to climate change and reducing its causes and potential effects.
North East Local Enterprise Partnership (2017) More and Better Jobs – The North East Strategic Economic Plan		
<p>This plan seeks to continue the north east of England's growth through the creation of new employment opportunities, which is demonstrated by the plan having an overall aim of creating 'more and better jobs'.</p> <p>This will be achieved through the following targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of jobs in the North East economy by 100,000 by 2024 60% of these additional jobs will be 'better' jobs. A 'better' job is defined as being a job in the top three Standard Occupations Classification (SOC) categories, which are: Managers and directors, senior officials, professionals, and associate professional and technical occupations. Improvement in the employment rate of local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of jobs in the North East economy by 100,000 by 2024 To ensure that 60% of the jobs growth is in 'better' jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to encourage employment growth and ensure Northumberland has a wide range of employment opportunities available but particularly focusing on high skilled job creation. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions related to the creation of employment opportunities.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in the economic activity rate of local people. Private sector employment density, reflecting the aim to rebalance the relative contribution of public and private sector employment 		
North East Local Enterprise Partnership (2019) More and Better Jobs – The North East Strategic Economic Plan		
<p>This plan seeks to build upon the 2017 Plan and continue the north east of England's growth through the creation of new employment opportunities, which is demonstrated by the plan having an overall aim of creating 'more and better jobs'.</p> <p>This will be achieved through the following targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of jobs in the North East economy by 100,000 by 2024 70% of these additional jobs will be 'better' jobs. A 'better' job is defined as being a job in the top three Standard Occupations Classification (SOC) categories, which are: Managers and directors, senior officials, professionals, and associate professional and technical occupations. Improvement in the employment rate of local people Improvement in the economic activity rate of local people. Private sector employment density, reflecting the aim to rebalance the relative contribution of public and private sector employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of jobs in the North East economy by 100,000 by 2024 To ensure that 70% of the jobs growth is in 'better' jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to encourage employment growth and ensure Northumberland has a wide range of employment opportunities available but particularly focusing on high skilled job creation. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions related to the creation of employment opportunities.
Northumbrian Water (2014) Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040		
<p>This Water Resource Management Plan outlines the water resources of Northumberland and tries to forecast how severe the demand for water will be in the future.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should be mindful of the Water Resource Management Plan, and its implications for future development. The Local Plan should consider water saving and management policies alongside preparing the groundwork for new water resources in the far future. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relates to sustainable water resource management.
Transport for the North (2018) Long Term Rail Strategy Key Messages		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This document provides a summary of the key issues facing the train services of the North of England and what needs to be addressed to improving the service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor journey times and low service frequency • Inadequate integration with other modes of travel • Poor service reliability and punctuality • Weekend and public holiday services which fall short of customer expectations • Services for rural and economically deprived areas which do not always meet local needs • Lack of on-train capacity • Capacity and capability constraints for rail freight services • Restricted uptake of rail freight as a mode of transportation • Infrastructure constraints limiting growth • Inconsistent quality of train services, stations, security and information provision • Trains which contribute to poor air quality in many centres • Complex fares and ticketing • Operating and infrastructure inefficiencies, and lack of revenue collection • Poor attractiveness of rail to passengers, businesses, and freight. 	<p>Ensure that the future rail services operating in the North of England have addressed the issues highlighted within this plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the issues identified in this document to consider how the train services and provision could be improved in Northumberland and the North as a whole. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relates to infrastructure development and sustainable transport.
Transport for the North (2018) Updated Major Roads Report Key Messages		
<p>This report highlights the vision that runs through all of the Transport for the North's documents:</p> <p><i>"Our vision is of a thriving North of England, where modern transport connections drive economic growth and support an excellent quality of life."</i></p> <p>The report also highlights several factors that the road networks of the North must aim to fulfil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable international connectivity by improving access to ports and airports; 	<p>Improve the connectivity of the North of England and ensure it has a world class road network.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the aims and vision of this report and consider how it would be able to improve the road infrastructure and connectivity of Northumberland. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relates to improving infrastructure, economic growth and sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support agglomeration economies by providing more rapid and reliable journeys to bring businesses closer together; Release growth in key employment and housing sites; Increase the resilience of the economy to outside opportunities and threats; Enable the most efficient journeys across multiple transport modes; Improve access to opportunities for the citizens of the North. 		
Sub-Regional		
Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan, Policy S5 (Green Belt extension) (2005)		
Saved Policy S5 establishes the general extent of the outer boundary of the Green Belt extension around Morpeth.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to define the precise outer boundaries of the Green Belt extension, based on the detailed description provided within saved Policy S5, and the detailed inner boundary around Morpeth. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the defined purposes of the Green Belt extension.
Local		
Alnwick District Council (1997) Alnwick District Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction 2007)		
<p>A considerable amount of the policies contained within the Alnwick District Local Plan are saved policies and are therefore still relevant. These policies broadly aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the rural environment, its character, landscape natural resources and important habitats and species whilst promoting sensitive use of the countryside Balance the need for new development alongside protecting the character and setting of the existing built 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies outlined within the Alnwick Local Plan and ensure it contains measures that continue the ideals of the Alnwick Local Plan, where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, protecting the historic and natural environment, infrastructure, the creation of new housing and

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>environment, especially with regard to areas of special quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Alnwick district has sufficient housing to meet its current and future diverse needs and continue to address the housing imbalance found between the larger settlements and smaller, rural settlements of the district • Continue to improve the level of infrastructure within the district • Ensure that the district continues to grow economically and continue to grow the local tourism industry • Preserve and enhance local communities and ensure they have sufficient facilities and services for a good quality of life 		<p>employment land and protecting and enhancing local communities.</p>
Alnwick District Council (2007) Alnwick District Core Strategy		
<p>The Alnwick District Local Development Framework (LDF) outlines a number of challenges facing the Alnwick area over the next 15 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan outlines the issue of a declining young, economically active population alongside a rising aging, non-economically active population; • There is a need for new sustainable housing, services and employment opportunities across the region; • Continue to be a place tourists want to visit and ensure the areas natural and historical environment is protected; • Balance the need for new development alongside ensuring they are in areas that are easily accessible; and • A need to develop new community, educational and recreational facilities. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the challenges outlined within the Alnwick District LDF and ensure it contains measures to address these challenges. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, protecting the historic and natural environment, infrastructure and the creation of new housing and employment land.
Berwick upon Tweed Council (1999) Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
<p>The Berwick-upon-Tweed Local Plan contains the planning policies for the former Berwick-upon-Tweed area and had the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance the Borough's landscape and coast, it's native biodiversity and its human heritage. • To sustain and promote economic and social opportunities. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the aims outlined within this Local Plan and ensure it contains measures to achieve these aims. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to balancing the environment against the need to improve the health, wellbeing and opportunities of the area's residents.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that these opportunities can be realised without compromising the Borough's environment, in the short and medium term and for future generations. <p>It also had the single, overarching key aim of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and enhance the environmental wealth of the Borough, as the means to sustain and promote the quality of life of its residents; to ensure that their development needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; and for its own sake. 		
Blyth Valley Council (1999) Blyth Valley District Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
<p>This Local Plan outlines the planning policies for the Blyth Valley Borough Area and is governed by the "Four E's":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment: it is vital that all planning decisions are made with a view to protecting and, where possible, enhancing the natural environment and those aspects of the created environment that are important to preserve; Energy conservation: it is important to make planning decisions that are not wasteful of energy e.g. through their location unnecessarily increasing car travel or through their design; Equalising accessibility: it is necessary to take full account of the geography of the community in planning decisions and make facilities, work places etc. as accessible as possible to the people that use them; Economic development: it continues to be of great importance that planning decisions assist the local economy, both by seeking to retain existing businesses and work activity and by allowing scope for new opportunities to be realised. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the challenges outlined within this Local Plan and ensure it contains measures to address these challenges. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, protecting the historic and natural environment, community facilities, infrastructure and the creation of new housing and employment land.
Blyth Valley Borough Council (2007) Blyth Valley Core Strategy		
<p>The Blyth Valley LDF creates further planning policies for the former Blyth Valley Borough area. This LDF aims to ensure that</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies contained within the Blyth Valley LDF to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>all developments are sustainable, which can be achieved through meeting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being of a high standard of design and landscaping to ensure the development enhances its surrounding natural and built environment and also adds to the distinctive character of an area. The development should also be designed to be energy efficient and minimize the risk of crime; • Carefully sited to ensure the development does not have an adverse impact upon important landscape, ecological, historical or geological assets; • Be sufficiently accessible by several means of transportation (foot, cycle and public and private transport) • Ensure that waste and pollution is kept to a minimum and recycled; and • Provide or enhance existing community facilities, open spaces, sports/recreational facilities and opportunities for new art installations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these policies, namely that new developments in Northumberland should be sustainable.
Blyth Valley Borough Council (2007) Blyth Valley Development Control Policies DPD		
<p>This document provides a set of generic development control policies against which planning applications for new development is assessed. These policies are many and varied in nature but all seek to ensure that development within the Borough are of high quality.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the policies contained within the Blyth Valley DPD to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these policies, namely that new developments in Northumberland should be sustainable and of high quality.
Carlisle District Council (2015) Carlisle District Local Plan 2015-2030		
<p>The following forms part of the vision established by this Local Plan:</p> <p><i>"In 2030... the District of Carlisle, with the City at its heart, is successfully asserting its position, as a centre for activity and prosperity, as the capital and economic engine for a region</i></p>	<p>Ensure that Carlisle in 2030 has achieved the vision and objectives outlined in the Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the vision and strategic objectives contained within the Carlisle District Local Plan to ensure the two Local Plans are in harmony. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the topic areas highlighted in the strategic objectives.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<i>encompassing Cumbria, the western fringes of Northumberland and extending into South West Scotland."</i>		
The Local Plan also outlines the following key strategic objectives areas that Carlisle District Council is seeking to improve by 2030:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies;• Economy;• Housing;• Climate Change and Flood Risk;• Infrastructure;• Health, Education and Community;• Historic Environment;• Green Infrastructure.		
There are currently no adopted Neighbourhood Plans within the Carlisle District. The Dalston Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan is currently being produced.		
Cumbria County Council (2017) Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015 - 2030 (MWLP)		
This plan outlines how Cumbria will manage minerals and waste developments over the next 15 years and ensure there are sufficient mineral and waste sites over the lifetime of the plan.	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Local Plan should consider the strategic objectives and wider vision of this MWLP.
The plan has the following strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• living within environmental limits• ensuring a strong, healthy and just society• achieving a sustainable economy• promoting good governance• using sound science responsibly.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, the correct management of minerals and waste and the creation of new mineral and waste sites.
Castle Morpeth Borough Council (2003) Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
A considerable amount of the policies contained within the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan are saved policies and are therefore still relevant. These policies broadly aim to:	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Local Plan should consider the policies outlined within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan and ensure it contains measures that continue the ideals of the Castle Morpeth Local Plan where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide enough employment and housing land for new, high quality developments to take place that service the needs of the district's residents;• Protect the existing, built, historical, ecological and landscape character and assets of the district;		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the districts limited resources are used appropriately and for pollution and waste to be kept to a minimum – sustainable development is key; Improve the connectivity of the district through infrastructure improvements that make it easier to traverse the district and make it easier to travel to; and Encourage the creation and strengthening of communities and ensuring that communities have the services and facilities required for a good quality of life. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, protecting the historic and natural environment, infrastructure, the creation of new housing and employment land and protecting and enhancing local communities.
Derwentside District Council (1997) Derwentside Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
The Derwentside Local Plan set out the policies and aims that governed development within the Derwentside region. The saved policies provide direction on what sort of development Derwentside Council considered to be appropriate.	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies outlined within the Derwentside Local Plan. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, protecting the historic and natural environment, infrastructure, the creation of new housing and employment land and protecting and enhancing local communities.
Durham County Council (2005) Durham Waste Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
The Durham Minerals Local Plan contains the policies that govern waste developments within County Durham. It seeks to located waste developments in sustainable areas whilst ensuring the County has sufficient waste resources to meet its expected/planned growth.	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies outlined within the Durham Waste Local Plan. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and the sustainable management of waste and reducing the amount of waste created within the County.
Durham County Council (2000) Durham Minerals Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
The Durham Minerals Local Plan contains the policies that govern mineral developments within County Durham. It seeks to located mineral developments in sustainable areas whilst ensuring the County has sufficient mineral resources to meet its expected/planned growth.	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies outlined within the Durham Minerals Local Plan. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and the sustainable extraction of mineral resources.
Eden District Council Eden Local Plan 2014-2032		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This LDP sets out the following vision for the Eden District:</p> <p><i>"Eden will build on its strengths and address its weaknesses to deliver improved quality of life for its existing and next generation of residents, an improved experience for its visitors, and will be better placed to attract investment and jobs into the district.</i></p> <p><i>It will continue to prize the natural and built assets which make it unique, and will enhance and protect them not only for their own sake, but also as a means of attracting investment and visitors to the area. Eden's towns and villages will have retained the characteristics that provide their character and charm.</i></p> <p><i>By 2032 Eden will have created a more diverse and sustainable population, particularly in terms of age. The provision of housing, jobs, facilities and transport will be based on evidenced need both to meet the needs of older people and to encourage younger people to stay in the district or relocate from elsewhere.</i></p> <p><i>Eden's population will have easy access to a good range of services, facilities and a range of housing to meet its full needs, including affordable housing.</i></p> <p><i>The population will continue to enjoy high employment rates and have good access to job opportunities, however, the district will be able to offer a more diverse range of employment opportunities, and contain a better paid, more highly skilled work force.</i></p> <p><i>New employment development will be located to take advantage of Penrith's excellent transport links and the campus at Newton Rigg in Penrith will have developed to provide high quality training, education and research relevant to learners of all ages within and beyond Eden district.</i></p> <p><i>Agriculture and forestry will continue to be important to the economic base of the area with rural diversification playing a significant role in supporting these industries. A vibrant and thriving tourist and service sector will still significantly contribute to the local economy, attracting day and staying visitors.</i></p> <p><i>Services and facilities will continue to be supported and prized in the rural villages. A sense of local community and belonging will be maintained and reinforced, with decisions made at community level as far as possible."</i></p> <p>This vision will be achieved by the implementation of 17 Objectives which are summarised below:</p>	<p>Ensure that the future of the Eden District is in line with the vision and objectives of this DPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the vision and objectives contained within the Eden LDP to ensure it and the LDP are not in conflict. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the key desires outlined in this document.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will create a built and natural environment that has sustainable transport links running through it and is resilient to the effects of climate change; Provide more homes and create a stronger, more sustainable economy for the area; Continue to protect and enhance both the area natural and built heritage/assets; To create and cultivate communities within the area and encourage the creation of Neighbourhood plans. 		
Gateshead Council & Newcastle City Council (2010) Planning for the Future: Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne 2010-2030 (formally adopted 2015)		
<p>This document contains the planning policies and spatial vision for the Gateshead and Newcastle City areas. The document states the desire for both the Gateshead and Newcastle City areas to be more sustainable, economically strong and growing and to be great places to live by 2030.</p>	<p>Ensure that Gateshead and Newcastle City areas are thriving and sustainable places to live and work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision and overarching aims of this document to ensure it meets the standards of an adopted plan and would not adversely impact upon the Gateshead and Newcastle City areas. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the key desires outlined in this document.
Gateshead Council (2018) Making Spaces for Growing Places (Submission Draft Plan October 2018)		
<p>This document sets out the planning policies and site allocations that Gateshead Council seeks to use to steer development within Gateshead and works hand in hand with the Planning for the Future: Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne 2010-2030 document.</p>	<p>Ensure that Gateshead areas are thriving and sustainable places to live and work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies of this document to ensure the two regions overall aims are not incompatible. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the key desires outlined in this document which are expressed through the planning policies.
Newcastle City Council (2015) Development and Allocations Plan 2015-2030 (submitted for examination March 2019)		
<p>This document sets out the planning policies and site allocations that Newcastle City Council seeks to use to steer development within Newcastle and works hand in hand with the Planning for the Future: Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne 2010-2030 document.</p>	<p>Ensure that Newcastle areas are thriving and sustainable places to live and work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the policies of this document to ensure the two regions overall aims are not incompatible. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the key desires outlined in this document which are expressed through the planning policies.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Hadrian's Wall Country (2015) Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015-2019		
The Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Management Plan establishes 15 objectives that seek to conserve, enhance and increase the level of access of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.	Aims to ensure that the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site is maintained to 2045 and beyond.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives contained within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Management Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those that remain relevant for Northumberland. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting Northumberland's historical assets.
Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (2018)		
This assessment quantifies the quality and amount of aggregates existing within Northumberland. The assessment seeks to allow for an adequate supply of aggregates to be quarried to ensure there will be sufficient supply of aggregate materials for the future.	Allow for the continued use of aggregates in a sustainable manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the LAA to inform the need for further aggregates resources to be identified and/or safeguarded. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relates to the sustainable use and supply of minerals resources.
Neighbourhood Plans Northumberland (Made)		
<p>The following Neighbourhood Plans are 'made' within Northumberland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acomb Neighbourhood Plan 2019 Allendale Neighbourhood Plan 2015 Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan 2017 Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan 2016 Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan 2018 North Northumberland Coast Neighbourhood Plan Ponteland Neighbourhood Plan 2017 Stannington Neighbourhood Plan 2018 Whittington Neighbourhood Plan 2018 <p>These Neighbourhood Plans provide an important insight into the needs of local communities.</p>	Each Neighbourhood Plan will have targets and indicators relevant to their local area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the Neighbourhood Plans that have been completed to ensure it reflects the needs of local communities with a greater degree of accuracy. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the issues identified within these Neighbourhood Plans.
Neighbourhood Plans Northumberland (In Progress)		
There are a number of Neighbourhood Plans currently in the process of being produced within Northumberland. These are:	Each Neighbourhood Plan will have targets and indicators relevant to their local area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the Neighbourhood Plans that are in the process of being

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cramlington Neighbourhood Plan Embleton Neighbourhood Plan Hexham Neighbourhood Plan Lesbury Neighbourhood Plan Wooler Neighbourhood Plan <p>Though not yet adopted, these Neighbourhood plans provide an important insight into the needs of local communities.</p>		<p>completed to ensure it reflects the needs of local communities with a greater degree of accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the issues identified within these Neighbourhood Plans.
Neighbourhood Plans Durham (Made)		
<p>The following Neighbourhood Plans are 'made' within Durham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Aycliffe Neighbourhood Plan Whorlton Neighbourhood Plan <p>Neighbourhood Plans provide an important insight into the needs of local communities.</p>	<p>Each Neighbourhood Plan will have targets and indicators relevant to their local area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the Neighbourhood Plans that have been completed within other Authorities to ensure it reflects, or is at least sympathetic towards, the needs of other Authorities local communities with a greater degree of accuracy. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to, or is at least sympathetic towards, the issues identified within these Neighbourhood Plans.
Neighbourhood Plans Carlisle (Made)		
<p>The following Neighbourhood Plans are 'made' within Carlisle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dalton Parish Neighbourhood Plan <p>Neighbourhood Plans provide an important insight into the needs of local communities.</p>	<p>Each Neighbourhood Plan will have targets and indicators relevant to their local area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the Neighbourhood Plans that have been completed within other Authorities to ensure it reflects, or is at least sympathetic towards, the needs of other Authorities local communities with a greater degree of accuracy. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to, or is at least sympathetic towards, the issues identified within these Neighbourhood Plans.
Neighbourhood Plans Eden (Made)		
<p>The following Neighbourhood Plans are 'made' within Carlisle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Eden Neighbourhood Plan 	<p>Each Neighbourhood Plan will have targets and indicators relevant to their local area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the Neighbourhood Plans that have been completed within other Authorities to ensure it reflects, or is at least

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Neighbourhood Plans provide an important insight into the needs of local communities.</p>		
<p>Northumberland County Council (2000) Northumberland Minerals Local Plan, Written Statement and Proposals Map (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction 2007)</p>		
<p>The Minerals Local Plan seeks to ensure the most sustainable use of Northumberland's resources, to reconcile mineral working with other competing interests as far as possible and to strike the right balance between the need to produce minerals and the need to protect the environment and people's quality of life. More specifically, it aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect local communities and the County's resources such as good quality agricultural land and features of landscape, wildlife and heritage importance from undue disturbance or damage as a result of the working and transport of minerals. • Identify how much aggregate and other minerals will need to be supplied from Northumberland to make an appropriate contribution to the local, regional and national need for minerals, and to identify the preferred locations for mineral extraction. • Safeguard important mineral resources and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials wherever possible. • Provide a detailed policy framework for assessing and controlling mineral working and to ensure that land used for mineral working is properly reclaimed to a beneficial after-use. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>sympathetic towards, the needs of other Authorities local communities with a greater degree of accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to, or is at least sympathetic towards, the issues identified within these Neighbourhood Plans.
<p>Northumberland County Council (2001) Northumberland Waste Local Plan, Written Statement and Proposals Map (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction 2007)</p>		
<p>The Waste Local Plan seeks to strike the correct balance between the need to manage waste and the need to protect the environment and people's quality of life. More specifically, it aims to:</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the issues outlined within the Waste Local Plan and ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which ensure that waste is managed sustainably

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide measures to protect the environment and people's quality of life from the adverse impact of the storage, treatment and disposal of waste; encourage methods of waste management that have the least overall environmental impact; identify existing capacities and to assess the need for new waste management facilities within the plan period; provide a framework which allows for an adequate network of facilities to ensure the proper management of waste; strike an appropriate balance between the different waste management options; provide a detailed policy framework for assessing and controlling waste management developments; and provide measures to minimise the environmental impact of waste management developments through agreed working practices. 		<p>and the need for waste management facilities is balanced with the protection of the environment and people's quality of life.</p>
Northumberland County Council (2008) Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan		
<p>The Biodiversity Action Plan outlines several challenges facing the natural environment of Northumberland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressure Development Habitat fragmentation Nutrient enrichment Unsuitable management Sterilisation of the 'wild' through over tidiness Invasive species Climate change Vandalism <p>The Biodiversity Action Plan also enforces the need to protect Northumberland's important designated natural assets.</p>	<p>Maintain and even enhance Northumberland's current natural assets to ensure they can be enjoyed by residents and tourists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should continue to protect Northumberland's designated natural assets and seek to tackle the challenges outlined within the Biodiversity Action Plan. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting the natural environment.
Northumberland County Council (2009) Northumberland and North Tyneside Shoreline Management Plan 2 - Scottish Border to River Tyne		
<p>This plan outlines the following objectives that will allow for the management of the Northumberland and North Tyneside coast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an understanding of the coast, its behaviour and its values. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives contained within the Shore Management Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those that remain relevant for Northumberland.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define, in general terms, the risks to people and the developed, natural and historic environment within the SMP2 area over the next century. To appraise different policy approaches and identify the preferred policies for managing those risks or creating opportunity for sustainable management. To examine the consequences of implementing the preferred policies in terms of the objectives for management. To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies. To inform others so that future land use and development of the shoreline can take due account of the risks and preferred SMP2 policies. To comply with international and national nature conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting Northumberland's water resources (including the coast) and natural assets.
Northumberland County Council (2010) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment		
This Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides an overview of areas that are at risk of flooding and pinpoints the main sources of flooding throughout the district.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider the area at risk of flooding and the sources of flooding outlined within the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to ensure Northumberland is less exposed to flooding. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to flooding, climate change and increasing the districts resilience to the potential effects of climate change.
Northumberland County Council (2010) North Pennines AONB and European Geopark Geodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015		
This Action Plan is concerned with protecting the geodiversity of the North Pennines AONB by ensuring the areas natural resources are conserved and enhanced. However, the Action Plan also seeks to encourage people to enjoy the areas many and diverse natural assets and is trying to strike a balance between people enjoying the North Pennines but also ensuring they do not harm it.	Maintain and even enhance the North Pennines AONB to ensure it can continue to be enjoyed by residents and tourists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should continue to protect Northumberland's designated natural assets and seek to tackle the challenges outlined within the Geodiversity Action Plan. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting the natural environment.
Northumberland County Council (2011) Northumberland Local Transport Plan 2011-2026		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Northumberland Local Transport Plan seeks to improve the connectivity of the Northumberland region and to encourage the use of more sustainable transport. The plan outlines that Northumberland is progressing well at achieving the above by encouraging a shift to people walking or cycling to their destination, making roads safer and maintaining the primary road networks. The rural nature of large parts of Northumberland continues to be a problem that needs to be overcome.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider ways to improve the connectivity of Northumberland, especially ways to improve the accessibility of rural settlements. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving the infrastructure of Northumberland.
Northumberland County Council (2011) Northumberland Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Final Report		
<p>The Northumberland Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment report outlines the following aims and objectives it has to aid in reducing Northumberland's risk of flooding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify partners with a role and interest in flood risk management and describe the methods for continued engagement Establish an organisational framework and data management systems for the collation, storage and maintenance of flood risk data Determine significant flood risk and identify Flood Risk Areas within Northumberland by; Describing significant historic flood events from local sources including the impacts of such events Describing the likely impacts of potential flood risk from local sources of flooding 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the aims and objectives contained within the Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that it contains measures to address those that remain relevant for Northumberland, especially located potential development sites outside of areas identified as being at risk of flooding. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to increasing the resilience of Northumberland to the effects of climate change and locating developments outside of areas at risk of flooding.
Northumberland County Council (2011) Northumberland County Council Renewable, Low-Carbon Energy Generation and Energy Efficiency Study		
This report outlines measures for Northumberland to continue to improve its carbon efficiency to ensure it becomes a 'low carbon' region.	Balance the need for new homes against the need to maintain low-zero carbon growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider this study to ensure that it contains measures to address those that remain relevant for Northumberland. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relates to pollution, waste, renewable energy and sustainable development.
Northumberland County Council (2012) Northumberland Joint Strategic Needs Assessment		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Northumberland Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) outlines the current state of Northumberland's resident's health, wellbeing and needs and aims to improve it by addressing health inequalities between different areas and making services more available to the more rural communities.	Improve the health, wellbeing and options of current and future residents of Northumberland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives contained within the Northumberland JSNA to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the improvement of health and wellbeing.
Northumberland County Council (2012) Northumberland Tenancy Strategy		
The Northumberland Tenancy Strategy seeks to make the social housing system within Northumberland fairer and better. This will be achieved through the strategy providing advice to Registered Providers to ensuring the housing options available are of sufficient quality and quantity.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the aims and objectives contained within Northumberland Tenancy Strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those or relevance The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of sustainable communities and more housing that meets the needs of local residents.
Northumberland County Council (2013) Northumberland Housing Strategy, 2013-2018		
<p>The Northumberland Housing Strategy seeks to outline what housing Northumberland needs and how this can be achieved. The strategy is governed by the following aim:</p> <p><i>"The population of Northumberland have access to a home that is safe, warm, and affordable, and that help and support is available to those that are unable to meet their own housing need."</i></p> <p>This vision is supported by the following three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring affordable and quality housing; Supporting people to lead healthy and independent lives; and Supporting sustainable local economies and communities. 	Ensure Northumberland has sufficient housing for its growing population and a diverse mix of housing to ensure its growing aging population have appropriate places to live.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision and themes contained within the Northumberland Housing Strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of a high quality, diverse housing stock.
Northumberland County Council (2013) Strategy for Gypsies and Travellers in Northumberland 2013 to 2016		
This strategy seeks to improve the quality of life for Gypsies and Travellers within Northumberland. It is governed by the following vision:	Ensure Gypsy and Travellers are not persecuted and are given the same opportunities within Northumberland as any other resident.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider whether there is a need to allocate land for new gypsy and traveller sites, especially sites closer to existing communities within Northumberland.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>"Gypsies and Travellers residing in, travelling through or staying temporarily in Northumberland will have an equal opportunity to participate in the community. Their right to a cultural identity will be understood and equal access to services will be facilitated."</i></p> <p>This vision is supported by the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the health of Gypsies and Travellers; Increasing education attainment and increasing basic skill levels of Gypsies and Travellers; Increased levels of, and access to, appropriate authorised accommodation; and Better integration between the settled community and Gypsy and Traveller communities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable communities accessible for all ethnic or minority groups.
Northumberland County Council (2014) Northumberland Coast AONB Management Plan 2014-2019		
<p>The Northumberland Coast AONB management plan is governed by a vision that looks beyond 2019 to 2034 and is:</p> <p><i>"A sense of remoteness and wildness is maintained, with wide open coastal and sea views, a naturally functioning coastline rich in wildlife, and a clear distinction between settlements and open countryside. The AONB is a living, working area with a celebrated history and culture, and a vibrant present in which social and economic wellbeing is successfully integrated with the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the area."</i></p> <p>The above vision will be achieved through achieving the following 3 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance the special landscape, natural environment and cultural heritage of the Northumberland Coast AONB The Northumberland Coast AONB remains as a living and thriving landscape Celebrate and discover the Northumberland Coast AONB 	<p>That the Northumberland Coast AONB is continued to be well managed to ensure it is in a stronger position in 2019 than it was in 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives contained within the Northumberland Coast AONB management plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance and should also clearly define the AONB area. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these objectives and the vision, namely that new developments that could have any impacts upon the AONB are sustainable and protect or enhance the landscape and natural environment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Northumberland County Council (2014) Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site Management Scheme		
<p>This management scheme seeks to conserve and enhance the Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast so that it can be enjoyed by visitors and residents for years to come and ensure this rich habitat is not lost.</p>	<p>That the Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast natural assets are protected and where possible enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives contained within this management scheme to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance and should also clearly define the Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the protection of important natural and ecological areas and habitats.
Northumberland County Council (2014) Northumberland Common Allocations Policy – Homefinder		
<p>The Homefinder report explains the Northumberland Homefinder Allocations service. The key objectives of Northumberland Homefinder are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase housing choice and meet housing need; Create a single point of access, through a common housing register, to all social housing, including accredited private sector properties and low cost home ownership options in Northumberland; Provide an open, fair and transparent housing allocations system that is easily understood, accessible and easy to use; Ensure consistency in the way in which applicants access accommodation; Help to prevent and tackle homelessness in Northumberland; and Create sustainable communities. <p>The above objectives are planned to be achieved through the application of the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a Common Housing Register and Common Allocations policy across Northumberland; Operating a banding scheme where applicants are placed in one of five bands according to their level of need; Advertising all available homes weekly; Providing support and advice for vulnerable customers when they need it; 	<p>Reduce the levels of homelessness within Northumberland and ensure people who are made suddenly homeless have a place to temporarily live.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the aims and objectives contained within Northumberland Homefinder to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of sustainable communities and more housing that meets the needs of local residents.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving understanding and confidence in choice based lettings; Providing applicants access to straightforward and realistic information on supply and demand and the prospect of re-housing; Facilitating mobility regardless of tenure; and Promoting equality of opportunity regardless of sex, race, age, disability, sexuality, colour, nationality or ethnicity. 		
Northumberland County Council (2014) Achieving Health and Wellbeing in Northumberland		
<p>The Health and Wellbeing board that produced this report established the following vision to aid in guiding how best to improve Northumberland's health and wellbeing:</p> <p><i>"To create a culture that allows the aspirations of residents and communities to be fulfilled."</i></p> <p>This report emphasizes the need for communication between official bodies and local communities to ensure they can aid each other. This report also established several principles to aid in achieving aforementioned vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the information, care and support that people need Making decisions based on quality information and feedback Doing what we can to keep people well and healthy and to stop them from needing to go into hospital or depending on care services Listening to local people and patients and making sure we are doing the right things in the right way, whilst being open and honest about what can and can't be done Making sure that all people can get the services and support they need; and Making a real difference to improving the health and wellbeing of local people. 	<p>To improve the health and wellbeing of the communities of Northumberland and improve the level of communication between local communities and official bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision and principles contained within the Achieving Health and Wellbeing in Northumberland report to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving health and wellbeing.
Northumberland County Council (2015) Northumberland Economic Strategy 2015-2020		
<p>The Northumberland Emergency Community Assistance Plan sets out the following vision for the economy of Northumberland:</p>	<p>Create up to 10,000 new jobs by 2031 which would also aid in achieving the North East Strategic Economic Plans goal to create 100,000 new jobs across the region by 2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision contained within the Northumberland Economic Strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance and to

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>"to deliver a prosperous Northumberland founded on quality local jobs and connected communities."</i></p> <p>This report seeks to encourage more employment opportunities across Northumberland, especially jobs that could be deemed to be 'better'.</p>		<p>also provide areas for new employment land where required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving the number and quality of employment opportunities available within Northumberland.
Northumberland County Council (Cabinet Report 2018) The Northumberland Economic Strategy 2019-24		
<p>This plan notes that in establishing our major areas of industrial opportunity we will focus on the measures needed to increase productivity and economic output. The national Industrial Strategy recognises that growth must benefit the community in which it occurs. We will concentrate on the delivery of inclusive, industrial growth in our communities and with our innovative businesses across the county.</p> <p>The vision is therefore <i>to be a prosperous, inclusive and connected community</i>.</p> <p>To deliver this vision the plan contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To grow the business base, with a clear focus on six major sector opportunities where we can contribute to the national Industrial Strategy and ensure we deliver services to enable business to have the best possible enterprise, innovation, development, finance and advisory assistance to operate here in Northumberland. To develop inclusive employment, our highly skilled workforce is a major strength, but we must ensure that the employment available is inclusive and accessible to all parts of our community. To ensure our towns and communities are productive places economically. It is vital that we are sensitive to each place's characteristics and the unique opportunities within them, our task is to develop effective support from the Council working with our partners to deliver improvements. 	<p>No specific targets but includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1 – Develop industrial growth sectors. Priority 2 – Developing our enterprise and development. Priority 3 – Develop our highly skilled workforce. Priority 4 – Enabling participation in inclusive employment. Priority 5 – Provide the best possible digital, data and transport connectivity to support Northumberland's economy. Priority 6 – Drive investment into our network of towns and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision contained within the Northumberland Economic Strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance and to also provide areas for new employment land where required. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving the number and quality of employment opportunities available within Northumberland.
Northumberland County Council (2015) Northumberland Destination Management Plan 2015-2020		
<p>This plan seeks to grow the tourism sector within Northumberland and recognises that tourism is the second largest contributor to the economy of Northumberland.</p>	<p>Continue to grow the tourism industry within Northumberland in a sustainable fashion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider ways to continue to foster growth within Northumberland's tourism sector.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Northumberland County Council (2018) Northumberland Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment - updated		
This assessment seeks to ensure that Northumberland has enough Gypsy and Traveller plots available for the Gypsy and Traveller community.	Ensure there are enough plots for Gypsy and Travellers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving tourism through protecting the elements of Northumberland that encourage tourists to the area. The Local Plan should consider whether there is a need to allocate land for new gypsy and traveller sites. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable communities accessible for all ethnic or minority groups.
Northumberland County Council (2015) Private Sector Housing Strategy 2015-2020		
<p>The Private Sector Housing Strategy seeks to improve the amount and quality of the housing stock of Northumberland. The Strategy outlines several challenges that are currently hampering Northumberland's ability to tackle its housing issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a need to increase the understanding of the Northumberland private rented sector; manage the differences in affordability and levels of fuel poverty across the County; and and tackle the areas at risk of market failure to support sustainable communities. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should carefully consider this Housing Strategy to inform where new housing sites are planned for to ensure they would have the largest positive effect. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of new, diverse housing stock.
Northumberland County Council (2016) Northumberland: Creative Landscape: A Cultural Strategy for Northumberland 2016-2021		
<p>The Cultural Strategy for Northumberland creates the following vision for Northumberland's culture:</p> <p><i>"We want Northumberland to be internationally recognised for our exceptional cultural offer and for local people to benefit fully from a range of experiences that enhance quality of life, health and well-being making Northumberland an outstanding and special place to live, work and visit."</i></p> <p>This vision is supported by the following aims:</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision and aims contained within the Cultural Strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those that remain relevant for Northumberland. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to increasing community cohesion, encourage the creation of new communities and overall

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>1. Increasing participation and equality of access - We will create inspiring cultural opportunities for all Northumberland residents;</p> <p>2. Maximising partnership and collaboration - We will raise our cultural profile regionally, nationally and internationally; and</p> <p>3. Building economic sustainability, benefit and growth - We will invest in a strong and dynamic cultural sector together.</p>		<p>tries to improve the sustainability of Northumberland's communities.</p>
Northumberland County Council (2016) Northumberland Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2021		
<p>This strategy and action plan seeks to safeguard and protect the homeless within Northumberland. The strategy and action plan also seeks to prevent the causes of homelessness. This vision of the strategy summarises these goals:</p> <p><i>"The population of Northumberland has access to a home that is safe, warm and affordable and that sufficient support is available to those that are unable to meet their own housing needs".</i></p> <p>This vision is enforced by 5 aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce levels of homelessness through targeted prevention initiatives 2. Make better use of all temporary accommodation to ensure that all household types are provided for 3. Support people through Welfare Reform 4. Improve access to permanent accommodation and support 5. Prevent youth homelessness 	<p>Reduce the levels of homelessness across Northumberland, especially as a result of domestic violence, being a long parent or the termination of short hold tenancies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the vision and aims contained within the Northumberland Homeless Strategy and Action Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of a high quality, diverse housing stock and community services and facilities.
Northumberland County Council (2017) Northumberland Emergency Community Assistance Plan		
<p>The Northumberland Emergency Community Assistance Plan seeks to achieve the following aim:</p> <p><i>"The aim of this ECAP is to provide an effective framework to facilitate an integrated emergency response by NCC and its partner organisations to mitigate and alleviate the effects of an emergency which disrupts the normal provision of services or</i></p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the aim of the Northumberland Emergency Community Assistance Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving health and wellbeing and protecting local communities.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<i>threatens the safety of the community following an emergency occurring within the County of Northumberland."</i>		
Northumberland County Council (2018) Housing Distribution Technical Paper		
This document provides further insight into how the Council wishes to distribute housing throughout Northumberland based on population figures (more new housing in more populated areas or near to existing employment areas).	Achieve the 17,700 housing over the plan period whilst also ensuring new housing is in the best location possible to achieve the maximum amount of benefits for the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to incorporate the information provided in this document and ensure new housing is delivered in sensible locations. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to house building.
Northumberland County Council (2018) Housing Economic Growth Options Report		
This document outlines the projected population and linked economic growth of Northumberland over the lifetime of the plan.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to incorporate the information provided in this document and seek to secure economic growth and the creation of jobs throughout the plan period that meets the needs of the local area. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to economic growth.
Northumberland County Council (2019) Infrastructure Delivery Plan		
This document seeks to ensure Northumberland has the needed infrastructure for the future. This includes not only road infrastructure but also infrastructure such as coastal defences, waste water treatment and health facilities to name a few.	Ensure the County has the needed infrastructure for the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to incorporate the information provided in this document and seek to ensure the County has all the required infrastructure it needs for the lifetime of the plan and after. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to economic growth, improving access and health.
Northumberland County Council (2018) Second and Holiday Homes Technical Paper		
This document outlines the current and future issues surrounding the issue of people have secondary and holiday homes within the County. It re-affirms the need for new homes to be built that is for the current residents of the County to ensure it can grow economically and to ensure its and future	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to incorporate the information provided in this document and provide new housing for the current and future residents of the County. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to creating housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
residents have a place to live within local communities and contribute to these communities.		
Northumberland County Council (2018) Net Additional Homes Provided in Northumberland (003-00) 2017-2018, with Affordable Housing Delivery and Previously Developed Land Analysis		
<p>This document outlines the amount of housing provided within Northumberland during the 2017 to 2018 period and provides such data as far back as 2011. It also reports on the amount of affordable housing and the amount of housing built on previously developed land.</p> <p>1,376 net additional dwellings (1,441 gross additions) were delivered during this period. This is down a little bit from the previous period (2016 to 2017) which had 1,531 net additional dwellings.</p> <p>14% of the housing delivered during the 2017 to 2018 period was affordable, whilst the 2016 to 2017 period has 27% affordable housing.</p> <p>39% of housing delivered during the 2017 to 2018 period was built on previously developed land, whilst the 2016 to 2017 period achieved 46%.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan currently encourages both the creation of new, affordable housing and the use of previously developed land. No changes required. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to creating housing.
Northumberland Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (2003)		
This strategy outlines Northumberland's estimate waste generation, how it will be managed sustainably and how more waste will be recycled.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider this strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those that remain relevant for Northumberland. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate waste management and the application of the waste management hierarchy.
Northumberland National Park Authority (2009) Northumberland National Park Local Development Framework – Core Strategy & Development Policies		
<p>The Northumberland National Park LDF is governed by the following vision:</p> <p><i>"Northumberland National Park Authority will be proactive, innovative and forward-looking, working towards a National Park with thriving communities and a sustainable local economy grounded in its special qualities, including a richness of cultural heritage and biodiversity, a true sense of tranquillity and a distinct character associated with a living, working landscape, in which</i></p>	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should have regard to the statutory purposes of the National Park, and recognise the relationship between the National Park and the local service centres on its boundaries. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and protecting the natural environment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>everyone has an opportunity to understand, enjoy and contribute to those special qualities."</i></p>		
<p>The policies contained within this LDF are based on achieving the following 6 aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land use – so that the people who live in the National Park make a good living from the land, while maintain it in good environmental condition for future generations • A landscape rich in biodiversity and geodiversity – by protecting and enhancing the whole range of distinctive habitats, and the species they support, across the National Park • A rich cultural heritage – conserving enhancing and celebrating the historical legacy of the National Park, and developing it as a part of contemporary culture • A true sense of tranquillity – the peace and quiet which are increasingly rare and precious in large parts of the country • Opportunities for all to understand and enjoy and contribute to the special qualities – for the benefit of visitors and residents, and because well informed, passionate people will help to support all out other aims • A thriving community and economy grounded in the special qualities – for the benefit of residents and visitors, and to underpin all out other aims. 		
<p>Northumberland National Park Authority (2016) Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2016 – 2021 – Distinctive Places, Open Spaces</p>		
<p>The Northumberland National Park Management Plan was created with the following vision guiding its creation:</p> <p><i>"Northumberland National Park will be a truly welcoming and distinctive place, easily accessible to all. It's inspiring and changing landscapes, characterised by open spaces, tranquillity, diverse habitats, geology and rich cultural heritage, will be widely</i></p>	<p>To ensure the distinctive qualities and aspects of the Northumberland National Park are maintained and enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the statutory purposes of the National Park, and recognise the relationship between the National Park and the local service centres on its boundaries.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>recognised and valued. The living, working landscape will contribute positively to the well-being of the thriving and vibrant communities in and around the Park."</i></p> <p>This vision is supported by 5 aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim 1: A Welcoming Park – To put people and their connections with the landscape at the heart of the National Park 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and protecting the natural environment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim 2: A Distinctive Place – To manage, conserve and enhance the distinctive natural and cultural qualities of the National park • Aim 3: A Living, Working Landscape for Now and the Future – To adapt to change by applying new approaches, together with traditional techniques • Aim 4: Thriving Communities – To ensure the thriving and vibrant communities have a strong sense of place and an economy grounded in the natural and cultural qualities of the National Park • Aim 5: A Valued Asset – To ensure that National Park is valued as a local regional and national asset, with influence beyond its boundaries that is worth looking after now and for generations to come. <p>This management plan also established the following 4 key qualities that makes the Northumberland National Park special:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive Landscape Character; • A Landscape Rich in Biodiversity and Geology; • A Rich Cultural Heritage; and • True Sense of Tranquillity. 		
Northumberland National Park Authority (2018) Local Plan 2017-2037 Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (Preferred Options Draft Plan)		
<p>Whilst not adopted, the Preferred Options Draft Plan is sufficiently advanced in order for its contents to have some weight. The Draft Plan was created with the same vision and aims of the Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2016 – 2021 – Distinctive Places, Open Spaces document and contains the following Strategic Priorities in order to achieve them:</p>	<p>To ensure the distinctive qualities and aspects of the Northumberland National Park are maintained and enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the statutory purposes of the National Park, and recognise the relationship between the National Park and the wider Northumberland region. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and protecting the natural environment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Priority 1: To support sustainable development and land management that conserves and enhances the National Park's distinctive natural and cultural qualities and protects its assets. • Strategic Priority 2: To support sustainable use of ecosystem products and services thereby enhancing natural capital across the landscape of the National Park, contributing positively to health and wellbeing. • Strategic Priority 3: To support and encourage sustainable economic growth to allow our local communities to thrive. • Strategic Priority 4: To support the provision of a range of housing that encourages more working age people and families to live in the National Park or one of its gateway settlements. • Strategic Priority 5: To support the retention and enhancement of community facilities, infrastructure and rural services in order to sustain our thriving communities. 		
North Pennines AONB Partnership (2014) North Pennines AONB Management Plan 2014-2019		
<p>The North Pennines AONB Management Plan outlines how this sensitive area will be managed over the next 5 years. The plan established 3 objectives which provide a summary of how the AONB can be maintained and enhanced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place to look after; • A place to live and work; and • A place to celebrate and explore. 	<p>That the North Pennines AONB is continued to be well managed to ensure it is in a stronger position in 2019 than it was in 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the objectives contained within the North Pennines AONB management plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance and should also clearly define the AONB area. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these objectives namely that new developments that could have any impacts upon the AONB are sustainable and protect or enhance the landscape and natural environment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Northumberland Strategic Partnership (2007) The Heat is on – Strategic Framework for Climate Change Planning		
<p>This strategic partnership seeks to achieve the following aim:</p> <p><i>"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."</i></p> <p>Northumberland is already feeling the effects of climate change with summers being hotter, less overall rainfall but with it being concentrated in the winter months, rising sea levels and more extreme types of weather.</p>	<p>Increase Northumberland's resilience to climate change and its potential effects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider ways to encourage sustainable development that reduces Northumberland contributions to the causes of climate change and increases the County's resilience to its effects. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, reducing waste and pollution, high quality design and developments being carefully sited to not be at risk of flooding.
North Tyneside Council (2017) North Tyneside Local Plan		
<p>The North Tyneside Local Plan plans for the future of North Tyneside for 2017 to 2032. During this time, developments within North Tyneside will need to reflect the following detailed vision:</p> <p><i>"We want North Tyneside to be a place of opportunity, prosperity and vibrancy; a place that is resilient to climate change, where everyone can be happy, healthy, safe, and able to participate in a flourishing economy."</i></p> <p><i>A place where local businesses are able to thrive and is attractive to inward investment with a high quality natural, built and historic environment providing attractive places for residents and visitors and excellent transport links, and particularly with Newcastle city centre, Northumberland, South Tyneside, Newcastle International Airport and the Port of Tyne. A place where the Borough's residents benefit from excellent access to education, have the opportunity to live in sustainable communities accommodating all ages and abilities, with quality and affordable homes reflecting high standards of design and construction and with easy access to open space, leisure and recreation facilities."</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Be listened to by services that respond better and faster to their needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure North Tyneside is a more sustainable place in 2032 and for development to reflect the vision and aims of the local plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision and aims of the North Tyneside Local Plan to ensure it meets the standards of an adopted plan and would not adversely impact upon the North Tyneside area. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the key aims raised in the North Tyneside Local Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>B. Be supported to achieve their full potential, especially our children and young people.</p> <p>C. Be supported to live healthier and longer lives.</p> <p>D. Be cared for and kept safe if they become vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our places <p>A. Be places that people like living in and will attract others to either visit or live.</p> <p>B. Have more quality affordable homes.</p> <p>C. Work with residents, communities and businesses to regenerate the Borough.</p> • Our economy <p>A. Grow by building on our strengths, including existing world class companies in marine technology and engineering.</p> <p>B. Have the right conditions to support investment and create new jobs, especially apprenticeships.</p> <p>C. Have local people that have the skills that businesses need.</p> • Our partners <p>A. The Police, Fire and Rescue Service and NHS.</p> <p>B. School and colleges, where our children and young people will receive the skills they need for the future.</p> <p>C. Businesses and manufacturers who will be assisted to develop and expand.</p> <p>D. The voluntary sector, which provides support and opportunities for thousands across the Borough.</p> <p>The adopted North Shields Fish Quay Neighbourhood Plan 2013 is also important to ensure any local plan produced understands what is important to neighbouring authorities' communities.</p>		
Scottish Borders Council (2016) Scottish Borders Council Local Development Plan		
<p>This Local Development Plan establishes the following vision for the future of the Scottish Borders region:</p> <p><i>"In 2025 the Scottish Borders will continue to be an excellent place in which to live and work, with improved job opportunities, housing availability and connectivity. Development will be sustainable and meet the challenges of a changing climate."</i></p>	<p>Ensure that the Scottish Borders of the future is a more sustainable and stronger place to live and work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the vision and aims of the Scottish Borders Local Development Plan to ensure it meets the standards of an adopted plan and would not adversely impact upon the Scottish Borders region. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the key aims raised in the Scottish Borders Local Development Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>The built and natural environment will continue to be high quality and support economic development and provide for recreational and leisure activities."</i></p> <p>This vision can be broken down into the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an adequate range and quality of land and premises for business and industry; • To protect strategically important business opportunities; • To promote the development and regeneration of town centers • To provide a generous supply of land for mainstream and affordable housing; • To encourage better connectivity by transport and digital networks; • To protect and enhance the natural and built environment; • To protect important open space; • To promote green network linkages around towns; • To integrate climate change adaptation requirements such as flood prevention and sustainable renewable energy production; • To make adequate provision for waste management. 		
<p>Tynedale District Council (2000) Tynedale District Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)</p>		
<p>The Tynedale District Local Plan establishes the planning policies for the former Tynedale District. These policies aim to ensure that development within the Tynedale District area are sustainable and establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design, siting and scale of development within the Tynedale area must be of high quality, ensuring the landscape, built and historical character of the region are not adversely impacted; • The natural environment, especially the Green Belt, is to be protected but development may be permitted in the green belt where there is a considerable need for it; • Designated historic, landscape, historical or geological sites in the region must be protected and even enhanced by new development where possible; • That sufficient employment and housing land will be made available to allow the area to grow; 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the policies contained within the Tynedale District Local Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these policies, namely that new developments in Northumberland should be sustainable.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that waste and pollution is kept to a minimum and recycled; and • Provide or enhance existing community facilities, open spaces, sports/recreational facilities and opportunities for new art installations. 		
Tynedale District Council (2007) Tynedale Core Strategy		
<p>The Tynedale Core Strategy sets out the overall spatial planning strategy for the district of Tynedale up to 2021. This strategy will achieve this through striving to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development; • To use natural resources in the most sustainable way; • To plan and manage development to meet the needs of a stable population; • To protect and enhance the built and natural environment, biodiversity and cultural assets of Tynedale; • To support and provide for a range of opportunities to meet the social and economic needs of the whole community; • To ensure that the design and location of development respects the character and local distinctiveness of Tynedale and promotes safety and well-being; • To focus the majority of development on Main Towns and Local Centres; • To protect and enhance community facilities and services and maximise accessibility to them; • To protect the countryside from unnecessary development; • To minimise flood risk; • To improve accessibility for the whole community especially by more sustainable forms of travel; and • To help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the policies contained within the Tynedale Core Strategy to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these policies, namely that new developments in Northumberland should be sustainable and well designed.
Wansbeck District Council (2007) Wansbeck District Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2010)		
<p>The Wansbeck District Local Plan establishes the planning policies for the former Wansbeck District. These policies were created with the following vision:</p>	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the policies contained within the Wansbeck District Local Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>"Our aim is to secure the highest quality of life for everyone residing within the District by providing excellent public services. We want to create a district where culture, the economy and the environment prosper and where the whole community is able to take part and assist in the commitment to its success."</i></p> <p>Policies were also influenced by the following seven themes that were identified in order to ensure the plan would improve the quality of life of the regions residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving excellence in education and training • Protecting and transforming the local environment • Being confident and secure • Delivering economic prosperity for all • Being healthy, feeling good • Getting from A to B • Quality housing for all. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these policies, vision and themes, namely that new developments in Northumberland should be sustainable.
Wear Valley District Council (1997) Wear Valley District Local Plan (as amended by Secretary of State's Direction, 2007)		
<p>The Wear Valley Local Plan provides the planning policies that govern the type and design of development within the Wear Valley.</p> <p>The plan had aims for each chapter of the plan, a few of which are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A supply of housing adequate to meet the needs of all the District's residents and that new land for housing development is both capable of development and available for development without excessive economic cost. • To identify and give protection to areas of landscape and nature conservation interest, including those of internationally, nationally and locally recognised value, nature reserves and other sites of scientific or ecological interest and valuable, environmentally sensitive areas of agriculture. • To seek to locate significant new developments in a way which will reduce the demand for movement. 2 To seek the safe and efficient use of the existing communications network. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the policies and aims contained within the Wear Valley District Local Plan to ensure that it contains measures to address those of relevance. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to these policies and Local Plan aims, namely that new developments in Northumberland should be sustainable.

Appendix D

Definitions of Significance



SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities? Will residents' quality of life be adversely affected? Will it help in tackling rising obesity levels? Will it increase regular participation in sports/exercise? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it provide for or improve access to high quality, accessible healthcare facilities? Will it help to provide for and support the ageing population of Northumberland? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal could have strong and sustained impacts on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity to a range of healthcare facilities (e.g. within 800m of a GP surgery and open space).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver new healthcare facilities and/or open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the level of crime through design and other safety measures.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it provide for or improve access to high quality, accessible healthcare facilities? 	+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would promote healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity to a healthcare facility (e.g. within 800m of a GP surgery or open space).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would reduce crime through design and other safety measures.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to provide for and support the ageing population of Northumberland? 	0	Neutral	<p>The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain / improve access to open space, recreational and leisure facilities? 	-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would reduce access to healthcare facilities and open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver development in excess of 800m from a GP surgery and/or open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the County.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have effects which could cause deterioration of health.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to reduce pollution (noise, emissions, light)? 	--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the County.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the County.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have significant effects which would cause deterioration of health within the community (i.e. increase in pollution).</p>
		~	No Relationship	<p>There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.</p>
		?	Uncertain	<p>The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including healthcare, education, retail and leisure? Will it promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community, cultural and leisure facilities? Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres? Will it encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? Will it maintain and enhance rural facilities? Will it decrease the amount of traffic using the road system? Will it reduce adverse impacts of transportation on communities and the environment? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would create new, or significantly enhance existing community facilities and services.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would enhance existing community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would promote the vitality and viability of town centres. The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity (e.g. within 800m) to community facilities.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the access, availability and quality of existing community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would make access to community facilities more difficult. The policy/proposal would harm the vitality and viability of town centres. The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 2,000m from community facilities.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the removal of existing community facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the County. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the availability and quality of existing community facilities.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
		++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly help to reduce crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The policy/proposal would significantly help to encourage social inclusion. The policy/proposal would significantly contribute towards road safety for all users.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would help to reduce crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The policy/proposal would help to encourage social inclusion
3 To deliver safer communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote design of buildings and spaces to reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it help reduce incidence of anti-social behaviour and substance misuse? Will it encourage social inclusion? Will it contribute towards road safety for all users? 	0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. It is anticipated that the policy will neither cause nor prevent the delivery of safer communities.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would increase crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The policy/proposal would reduce social inclusion and road safety.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide an adequate supply of affordable housing? Will it support the provision of a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of all part of the community? Will it ensure a flexible supply of land for residential development, especially in the rural parts of Northumberland? Will it ensure that appropriate use is made of the existing housing stock? Will it promote of sustainable building techniques including innovative building materials and construction methods? Will it provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? Will it promote improvements to the existing housing stock? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? 	--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly increase crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce social cohesion and road safety.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
		++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would provide a significant increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs, e.g. housing sites with capacity for 50 or more units.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would provide an increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs, e.g. housing sites of between 1 and 99 units. The policy/proposal would make use of/improve existing buildings or unfit, empty homes. The policy/proposal would promote high quality design. The policy/proposal would deliver sufficient pitches to meet the requirements for Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of between 1 and 99 dwellings).
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of 100+ dwellings)
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it help provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people?	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the economy in the County and reducing out-commuting (e.g. it would deliver over 1ha of employment land).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would encourage business opportunities for sustainable tourism which would result in a significant positive effects on the local economy.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it maximise opportunities for all members of society?	+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure (e.g. delivering between 0.1 and 0.99ha of employment land).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would provide accessible employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would support diversification of the rural economy.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would support existing sustainable tourism which contributes to the local economy.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver development in close proximity to a major employment site (i.e. within 2,000m walking distance or 30mins travel time by public transport).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it tackle the causes of poverty and deprivation?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide employment land in areas that are easily accessible by public transport?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it direct appropriate retail, leisure and/or employment opportunities to town centre locations to aid urban regeneration?	0	Neutral	<p>The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.</p>
		-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on businesses, the local economy and local employment (e.g. it would result in the loss of between 0.1 and 0.99ha of employment land).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification?	--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on business, the local economy and local employment (e.g. policy/proposal would lead to the closure or relocation of existing significant local businesses, loss of employment of 1ha or more, or would affect key sectors).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it recognise the importance of the environment to the local economy?	~	No Relationship	<p>There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage or promote tourism?	?	Uncertain	<p>The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage development of a low-carbon economy in Northumberland?				

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide, support and improve access to high quality educational facilities? Will it improve the skills and qualifications throughout the working age population? Will it help to provide a supply of skilled labour to match the needs of local businesses? Will it reduce inequalities in skills across Northumberland? Will it support community enterprises and the voluntary sector? Will it support the creation of flexible jobs to meet the changing needs of the population? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would create new, or significantly enhance existing educational facilities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would create significant employment opportunities or improve access to training and skills. A large proportion of this would benefit local communities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity to a wide range of educational services (e.g. within 800m of first/middle/primary and secondary schools).</p>
		+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would enhance existing educational opportunities, services and facilities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would create employment opportunities or improve access to training and skills. Some of this would benefit local communities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity (e.g. within 800m to an educational facility).</p>
		0	Neutral	<p>The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.</p>
		-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would reduce the access, availability and quality of existing educational opportunities, services and facilities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would make access to employment, skills and training more difficult.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 2,000m from educational facilities.</p>
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in the removal of existing educational opportunities, services and facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the County.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the availability and quality of existing employment or reduce availability/access to training and skills.</p>
		~	No Relationship	<p>There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.</p>
		?	Uncertain	<p>The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
7. To reduce the need for travel and improve transport integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car? Will it increase the range, availability and use of sustainable travel choices i.e. public transport, walking, cycling? Will it promote car-share schemes and/or working from home? Will it reduce traffic volumes? Will it help to reduce out-commuting? Will it support investment in transport infrastructure? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 400m walking distance of all services).
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.
				The policy/proposal would significantly reduce out-commuting in the County.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 400m of one or more services).
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.
				The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion.
		~	No Relationship	The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 400m from public transport services/cycle routes.
8. To protect and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance internationally, nationally and locally nature conservation designated sites and areas of ancient woodland and protected species? Will it help to improve the quality of SSSI to help ensure more are in favourable condition? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, substantially increasing road traffic and congestion.
		?	Uncertain	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
				The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
		++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on European or national designated sites, habitats or species e.g. enhancing habitats, creating additional habitat or increasing protected species population.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would create new habitat and link it with existing habitats or significantly improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.
				The policy/proposal would have major positive effects on protected geologically important sites.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would significantly enhance the County's green infrastructure network.
				The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species.
				The policy/proposal would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.
				The policy/proposal would have positive effects on protected geologically important sites.
				The policy/proposal would enhance the County's green infrastructure network.
				The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it avoid habitat fragmentation and strengthen ecological framework? Will it ensure all new developments protect and enhance local biodiversity? Will it contribute to the achievement of objectives and targets within the Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan? Will it incorporate a network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure within new developments, where appropriate? Will it result in a net gain for the natural environment with each new development? Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 	-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species e.g. short term loss of habitats, loss of species and temporary effects on the functioning of ecosystems.</p> <p>The proposed policy would lead to short-term disturbance of existing habitat but would not have long-term effects on local biodiversity.</p> <p>The proposed policy would have minor negative effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would adversely affect the County's green infrastructure network.</p>
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long term decreases in the population of a priority species). These effects could not be reasonably mitigated.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on the County's green infrastructure network.</p>
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality and functioning? Will it ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised unnecessarily? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would result in existing land / soil contamination being removed.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure a sufficient supply of minerals</p>
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage development on PDL.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would increase the demand for local resources.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs? 	--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in the sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly increase the demand for local resources.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in inappropriate development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.</p>
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (PDL) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would encourage significant development on PDL land.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would help to remediate contaminated land.</p>
		+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would encourage development on PDL.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.</p>
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use.
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in land contamination.</p>
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and where possible enhancing the flow, quality and quantity of rivers, ground and surface water bodies and coastal waters? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater and/or surface water would be significantly improved and all water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction in the demand for water from the County.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
and surface water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage sustainable and efficient management of water resources? 	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and/or pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be improved so that some water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) will be met/exceeded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that essential water infrastructure is co-ordinated with all new development? 			The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction in the demand for water from the County.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it contribute positively to achieving objectives set for the Northumbria and Tweed/ Solway River Basin Management Plans as part of delivery of the Water Framework Directive? 	0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage sustainable practices in aquatic farming, fishing and other businesses? 	-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the amount of waste water, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be reduced.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it contribute positively to achieving the aims of the integrated Northumberland Coast AONB Management Plan and use an ecosystem approach to coastal and marine management? 	--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the amount of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be decreased and water targets would not be met.
				The policy/proposal will lead to deterioration of the current WFD classification.
				The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the demand for water from the County.
12. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? 	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it mitigate the impacts on air quality from road transport? 	?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it discourage or mitigate against uses that generate NO2 or other particulates? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly improve air quality and result in air quality targets being met/exceeded.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would improve air quality.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant decrease in air quality.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to people and 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain).

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
13. To avoid or reduce flood risk to people and property.	property in new and existing developments?	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain).
	● Will it protect and enhance the natural function of floodplains	0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. It is anticipated that the policy will neither cause nor exacerbate flooding in the catchment.
	● Will it promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in appropriate circumstances?	-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development being located within Flood Zone 2.
	● Will it take into account predicted future impacts of climate change, including water scarcity and flooding events?	--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development being located within Flood Zone 3.
	● Will it discourage development in areas at risk from flooding?	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
	● Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere?	?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaption.	● Will it reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption during extreme weather etc?	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the County. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
	● Will it reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness any opportunities that may arise?			
	● Will it support low carbon and renewable energy and sustainable design?			
	● Will it ensure that impacts and opportunities of climate change on natural habitats and species are full considered and incorporated in spatial planning decisions?	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the County. The policy/proposal would increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The policy/proposal would reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
	● Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption or providing energy from waste?	0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? 	-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the County. The policy/proposal would not increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote energy efficiency in buildings and new development? 	--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the County. The policy/proposal would increase vulnerability to climate change effects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce contributions to climate change through sustainable building practices? 	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it contribute to reducing Northumberland's carbon footprint? 	?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce waste arisings and increase waste reuse, recycling and recovery? 	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery. The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce hazardous waste? 			The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable materials.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a framework in which businesses, communities and individuals take more responsibility for their own waste? 	-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in a significantly increased amount of waste going to landfill.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management? 	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a suitable range of facilities throughout the County to assist in increasing rates of recycling and composting? 	?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
16. To protect and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and where appropriate enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological or cultural value in both urban and rural areas including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens? Will it ensure appropriate archaeological or building assessments are undertaken prior to development? Will it promote sensitive re-use of historical assets and buildings of local historic interest, where the opportunity arises? Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designations (including their setting). The policy/proposal will make use of historic buildings, spaces and places through sensitive adaption and re-use allowing these distinctive assets to be access.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with regional or local designations (including their setting). The policy/proposal will increase access of historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with regional or local designation. The policy/proposal would temporarily restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designation or result in the destruction of heritage assets (national, regional, local). The policy/proposal would permanently restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it conserve and enhance the County's townscapes, seascapes and landscape character? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character. The policy/proposal would ensure the long term protection of the Green Belt.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance natural landscapes within the urban area, including recreational open space and strategic green corridors? 	Negative	Negative	The policy/proposal would have an adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.
		Significant Negative	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on landscape/townscape character. The policy/proposal would result in inappropriate development in the Green Belt or affect the permanence of the Green Belt boundary.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to deliver a comprehensive network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure, addressing deficiencies and gaps and providing Green Infrastructure with new development where appropriate? 	No Relationship	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance areas with landscape designations and take account of their management objectives? Will it protect the strategic function of the Green Belt? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve access to the countryside for recreation? Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? 			



Appendix E

Development Requirements and Spatial Strategy Appraisal



Housing Target of 17,700 dwellings over the plan period (885 dwellings per annum) (Policy HOU2)

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities? Will residents' quality of life be adversely affected? Will it help in tackling rising obesity levels? Will it increase regular participation in sports/exercise? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it provide for or improve access to high quality, accessible healthcare facilities? Will it help to provide for and support the ageing population of Northumberland? Will it maintain / improve access to open space, recreational and leisure facilities? Will it help to reduce pollution (noise, emissions, light)? 	++/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The housing provision is anticipated to have significant positive effects in relation to health, as it will help to improve living standards.</p> <p>There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the County. Effects may include, for example, respiratory problems associated with construction traffic and dust. However, these effects are expected to be temporary and not significant. Once dwellings are occupied, there may be further adverse effects on health arising from, in particular, emissions to air associated with increased traffic movements.</p> <p>The extent to which new development promotes healthy lifestyles through, for example, walking and cycling will be in part dependent on its location vis-a-vis the accessibility of services, facilities, jobs and open space which is uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development within the County could increase investment in health care facilities. However, without appropriate levels of investment, there is a risk that increased demand from new residents may undermine the quality of existing facilities. GP practices overcrowding is a mixed picture across the County with some instances of overcrowding so some expansion of primary healthcare provision may be required to accommodate future growth.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed significant positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including healthcare, education, retail and leisure? Will it promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community, cultural and leisure facilities? Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres? Will it encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? Will it maintain and enhance rural facilities? Will it decrease the amount of traffic using the road system? Will it reduce adverse impacts of transportation on communities and the environment? 	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Residential development has the potential to improve the viability and vitality of existing shops, services and facilities in the areas where growth is located. New development may also encourage and support investment in existing, and the provision of new, services and facilities in the County through, for example, the receipt of developer contributions. This could help enhance the accessibility of existing and prospective residents to key services and facilities, although this would be dependent on the exact location of new development and the level of investment generated. However, depending on where new development is located, there is the potential growth to increase pressure on existing community facilities and services.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective although the magnitude of effect will be dependent in part on the location of new development and the level of investment in community facilities and services generated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of investment in community facilities and services that may be stimulated by new development is uncertain at this stage and will in part be dependent on the policies of the Draft Local Plan, site specific proposals and viability.
3 To deliver safer communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote design of buildings and spaces to reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it help reduce incidence of anti-social behaviour and substance misuse? Will it encourage social inclusion? Will it contribute towards road safety for all users? 	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Rates of crime in the County are relatively low overall, however, the overall crime rate in the County went up slightly from March 2014 to March 2015 and tends to be more prevalent in the urban rather than the rural areas of the County. Good design of new housing development could help to reduce and deter crime so the allocation of over 17,000 new homes could have a positive effect in this regard. However, the extent to which the Draft Local Plan can influence rates of crime is dependent upon a number of factors.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed positive effect and uncertain on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which new housing development could impact on crime is uncertain as reduction in rates of crime is dependent on a number of factors.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide an adequate supply of affordable housing? Will it support the provision of a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of all part of the community? Will it ensure a flexible supply of land for residential development, especially in the rural parts of Northumberland? Will it ensure that appropriate use is made of the existing housing stock? Will it promote of sustainable building techniques including innovative building materials and construction methods? Will it provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? Will it promote improvements to the existing housing stock? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? 	++	Likely Significant Effects <p>Net additional dwellings in 2017/18 in the County was 1,376 dwellings, which is a decrease from 1,531 dwellings in 2016/17. 39% of the new homes in Northumberland in 2017/18 were developed on previously developed land (PDL). This proportion equates to 555 units. A net total of 187 affordable units were delivered in 2017/2018, which represents 14% of completions.</p> <p>The provision of 885 dwellings per annum is required to support the level of jobs growth forecast and this is above the minimum objectively assessed need (OAN) and the plan proposes to deliver a range of types of homes in a mix of sustainable locations including affordable homes to buy and rent and specialist housing including extra care housing. In consequence, the housing target should provide a range of housing types to support the current and emerging need for housing in the County including for affordable housing (assuming that an appropriate affordable housing requirement is adopted as part of the Draft Local Plan).</p> <p>Over the last 5 years housing completions have averaged out at 1180 per year which suggests that delivering 885 homes per year is therefore achievable.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that Draft Local Plan policies relating to affordable housing provision will be designed to meet the need identified in the OAN (as updated). Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which new housing development meets local needs will be dependent on the mix of housing delivered (in terms of size, type and tenure) which is currently unknown.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? Will it maximise opportunities for all members of society? Will it tackle the causes of poverty and deprivation? 	+	Likely Significant Effects <p>The construction of new dwellings would support the construction sector and has the potential to create employment opportunities as well as spend in the local supply chain. However, effects in this regard will be temporary and the extent to which the jobs that may be created benefit the County's residents will depend on the number of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employers. In the longer term (once development is complete), the increase in local population could boost the local labour market and increase spend in the local economy.</p> <p>The housing target would meet the County's objectively assessed housing need (OAN), will support the level of jobs growth forecast and is above OAN in order to support the Council's</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas? Will it provide employment land in areas that are easily accessible by public transport? Will it direct appropriate retail, leisure and/or employment opportunities to town centre locations to aid urban regeneration? Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification? Will it recognise the importance of the environment to the local economy? Will it encourage or promote tourism? Will it encourage development of a low-carbon economy in Northumberland? 		<p>ambitious plans for growth. As such, achieving the OAN would be expected to ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet the needs of workers in the County and also provide opportunities for those who currently commute into the County to live in the area.</p> <p>Further, the development of this growth target has included consideration of the growth aspirations of the North East Local Economic Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan and the Council's own growth agenda. In this way the housing growth target will help support the realisation of the economic growth objectives.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide, support and improve access to high quality educational facilities? Will it improve the skills and qualifications throughout the working age population? Will it help to provide a supply of skilled labour to match the needs of local businesses? Will it reduce inequalities in skills across Northumberland? Will it support community enterprises and the voluntary sector? Will it support the creation of flexible jobs to meet the changing needs of the population? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is pressure on school capacity in the main towns in Northumberland, though this issue is gradually being addressed by developer contributions from new housing development towards more school places. In the more rural areas school capacity is less of an issue as if anything some of the smaller schools are closing and places transferred to other schools. Population growth associated with housing delivery may therefore increase pressure on schools in the County (depending on where new development is located) and is likely to require expansion, particularly in primary education facilities provision.</p> <p>However, new development has the potential to stimulate increased investment in new facilities by generating demand (through the influx of new residents) and through developer contributions. Any investment in educational facilities and services in the County may help to improve the standards of educational attainment (in this regard, there are now some LSOAs in the more urban south east of the County which are falling into the worst 10% indicating higher levels of deprivation have become more widespread throughout the County).</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel and improve transport integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car? Will it increase the range, availability and use of sustainable travel choices i.e. public transport, walking, cycling? Will it promote car-share schemes and/or working from home? Will it reduce traffic volumes? Will it help to reduce out-commuting? Will it support investment in transport infrastructure? 	+/-	Likely Significant Effects <p>The development of 885 dwellings per annum would increase levels of traffic during both construction and once development is complete. This may result in localised congestion along specific routes with associated negative effects including driver delay and a potential increase in road traffic accidents. In this regard, there are areas of the County that suffer from congestion (for example in Morpeth) and there may be capacity issues on the local highway network as a result of future growth.</p> <p>The housing target would meet the County's objectively assessed housing need which could help to ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet the needs of workers in the County and also provide opportunities for those who currently commute into the County to live in the area. Achieving the OAN would be expected to support the aspirations for jobs growth outlined in Council's Economic Strategy (2015-2020) and contribute to wider aspirations in the North East LEP SEP. Based on current trends, however, it would be expected that an increased local population would result in higher levels of out-commuting.</p> <p>The delivery of over 17,000 dwellings in the County could help to maintain existing, and (potentially) stimulate investment in, public transport provision due to greater demand linked with population growth and the potential for the collection of developer contributions to support new services. This could help to increase use of public transport in parts of the County where there is currently limited public transport services.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
8. To protect and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance internationally, nationally and locally nature conservation designated sites and areas of ancient woodland and protected species? Will it help to improve the quality of SSSI to help ensure more are in favourable condition? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it avoid habitat fragmentation and strengthen ecological framework? Will it ensure all new developments protect and enhance local biodiversity? Will it contribute to the achievement of objectives and targets within the Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan? Will it incorporate a network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure within new developments, where appropriate? Will it result in a net gain for the natural environment with each new development? Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are a total of 20 European Designated sites in (or partially in) the County (7 SPAs and 13 SACs) as well as four Ramsar sites and 113 SSSIs and also a number of locally designated sites.</p> <p>Due to statutory requirements and planning policy, it is assumed that development would not directly affect these sites although housing growth could have indirect negative effects on these assets due to, for example, disturbance arising from increased recreational activity and wild bird and mammal loss from cat predation. However, this would be dependent on the exact location and design of future development, the proximity of the development to the designated sites and the ease of access to the sites.</p> <p>Development requirements will mean that some greenfield land will be required within the County and which could have a negative effect in relation to this objective (e.g. due to the direct loss of habitat or adverse impacts such as noise and emissions associated with the construction and occupation of new development). The magnitude of any negative effects in this regard will be dependent on the scale of greenfield land lost to development and the existing biodiversity value of the sites that would be affected which is currently uncertain. Notwithstanding the above, it should be noted that planning permission has already been granted for a proportion of the housing requirement and/or sites have been built out and it is assumed that impacts on biodiversity have been duly considered, including proximity to sensitive sites and species.</p> <p>Residential development may provide opportunities to enhance the existing, or incorporate new, green infrastructure. This could potentially have a significant positive effect on this objective by improving the quality and extent of habitats and by increasing the accessibility of both existing and prospective residents to such assets. However, any benefits in this regard will be dependent on the detailed policies contained within the Draft Local Plan and site specific proposals.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective. However, there is the potential for significant negative effects to arise should development result in adverse effects on designated sites, although this is currently uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that new development would not be located on land designated for nature conservation. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality and functioning? Will it ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised unnecessarily? Will it provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The new housing would involve use of natural resources, although there would be opportunities to re-use recycled materials as part of construction works, subject to the approach taken by housing. Given the amount of new housing allocated in the plan there would be would a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that sites allocated for employment have taken account of mineral safeguarding areas. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>In the monitoring period of 2016/17, 47% of new residential dwellings in the County were built on previously developed (brownfield) land. In the monitoring period 2017/18 62.7% of dwellings were on greenfield land and 39% on previously developed land (PDL). 48% of dwellings have been completed on PDL in the last 5 years. For future housing development, over half (53%) of the sites are brownfield so the Council are seeking to maximise the use of PDL which will help to reduce the amount of greenfield land required for future housing developments.</p> <p>There will be no Green Belt releases for housing development, however some greenfield land will be required to accommodate future growth (47% of new housing allocations are on greenfield land). The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment indicates future housing land supply is likely to mostly be greenfield, both from the new housing sites and allocations carried forward from the former District and Borough Local Plans. This will have a negative effect on this objective which could be significant depending on the quantum of greenfield land that is ultimately lost and its agricultural land quality (which is currently uncertain). There is very little Grade 2 and no Grade 1 land within the County and so development is unlikely to result in the loss of Grade 1, or 2 land but could affect Grade 3a land subject to the exact locations and size of development.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective with some uncertainty related to the exact locations and size of development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is uncertainty over how much agricultural land may be lost to development subject to the precise location of new housing development.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and where possible enhancing the flow, quality and quantity of rivers, ground and surface water bodies and coastal waters? Will it encourage sustainable and efficient management of water resources? Will it ensure that essential water infrastructure is co-ordinated with all new development? Will it contribute positively to achieving objectives set for the Northumbria and Tweed/ Solway River Basin Management Plans as part of delivery of the Water Framework Directive? Will it encourage sustainable practices in aquatic farming, fishing and other businesses? Will it contribute positively to achieving the aims of the integrated Northumberland Coast AONB Management Plan and use an ecosystem approach to coastal and marine management? 	-	Likely Significant Effects <p>The construction of new development and growth in local population associated with housing delivery can be expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability.</p> <p>In terms of water supply, Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA. Northumbrian Water are responsible for water supply in the County. There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) in the Northumbrian Water area. The majority of the water is sourced from the Kielder WRZ however Berwick upon Tweed and Fowberry in the north of the county depend on groundwater supplies from the Fell Sandstone Aquifer.</p> <p>Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) shows that there are adequate water resources to cater for the proposed development within the Kielder Water Resource Zone (WRZ). Proposed development in the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ can also be catered for within existing water resources. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>An Outline Water Cycle Study was published by the Council in 2012, highlighted that wastewater flow from the proposed level of development (in the emerging Core Strategy) across Northumberland could be accommodated within existing consent conditions by some of the waste water treatment works (WwTW).</p> <p>This was supplemented with a detailed Water Cycle Study (published in October 2015), which identified several Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTWs) across Northumberland that currently have limited or no capacity to accept or treat any further wastewater from the proposed development. These works may require an upgrade to accommodate the new development. If capacity increases then a new discharge consent would be required to cover the increased discharge volume and the Environment Agency is then likely to request higher quality standards (to ensure no deterioration in the water environment, consistent with the Water Framework Directive). In the majority of cases this is likely to be achievable within current conventional treatment. The Council are having ongoing discussions with Northumbrian Water about additional investment in waste water infrastructure.</p> <p>Depending on the location of new development, the proximity to water bodies and the prevailing quality of the water body, there is the potential for adverse effects on water quality associated with construction activities (through, for example, accidental discharges or uncontrolled surface water runoff from construction sites), although it is assumed that the design of the development will</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>include sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to ensure that all subsequent rainfall will infiltrate surfaces rather than exacerbate any downstream flood risks (which also have temporary effects on water quality).</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Northumbrian Water with regard to infrastructure requirements for future development. It is assumed that these will be reflected in the draft WRMP2019. Measures contained in the Northumbrian Water WRMP would be expected to help ensure that future water resource demands are met. There will be no development that will require diversion or modification of existing watercourses. However, if such measures are required, this could affect local water quality. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? Will it mitigate the impacts on air quality from road transport? Will it discourage or mitigate against uses that generate NO2 or other particulates? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is the potential for the construction and occupation of new residential development to have negative effects on air quality due to, for example, emissions generated from plant and HGV movements during construction and increased vehicle movements once construction is complete.</p> <p>The housing target would meet the County's objectively assessed housing need and which in-turn could help to ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet the needs of workers in the County and also provide opportunities for those who currently commute into the County to live in the area thereby reducing in-commuting. As highlighted in the assessment of the housing target against SA Objective 7, the delivery of over 17,000 dwellings could help to maintain existing, and (potentially) stimulate investment in, public transport provision in the County and which could help to minimise emissions to air associated with car use.</p> <p>However, the delivery of over 17,000 new dwellings over the plan period would result in a significant increase in car use and vehicle emissions which would, notwithstanding efforts to promote use of sustainable modes of transport have a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To avoid or reduce flood risk to people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to people and property in new and existing developments? Will it protect and enhance the natural function of floodplains Will it promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in appropriate circumstances? Will it take into account predicted future impacts of climate change, including water scarcity and flooding events? Will it discourage development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? 	0/?	Likely Significant Effects <p>The SFRA Flood Zones show that narrow strips of land immediately adjacent to watercourses and coastal and estuarine frontages are potentially at risk of flooding. Urban locations potentially affected by flooding include parts of Morpeth, Warkworth, Blyth, Ponteland, Hexham, Alnwick, Berwick upon Tweed, Amble, Belford, Wooler and Rothbury. However, there are also numerous small settlements at risk of flooding.</p> <p>The loss of any greenfield land as a result of the housing target could lead to an increased risk of flooding off site (as a result of the increase in impermeable surfaces). Notwithstanding this, it can be reasonably assumed that flood risk has been considered as part of the planning application process where appropriate. However, flood risk can only be fully considered on a site by site basis and so there is considered to be a degree of uncertainty with respect to potential effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having mixed neutral and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that flood risk has been duly considered through the planning application process. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption during extreme weather etc? 	-	Likely Significant Effects <p>Northumberland has an important role as a carbon sink due to its extensive forestry cover which means that it absorbs more CO₂ than it emits. The housing target would meet the County's objectively assessed housing need and which in-turn could help to ensure that there is sufficient</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness any opportunities that may arise? Will it support low carbon and renewable energy and sustainable design? Will it ensure that impacts and opportunities of climate change on natural habitats and species are fully considered and incorporated in spatial planning decisions? Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption or providing energy from waste? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? Will it promote energy efficiency in buildings and new development? Will it reduce contributions to climate change through sustainable building practices? Will it contribute to reducing Northumberland's carbon footprint? 		<p>housing to meet the needs of workers in the County and also provide opportunities for those who currently commute into the County to live in the area thereby reducing in-commuting. As highlighted in the assessment of the housing target against SA Objective 7, the delivery of over 17,000 dwellings could help to maintain existing, and (potentially) stimulate investment in, public transport provision in the County and which could help to minimise emissions to air associated with car use.</p> <p>However, the delivery of over 17,000 new dwellings over the plan period would result in a significant increase in car use and vehicle emissions which would, notwithstanding efforts to promote use of sustainable modes of transport have a negative effect on this objective. There would also be effects arising from construction of new houses (use of (and emissions from) construction plant as well as embodied carbon in construction materials) as well as the occupation of new homes (and associated energy use).</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that low carbon design measures have been duly considered through the planning application process. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact scale of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the housing target will be dependent on a number of factors including: the design of new development; future travel patterns and trends; individual energy consumption behaviour; and the extent to which energy supply has been decarbonised over the plan period.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Will it reduce waste arisings and increase waste reuse, recycling and recovery? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? Will it provide a framework in which businesses, communities and 	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The construction of new dwellings will require raw materials (such as aggregates, steels and timber), although the volume of materials required is not expected to be significant (in a regional or national context). Further, it is anticipated that there would be opportunities to utilise recycled and sustainably sourced construction materials as part of new developments.</p> <p>Residential development will generate construction waste, although it is anticipated that a proportion of this waste would be reused/recycled. Once dwellings are occupied, there would also be an increase in municipal waste arisings, although again it is anticipated that a proportion of this waste would be reused or recycled.</p> <p>In 2016/17, 37.7% of household waste was sent for recycling/composting/reuse. However, the scale of new housing proposed would generate a significant amount of waste.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<p>individuals take more responsibility for their own waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management? Will it provide a suitable range of facilities throughout the County to assist in increasing rates of recycling and composting? 		<p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the emerging Draft Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the County. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact scale of waste associated with the housing target will be dependent on a number of factors including: the design of new development; waste collection and disposal regimes; and individual behaviour with regard to recycling and reuse.
16. To protect and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and where appropriate enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological or cultural value in both urban and rural areas including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens? Will it ensure appropriate archaeological or building assessments are undertaken prior to development? Will it promote sensitive re-use of historical assets and buildings of local historic interest, where the opportunity arises? Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? 	+/-	<p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments. Residential development has the potential to adversely affect these assets as well as other non-designated assets that contribute to the character of the County. Adverse effects may be felt in the short term during associated construction activities and in the longer term once development is complete. Effects may be direct (where development involves the loss of, or alteration to, assets) or indirect (where elements which contribute to the significance of assets are harmed). The likelihood of these effects occurring and their magnitude will be dependent on the type, location and design of new development which is currently uncertain.</p> <p>New housing development could have a positive effect on this objective where it increases the accessibility of residents to cultural heritage assets. There may also be scope for heritage led development to positively impact and enhance the setting of assets and, potentially, support heritage led development and address identified Heritage at Risk sites and buildings.</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective, although the magnitude of effect will be dependent in part on the location of new development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? 		The form and function of any development will have the potential to enhance or detract from designated heritage and cultural assets and/or their settings.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it conserve and enhance the County's townscapes, seascapes and landscape character? Will it protect and enhance natural landscapes within the urban area, including recreational open space and strategic green corridors? Will it help to deliver a comprehensive network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure, addressing deficiencies and gaps and providing Green Infrastructure with new development where appropriate? Will it conserve and enhance areas with landscape designations and take account of their management objectives? Will it protect the strategic function of the Green Belt? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve access to the countryside for recreation? Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the south of the County.</p> <p>There are no Green Belt deletions proposed for housing. The delivery of over 17,000 houses over the plan period is likely to result in adverse effects on landscape character and, potentially, the built environment. Effects may be felt in the short term during construction and in the longer term once development is complete, although the likelihood of adverse effects occurring and their magnitude will be dependent on the scale and location of development in the context of the landscape sensitivity of the receiving environment.</p> <p>There may be the potential for new development to enhance the quality of the built environment and to improve townscapes, particularly where brownfield sites are redeveloped (53% of the new housing allocations in the Draft Local Plan are brownfield).</p> <p>Overall, the housing target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and significant negative effect on this objective, although the magnitude of effect will be dependent in part on the location of new development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Employment Land Target (242 ha)

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities? Will residents' quality of life be adversely affected? Will it help in tackling rising obesity levels? Will it increase regular participation in sports/exercise? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it provide for or improve access to high quality, accessible healthcare facilities? Will it help to provide for and support the ageing population of Northumberland? Will it maintain / improve access to open space, recreational and leisure facilities? Will it help to reduce pollution (noise, emissions, light)? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the County. Effects may include, for example, respiratory problems associated with construction traffic and dust. However, these effects are expected to be temporary and not significant. Once new employment developments are occupied, there may be further adverse effects on health arising from, in particular, emissions to air associated with increased traffic movements.</p> <p>The extent to which new development promotes healthy lifestyles through, for example, walking and cycling will be in part dependent on its location vis-a-vis the accessibility of services, facilities, jobs and open space which is uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development within the County could increase investment in health care facilities. However, without appropriate levels of investment, there is a risk that increased demand from new residents may undermine the quality of existing facilities. GP practices overcrowding is a mixed picture across the County with some instances of overcrowding so some expansion of primary healthcare provision may be required to accommodate future growth.</p> <p>Overall, the employment target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including healthcare, education, retail and leisure? Will it promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community, cultural and leisure facilities? 	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The provision of employment land would create employment opportunities which may be accessible to the County's residents including those in deprived areas. In this regard, it is anticipated that the majority of those sites that would come forward would be situated in urban/edge of centre locations, which should help to ensure that any jobs created are accessible to the County's residents including those in Northumberland which suffer from high levels of deprivation or settlements with relatively low existing job numbers. However, the extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres? Will it encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? Will it maintain and enhance rural facilities? Will it decrease the amount of traffic using the road system? Will it reduce adverse impacts of transportation on communities and the environment? 		<p>New development may also encourage and support investment in existing, and the provision of new, services and facilities in the County through, for example, the receipt of developer contributions. This could help enhance the accessibility of existing and prospective residents to key services and facilities, although this would be dependent on the exact location of new development and the level of investment generated.</p> <p>The generation of employment opportunities associated with employment land provision and the location of sites within urban areas could support increased spend in the local economy, helping to improve the viability and vitality of existing shops, services and facilities in the areas where growth is located.</p> <p>The employment land target would be expected to aid the redevelopment of those available, suitable and achievable brownfield sites, which should present opportunities to enhance settlements and deliver regeneration benefits. However, positive effects on regeneration, deprivation and accessibility will be in part dependent to an extent on the type and location of the additional growth that would be delivered which is currently uncertain.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3 To deliver safer communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote design of buildings and spaces to reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it help reduce incidence of anti-social behaviour and substance misuse? Will it encourage social inclusion? Will it contribute towards road safety for all users? 	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Rates of crime in the County are relatively low overall, however, the overall crime rate in the County went up slightly from March 2014 to March 2015 and tends to be more prevalent in the urban rather than the rural areas of the County. Good design of new employment development could help to reduce and deter crime so employment development could have a positive effect in this regard. Additionally new employment development could help to raise wealth levels, which could also have a positive effect on this objective as there are links between low income levels and crime.</p> <p>Overall, the employment target has been assessed as having a mixed positive effect and uncertain on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which new employment development could impact on crime is uncertain as reduction in rates of crime is dependent on a number of factors.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide an adequate supply of affordable housing? Will it support the provision of a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of all part of the community? Will it ensure a flexible supply of land for residential development, especially in the rural parts of Northumberland? Will it ensure that appropriate use is made of the existing housing stock? Will it promote of sustainable building techniques including innovative building materials and construction methods? Will it provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? Will it promote improvements to the existing housing stock? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? 	0/+/?	Likely Significant Effects <p>The employment land target will require the allocation of additional employment land beyond that already consented. There is the potential that the allocation of this land could affect housing land supply in the County, although this is currently uncertain and would be dependent on a number of factors including housing land supply requirements, site availability and the type/location of sites ultimately taken forward.</p> <p>The employment land target would help to create new jobs which would help to raise income levels and increase opportunities for home ownership and in turn have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a mixed neutral and minor positive effect on this objective with some uncertainty.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential impact of additional employment land provision on housing land supply is uncertain.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? Will it maximise opportunities for all members of society? Will it tackle the causes of poverty and deprivation? 	++	Likely Significant Effects <p>The Council has provided for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being and also relates to wider growth objectives in the North of Tyne devolution deal and the Borderlands initiative. It requires in total 242 hectares split between 41 hectares on strategic employment sites and 201 hectares of generally available employment land and is an overall lower figure than that proposed in the Regulation 18 .Publication Draft Local Plan due to less land being available at the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area than previously thought and also reflects take up and loss of employment land over the last 12 months.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas? Will it provide employment land in areas that are easily accessible by public transport? Will it direct appropriate retail, leisure and/or employment opportunities to town centre locations to aid urban regeneration? Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification? Will it recognise the importance of the environment to the local economy? Will it encourage or promote tourism? Will it encourage development of a low-carbon economy in Northumberland? 		<p>Whilst much of the future growth requirements can be met on existing employment sites, the Council wishes to ensure that there is a flexible supply of future employment land in order to meet needs and attract inward investment.</p> <p>The construction of new employment space would support the construction sector and has the potential to create spend in the local supply chain. However, effects in this regard will be temporary and the extent to which the jobs that may be created benefit the County's residents will depend on the number of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.</p> <p>Employment land provision would be expected to help further diversify the local economy, support existing businesses, attract inward investment and stimulate additional jobs growth. Jobs growth would, in-turn, increase the amount of money spent in the local economy and there may also be supply chain benefits associated with new businesses.</p> <p>Employment land provision would support proposals associated with the North East Local Economic Partnership (LEP) Strategic Employment Plan (SEP).</p> <p>The provision of employment land would support jobs growth in the County. Further, it is anticipated that the majority of those sites that would come forward are situated in urban/edge of centre locations which should help to ensure that any jobs created are accessible to the County's residents and could reduce commuting. However, the extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.</p> <p>The employment land target would be expected to provide greater choice and flexibility in land supply. This could help to attract additional inward investment, support indigenous business growth and, potentially, facilitate diversification of the local economy.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide, support and improve access to high quality educational facilities? Will it improve the skills and qualifications throughout the working age population? Will it help to provide a supply of skilled labour to match the needs of local businesses? Will it reduce inequalities in skills across Northumberland? Will it support community enterprises and the voluntary sector? Will it support the creation of flexible jobs to meet the changing needs of the population? 	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The decline of traditional industries such as manufacturing and the lack of economic opportunities within the County can discourage people from attempting to attain higher educational qualifications and therefore hinder the development of skills. However, NVQ levels in Northumberland are generally higher than the same figures for the North East and England as a whole.</p> <p>Whilst the provision of employment land would be unlikely to have a direct effect on this objective, training and apprenticeship opportunities may be provided by businesses who occupy new premises once sites have been developed. This could help to raise skill levels amongst workers and residents in the County. Further, jobs growth and the creation of employment opportunities in the County associated with employment land provision could encourage educational attainment.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel and improve transport integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car? Will it increase the range, availability and use of sustainable travel choices i.e. public transport, walking, cycling? Will it promote car-share schemes and/or working from home? Will it reduce traffic volumes? Will it help to reduce out-commuting? Will it support investment in transport infrastructure? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The provision of employment land would increase levels of traffic during both the construction of premises and once development is complete. This may result in congestion with associated negative effects including driver delay and an increase in road traffic accidents, particularly in respect of those sites in urban areas. However, it is assumed that impacts on transport have been duly considered through the planning process.</p> <p>The provision of local employment opportunities may help to reduce out-commuting (at the time of the 2011 census there was a net outflow of 22,024 workers), although this will be dependent on the type of jobs created in the context of the local labour market and as such, there is also the potential for increased in-commuting as a result of jobs creation in the County.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the majority of those sites that would come forward under the employment land target would be situated in urban/edge of centre locations which could help to promote public transport use and walking/cycling.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that transport impacts have been duly considered through the planning application process. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To protect and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance internationally, nationally and locally nature conservation designated sites and areas of ancient woodland and protected species? Will it help to improve the quality of SSSI to help ensure more are in favourable condition? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it avoid habitat fragmentation and strengthen ecological framework? Will it ensure all new developments protect and enhance local biodiversity? Will it contribute to the achievement of objectives and targets within the Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan? Will it incorporate a network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure within new developments, where appropriate? Will it result in a net gain for the natural environment with each new development? Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are a total of 20 European Designated sites in (or partially in) the County (7 SPAs and 13 SACs) as well as four Ramsar sites and 113 SSSIs and also a number of locally designated sites.</p> <p>Due to statutory requirements and planning policy, it is assumed that development would not directly affect these sites although employment growth could have indirect negative effects on these assets (although likely to a much lesser extent than with housing growth) due to, for example, disturbance arising from increased noise, vehicle movement and artificial light. However, this would be dependent on the exact location and design of future development, the proximity of the development to the designated sites and the ease of access to the sites.</p> <p>The employment land target would involve the development of a number of brownfield sites. It is recognised that in some cases brownfield land can have significant biodiversity value although it is considered that, on balance, development of brownfield sites will help to minimise the risk of both direct and indirect effects on habitats and species. Notwithstanding the above, the development of employment sites to meet the target will also include greenfield land, the development of which could have a negative effect on biodiversity (e.g. due to the direct loss of habitat or adverse effects such as noise and emissions associated with the construction and occupation of new development). For sites with planning permission, it is assumed that impacts on biodiversity have been duly considered through the planning process, including proximity to sensitive sites and species.</p> <p>Overall, given the likely greenfield land take and direct and indirect effects on biodiversity, the employment land target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective. However, there is the potential for significant negative effects to arise should development result in adverse effects on designated sites, although this is currently uncertain and would be mitigated to an extent by policies promoting the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that new development would not be located on land designated for nature conservation. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality and functioning? Will it ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised unnecessarily? Will it provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs? 	-	Likely Significant Effects <p>The new employment would involve use of natural resources, although there would be opportunities to re-use recycled materials as part of construction works, subject to the approach taken by commercial developers. Given the scale of the new employment land allocated in the plan there would be a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that sites allocated for employment uses has taken account of mineral safeguarding areas. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	+/-	Likely Significant Effects <p>The Council has provided for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. It requires in total 242 hectares split between 41 hectares on strategic employment sites and 201 hectares of generally available employment land.</p> <p>To deliver the employment land target it is anticipated that the development of both brownfield land (8.5 ha of brownfield land is available at the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area and there is 53.6ha of brownfield land allocated in the Draft Location Plan for employment uses) and greenfield land would be required (the West Hartford strategic site is greenfield and there is 24.3ha of Green Belt (limited to where exceptional circumstances justify) and greenfield land allocated in the Draft Local Plan for employment uses).</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land). Proposals should prioritise the development of brownfield over greenfield land where possible. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and where possible enhancing the flow, quality and quantity of rivers, ground and surface water bodies and coastal waters? Will it encourage sustainable and efficient management of water resources? Will it ensure that essential water infrastructure is co-ordinated with all new development? Will it contribute positively to achieving objectives set for the Northumbria and Tweed/ Solway River Basin Management Plans as part of delivery of the Water Framework Directive? Will it encourage sustainable practices in aquatic farming, fishing and other businesses? Will it contribute positively to achieving the aims of the integrated Northumberland Coast AONB Management Plan and use an ecosystem approach to coastal and marine management? 	-	Likely Significant Effects <p>The construction of new development and growth in local population associated with economic development can be expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability.</p> <p>In terms of water supply, Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA. Northumbrian Water are responsible for water supply in the County. There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) in the Northumbrian Water area. The majority of the water is sourced from the Kielder WRZ however Berwick upon Tweed and Fowberry in the north of the county depend on groundwater supplies from the Fell Sandstone Aquifer.</p> <p>Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) shows that there are adequate water resources to cater for the proposed development within the Kielder Water Resource Zone (WRZ). Proposed development in the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ can also be catered for within existing water resources. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>An Outline Water Cycle Study was published by the Council in 2012, highlighted that wastewater flow from the proposed level of development (in the emerging Core Strategy) across Northumberland could be accommodated within existing consent conditions by some of the waste water treatment works (WwTW).</p> <p>This was supplemented with a detailed Water Cycle Study (published in October 2015), which identified several Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTWs) across Northumberland that currently have limited or no capacity to accept or treat any further wastewater from the proposed development. These works may require an upgrade to accommodate the new development. If capacity increases then a new discharge consent would be required to cover the increased discharge volume and the Environment Agency is then likely to request higher quality standards (to ensure no deterioration in the water environment, consistent with the Water Framework Directive). In the majority of cases this is likely to be achievable within current conventional treatment. The Council are having ongoing discussions with Northumbrian Water about additional investment in waste water infrastructure.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>Depending on the location of new development, the proximity to water bodies and the prevailing quality of the water body, there is the potential for adverse effects on water quality associated with construction activities (through, for example, accidental discharges or uncontrolled surface water runoff from construction sites), although it is assumed that the design of the development will include sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to ensure that all subsequent rainfall will infiltrate surfaces rather than exacerbate any downstream flood risks (which also have temporary effects on water quality).</p> <p>Overall, the employment target has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Northumbrian Water with regard to infrastructure requirements for future development. It is assumed that these will be reflected in the draft WRMP2019. Measures contained in the Northumbrian Water WRMP would be expected to help ensure that future water resource demands are met. There will be no development that will require diversion or modification of existing watercourses. However, if such measures are required, this could affect local water quality. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? Will it mitigate the impacts on air quality from road transport? Will it discourage or mitigate against uses that generate NO2 or other particulates? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is the potential for the construction and occupation of new employment development to have negative effects on air quality due to, for example, emissions generated from plant and HGV movements during construction and increased vehicle movements once new sites are occupied. Whilst Northumberland currently has no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) increased vehicle emissions could lead to increased air quality issues.</p> <p>As highlighted in the assessment of the employment land target against SA Objective 7, the provision of local employment opportunities may help to reduce out-commuting and associated emissions to air (although this will be dependent on the type of jobs created in the context of the local labour market and in this respect there is the potential that job creation could lead to increase in-commuting). The majority of those sites that would come forward are anticipated to be on urban/edge of centre locations accessible to residents which could help to promote public transport use and walking/cycling, reducing car use and related emissions.</p> <p>Whilst a large proportion of the sites that would come forward have consent, additional land has needed to be identified.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>These sites are largely in accessible locations which would help to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, although there would inevitably still be an increase in vehicle and HGV use associated with new employment development.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To avoid or reduce flood risk to people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to people and property in new and existing developments? Will it protect and enhance the natural function of floodplains Will it promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in appropriate circumstances? Will it take into account predicted future impacts of climate change, including water scarcity and flooding events? Will it discourage development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? 	0/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The SFRA Flood Zones show that narrow strips of land immediately adjacent to watercourses and coastal and estuarine frontages are potentially at risk of flooding. Urban locations potentially affected by flooding include parts of Morpeth, Warkworth, Blyth, Ponteland, Hexham, Alnwick, Berwick upon Tweed, Amble, Belford, Wooler and Rothbury. However, there are also numerous small settlements at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Given that flood risk is overall a relatively minor issue in the County and requirements for proposals to be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) where appropriate, it is considered unlikely that new development would be at significant risk of flooding, although this is dependent on the exact location of development.</p> <p>The loss of any greenfield land associated with employment development could lead to an increased risk of flooding off site (as a result of the increase in impermeable surfaces). However, it can be reasonably assumed that new development proposals which may result in an increase in flood risk will be accompanied by a FRA and incorporate suitable flood alleviation measures thereby minimising the risk of flooding.</p> <p>There may be opportunities as part of new development proposals to enhance existing, or incorporate new, green infrastructure which could potentially have a positive effect on this objective by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for future flood storage. However, this is dependent on policies contained within the Draft Local Plan, the competing priorities for developer contributions and details of site specific proposals.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a mixed neutral and uncertain effect on this objective, although the magnitude of effect will be dependent in part on the location of new development.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that, where appropriate, development proposals would be accompanied by a FRA and that suitable flood alleviation measures would be incorporated into the design of new development where necessary to minimise flood risk. It is also assumed that no development would be allowed in areas of greatest risk of flooding unless a sequential test has been undertaken and there is suitable mitigation in place. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption during extreme weather etc? Will it reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness any opportunities that may arise? Will it support low carbon and renewable energy and sustainable design? Will it ensure that impacts and opportunities of climate change on natural habitats and species are full considered and incorporated in spatial planning decisions? Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption or providing energy from waste? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? Will it promote energy efficiency in buildings and new development? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Northumberland has a net negative emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂) due to the County's important role as a carbon sink due to its extensive forestry cover which means that it absorbs more CO₂ than it emits. The downward trend in emissions was the largest decrease in the country over this period and was largely due to a reduction in large industrial installations.</p> <p>Employment development would be expected to further increase energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Sources of emissions will include the use of plant, HGV movements and the embodied carbon in materials during construction and commercial energy consumption and vehicle movements once new employment developments are occupied. There would also be effects arising from construction of new employment development (use of (and emissions from) construction plant as well as embodied carbon in construction materials) as well as the occupation of new employment premises (and associated energy use).</p> <p>As highlighted in the assessment of the employment land target against SA Objective 7, the provision of local employment opportunities may help to reduce out-commuting and associated greenhouse gas emissions (although this will be dependent on the type of jobs created in the context of the local labour market and in this respect, there is the potential that job creation could lead to increase in-commuting). It is anticipated that the majority of those sites that would come forward would be situated in urban/edge of centre locations accessible to residents which could help to promote public transport use and walking/cycling, reducing car use and related emissions.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce contributions to climate change through sustainable building practices? Will it contribute to reducing Northumberland's carbon footprint? 		<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact scale of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Employment target will be dependent on a number of factors including: the location and accessibility of new development; the design of new development (including in the context of the requirements of Local Plan policies and building regulations); future travel patterns and trends; individual energy consumption behaviour; and the extent to which energy supply has been decarbonised over the plan period.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Will it reduce waste arisings and increase waste reuse, recycling and recovery? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? Will it provide a framework in which businesses, communities and individuals take more responsibility for their own waste? Will it ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management? Will it provide a suitable range of facilities throughout the County to assist in increasing rates of recycling and composting? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The construction of employment premises will require raw materials (such as aggregates, steels and timber), although the volume of materials required is not expected to be significant (in a regional or national context). Further, it is anticipated that there would be opportunities to utilise recycled and sustainably sourced construction materials as part of new developments.</p> <p>Depending on the nature of the employment use, raw materials may also be required during the operational phase, although the volume and type of resources required would be dependent on the type and scale of use.</p> <p>Commercial development will generate construction waste, although it is anticipated that a proportion of this waste would be reused/recycled. Once premises are occupied, there would also be an increase in commercial waste arisings although again, it is anticipated that a proportion of this waste would be reused or recycled.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Draft Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the County. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact scale of waste associated with the employment land figure will be dependent on a number of factors including: the design of new development; waste collection and disposal regimes; and individual behaviour with regard to recycling and reuse.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
16. To protect and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and where appropriate enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological or cultural value in both urban and rural areas including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens? Will it ensure appropriate archaeological or building assessments are undertaken prior to development? Will it promote sensitive re-use of historical assets and buildings of local historic interest, where the opportunity arises? Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? 	+/-	<p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments. Employment development has the potential to adversely affect these assets as well as other non-designated assets that contribute to the character of the County. Adverse effects may be felt in the short term during associated construction activities and in the longer term once development is complete. Effects may be direct (where development involves the loss of, or alteration to, assets) or indirect (where elements which contribute to the significance of assets are harmed). The likelihood of these effects occurring and their magnitude will be dependent on the type, location and design of new development which is currently uncertain.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land target has been assessed as having mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The form and function of any development will have the potential to enhance or detract from designated heritage and cultural assets and/or their settings.</p>
17. To conserve and enhance the quality and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it conserve and enhance the County's townscapes, seascapes and landscape character? Will it protect and enhance natural landscapes within the urban area, including recreational open space and strategic green corridors? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the South of the County.</p> <p>There some limited Green Belt deletions proposed (where exceptional circumstances justify) to meet employment land needs in the County. The delivery of the employment target through the provision and development of new sites over the plan period is likely to result in adverse effects on landscape character and, potentially, the built environment. Effects may be felt in the short term during construction and in the longer term once development is complete, although the likelihood of adverse effects occurring and their magnitude will be dependent on the scale and location of development in the context of the landscape sensitivity of the receiving environment.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to deliver a comprehensive network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure, addressing deficiencies and gaps and providing Green Infrastructure with new development where appropriate? Will it conserve and enhance areas with landscape designations and take account of their management objectives? Will it protect the strategic function of the Green Belt? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve access to the countryside for recreation? Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? 		<p>Many of the County's existing employment sites which already have permission for employment uses are not affected by national or local landscape designations. The majority of sites are within, or on the edge of, urban areas with several in existing industrial estates. In consequence, it is considered that the potential for significant negative effects on landscape is low particularly as landscape impacts will have been fully considered as part of the planning application process. That said, there may be the potential for adverse effects on townscape character and visual amenity during construction and once premises are complete, particularly in respect of greenfield sites and those sites that are in close proximity to residential receptors.</p> <p>There is the potential for new development to enhance the quality of the built environment and to improve townscapes, particularly where brownfield sites are redeveloped. However, in recognition of loss of Green Belt land there are significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the employment land has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and significant negative effect on this objective reflecting re-use of PDL (8.5ha of brownfield land is available at the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area and 53.6ha of brownfield land is allocated in the Draft Local Plan for employment uses) loss of Green Belt and greenfield land (the West Hartford Strategic Employment site is greenfield and 24.3ha of Green Belt and greenfield land has been allocated in the Draft Local Plan for economic development).</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Spatial Strategy (Policy STP1)

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities? Will residents' quality of life be adversely affected? Will it help in tackling rising obesity levels? Will it increase regular participation in sports/exercise? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it provide for or improve access to high quality, accessible healthcare facilities? Will it help to provide for and support the ageing population of Northumberland? Will it maintain / improve access to open space, recreational and leisure facilities? Will it help to reduce pollution (noise, emissions, light)? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Spatial Strategy seeks to focus sustainable development in the main towns, service centres, and service villages.</p> <p>There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the County. Effects may include, for example, respiratory problems associated with construction traffic and dust. However, these effects are expected to be temporary and not significant. Once dwellings / new employment uses are occupied, there may be further adverse effects on health arising from, in particular, emissions to air associated with increased traffic movements.</p> <p>The extent to which new development promotes healthy lifestyles through, for example, walking and cycling will be in part dependent on its location vis-a-vis the accessibility of services, facilities, jobs and open space which is uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development within the County could increase investment in health care facilities. However, without appropriate levels of investment, there is a risk that increased demand from new residents may undermine the quality of existing facilities. GP practices overcrowding is a mixed picture across the County with some instances of overcrowding so some expansion of primary healthcare provision may to be required to accommodate future growth.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including healthcare, education, retail and leisure? 	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Spatial Strategy seeks to focus sustainable development in the main towns, service centres, and service villages. This will help to strengthen roles of these places and has the potential to improve the viability and vitality of existing shops, services and facilities in the areas where growth is located. New development may also encourage and support investment in existing, and the provision of new, services and facilities in the County through, for example, the receipt of developer contributions.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community, cultural and leisure facilities? Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres? Will it encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? Will it maintain and enhance rural facilities? Will it decrease the amount of traffic using the road system? Will it reduce adverse impacts of transportation on communities and the environment? 		<p>This could help enhance the accessibility of existing and prospective residents and employees to key services and facilities, although this would be dependent on the exact location of new development and the level of investment generated. However, there is the potential for growth to increase pressure on existing community facilities and services.</p> <p>The spatial strategy specifically references the provision of services and for rural areas the retention of key services – this will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective although the magnitude of effect will be dependent in part on the location of new development and the level of investment in community facilities and services generated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of investment in community facilities and services that may be stimulated by new development is uncertain at this stage and will in part be dependent on the policies of the Draft Local Plan, site specific proposals and viability.
3 To deliver safer communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote design of buildings and spaces to reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it help reduce incidence of anti-social behaviour and substance misuse? Will it encourage social inclusion? Will it contribute towards road safety for all users? 	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Rates of crime in the County are relatively low overall, however, the overall crime rate in the County went up slightly from March 2014 to March 2015 and tends to be more prevalent in the urban rather than the rural areas of the County. Good design of new development could help to reduce and deter crime. However it is only through implementation of specific planning policies where good design can be implemented and so overall the effects of the spatial strategy set out in this policy is considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed positive and uncertain effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which new development could impact on crime is uncertain as reduction in rates of crime is dependent on a number of factors.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide an adequate supply of affordable housing? Will it support the provision of a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of all part of the community? Will it ensure a flexible supply of land for residential development, especially in the rural parts of Northumberland? Will it ensure that appropriate use is made of the existing housing stock? Will it promote of sustainable building techniques including innovative building materials and construction methods? Will it provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? Will it promote improvements to the existing housing stock? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? 	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The spatial strategy will allocate the majority of housing growth to the main towns, service centres and service villages.</p> <p>Housing delivery would help to meet need in these locations and would in combination with other policies in the plan deliver housing above OAN in order to support jobs growth.</p> <p>The spatial strategy focuses growth in some of the County's most sustainable locations, including Alnwick, Ashington, Berwick upon Tweed, Blyth, Cramlington, Hexham and Morpeth which should, as a consequence, help to ensure housing delivery (as these locations will be attractive to developers). Furthermore, enhanced viability may increase the potential for affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which new housing development meets local needs will be dependent on the mix of housing delivered (in terms of size, type and tenure) which is currently unknown.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? Will it maximise opportunities for all members of society? Will it tackle the causes of poverty and deprivation? Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas? Will it provide employment land in areas that are easily accessible by public transport? 	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The spatial strategy would direct employment growth to the main towns, to a lesser extent for the service centres and then small scale development to meet local needs in service villages which will help in turn to support the rural economy. This distribution is expected to help ensure that new employment opportunities are physically accessible to local people (although the extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers).</p> <p>The main towns are the County's principal employment centres. Allocating residential development in these settlements may therefore help to ensure that prospective residents have good access to existing employment opportunities. The relatively good accessibility of the service centres should also help to ensure that any jobs created are accessible to residents in other parts of the County and could help to reduce out-commuting.</p> <p>The spatial strategy will help to support wider economic growth ambitions with the North East Local Economic Partnership (LEP) Strategic Employment Plan (SEP) and the Borderlands initiative.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it direct appropriate retail, leisure and/or employment opportunities to town centre locations to aid urban regeneration? Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification? Will it recognise the importance of the environment to the local economy? Will it encourage or promote tourism? Will it encourage development of a low-carbon economy in Northumberland? 		<p>By directing economic development to settlements such as Ashington and Blyth, the spatial strategy could help to address economic deprivation and stimulate renaissance (Ashington and Blyth are former mining community and have pockets of severe deprivation within them).</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective although the magnitude of effect is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide, support and improve access to high quality educational facilities? Will it improve the skills and qualifications throughout the working age population? Will it help to provide a supply of skilled labour to match the needs of local businesses? Will it reduce inequalities in skills across Northumberland? Will it support community enterprises and the voluntary sector? Will it support the creation of flexible jobs to meet the changing needs of the population? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Concentrating new residential development in the main towns and other more sustainable settlements, is expected to increase the accessibility of prospective residents to schools and colleges by virtue of the proximity of these areas to existing education establishments and their good transport links.</p> <p>The spatial strategy has the potential to stimulate increased investment in new facilities by generating demand (through the influx of new residents) and through developer contributions. Any increased investment in educational facilities and services in the main towns will be welcome as there is pressure on school places (albeit that this is being addressed through ongoing developer contributions from new development). This may help also help to improve the standards of educational attainment within the County (levels of educational attainment in the County are in general lower than for Great Britain as a whole).</p> <p>However, if not properly planned, there is a risk that concentrating growth within these areas could place pressure on existing educational services and facilities. The existing capacity of educational services and facilities is a constraint in some of the main towns (although this is gradually being addressed by developer contributions from new housing developments).</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel and improve transport integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car? Will it increase the range, availability and use of sustainable travel choices i.e. public transport, walking, cycling? Will it promote car-share schemes and/or working from home? Will it reduce traffic volumes? Will it help to reduce out-commuting? Will it support investment in transport infrastructure? 	+/-	Likely Significant Effects <p>Concentrating new development in the County's main towns, service centres and rural service villages could be expected to reduce the need to travel by car as development is likely to be in close proximity to community facilities, services and employment opportunities and be well connected to the public transport network. Development within these areas may also help to maintain existing, and (potentially) stimulate investment in, public transport provision and could help to address out-commuting and therefore there is potential to reduce the number of associated journeys on the strategic road network which will have positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Focusing employment development in existing employment areas and near to main towns (for example the strategic allocations at Blyth and West Hartford in Cramlington in particular) is expected to help ensure that new employment opportunities are physically accessible to local people. In the longer term, this may help to reduce out-commuting and associated emissions to air, although based on current trends, it would be expected that an increased local population would result in higher levels of out-commuting.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the benefits of the spatial strategy outlined above, there would inevitably be an increase in car and HGV use associated with new development and this will have a negative effect on this objective. Furthermore, there could also be negative effects associated with increased congestion (which whilst not a significant problem in Northumberland can be an issue at peak commuter times in some of the main towns).</p> <p>Overall the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
8. To protect and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance internationally, nationally and locally nature conservation designated sites and areas of ancient woodland and protected species? Will it help to improve the quality of SSSI to help ensure more are in favourable condition? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it avoid habitat fragmentation and strengthen ecological framework? Will it ensure all new developments protect and enhance local biodiversity? Will it contribute to the achievement of objectives and targets within the Northumberland Biodiversity Action Plan? Will it incorporate a network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure within new developments, where appropriate? Will it result in a net gain for the natural environment with each new development? Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are no internationally or nationally designated nature conservation sites within the main towns of Alnwick, Amble, Blyth, Cramlington, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland, and Prudhoe (where the majority of growth would be accommodated under the spatial strategy).</p> <p>However, there are several European Designated sites in the County including SACs, SSSI and Ramsar sites and also a number of locally designated sites in the wider County area. In consequence, there is the potential for indirect adverse effects on these sites associated with new development (for example, disturbance arising from increased recreational activity and wild bird and mammal loss from cat predation). However, the scale of growth anticipated at each settlement is considered unlikely to give rise to significant adverse effects, although this will be dependent on the exact location of future development.</p> <p>The spatial strategy seeks to direct a large proportion of growth to main towns such as Alnwick, Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth where opportunities to use brownfield sites exist. It is recognised that in some cases brownfield land can have significant biodiversity value although it is considered that, on balance, development of brownfield sites will help minimise the risk of both direct (e.g. the loss of habitat) and indirect (e.g. noise and emissions) impacts on habitats and species. Notwithstanding this, development requirements will mean that some greenfield land will be required adjacent to the settlements. This could have a negative effect in relation to this objective (e.g. due to the direct loss of habitat or adverse impacts such as noise and emissions associated with the construction and occupation of new development).</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective. However, there is the potential for significant negative effects to arise should development result in adverse effects on designated sites, although this is currently uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that new development would not be located on land designated for nature conservation. It is assumed that, on balance, the biodiversity value of brownfield sites is less than that of greenfield land. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality and functioning? Will it ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised unnecessarily? Will it provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The construction of new development associated with the implementation of the spatial strategy will require raw materials (such as aggregates, steels and timber), although the volume of materials required is not expected to be significant (in a regional or national context) and good design and implementation of sustainable construction techniques will help to use natural resources prudently. Further, it is anticipated that there would be opportunities to utilise recycled and sustainably sourced construction materials as part of new developments.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that sites allocated for employment have taken account of mineral safeguarding areas. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>In the monitoring period of 2017/18, 555 (39%) of new residential dwellings in the County were built on previously developed (brownfield) land. In this context, the spatial strategy is expected to help encourage the further redevelopment of brownfield sites in the County, helping to minimise the loss of greenfield land and protect the soil resource.</p> <p>There will be no Green Belt releases for housing development, however some greenfield land will be required to accommodate future growth (17 new greenfield sites are allocated in the Draft Local Plan for housing and several employment sites) and there will be some limited green belt releases for employment (all of which would be implemented through the spatial strategy and subsequent housing and employment policies). The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment indicates future housing land supply is likely to mostly be greenfield both from new sites allocated and existing sites carried forward from former Borough and District Local Plans. This will have a negative effect on this objective which could be significant depending on the quantum of greenfield land that is ultimately lost and its agricultural land quality.</p> <p>Agricultural land in England is classified under the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) into five grades, with Grade 1 being the best quality and Grade 5 the poorest quality. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and 3a. The majority of the County is classified as Grade 3 under the ALC, with areas of Grade 4 and 5 in the more upland areas in the west of the County. There is very little Grade 2 and no Grade 1 land within the County and so development through the spatial strategy is unlikely to result in the loss of Grade 1, or 2 land but could affect Grade 3a land subject to the exact locations and size of development.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>The policy only permits development in the open countryside under a number of circumstances listed. This will help to limit new development in the countryside and in consequence the amount of greenfield land lost to development and has a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect (with some uncertainty) on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and where possible enhancing the flow, quality and quantity of rivers, ground and surface water bodies and coastal waters? Will it encourage sustainable and efficient management of water resources? Will it ensure that essential water infrastructure is co-ordinated with all new development? Will it contribute positively to achieving objectives set for the Northumbria and Tweed/ Solway River Basin Management Plans as part of delivery of the Water Framework Directive? Will it encourage sustainable practices in aquatic farming, fishing and other businesses? Will it contribute positively to achieving the aims of the integrated Northumberland Coast AONB Management Plan and use an ecosystem approach to coastal and marine management? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The construction of new development and growth in local population associated with implementation of the Spatial Strategy can be expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability.</p> <p>In terms of water supply, Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA. Northumbrian Water are responsible for water supply in the County. There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) in the Northumbrian Water area. The majority of the water is sourced from the Kielder WRZ, however Berwick upon Tweed and Fowberry in the north of the county depend on groundwater supplies from the Fell Sandstone Aquifer.</p> <p>Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) shows that there are adequate water resources to cater for the proposed development within the Kielder Water Resource Zone (WRZ). Proposed development in the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ can also be catered for within existing water resources. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>An Outline Water Cycle Study was published by the Council in 2012, highlighted that wastewater flow from the proposed level of development (in the emerging Core Strategy) across Northumberland could be accommodated within existing consent conditions by some of the waste water treatment works (WwTW).</p> <p>This was supplemented with a detailed Water Cycle Study (published in October 2015), which identified several Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTWs) across Northumberland that currently have limited or no capacity to accept or treat any further wastewater from the proposed development. These works may require an upgrade to accommodate the new development.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>If capacity increases then a new discharge consent would be required to cover the increased discharge volume and the Environment Agency is then likely to request higher quality standards (to ensure no deterioration in the water environment, consistent with the Water Framework Directive). In the majority of cases this is likely to be achievable within current conventional treatment. The Council are having ongoing discussions with Northumbrian Water about additional investment in waste water infrastructure.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Northumbrian Water with regard to infrastructure requirements for future development. It is assumed that these will be reflected in the draft WRMP2019. Measures contained in the Northumbrian Water WRMP would be expected to help ensure that future water resource demands are met. There will be no development that will require diversion or modification of existing watercourses. However, if such measures are required, this could affect local water quality. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? Will it mitigate the impacts on air quality from road transport? Will it discourage or mitigate against uses that generate NO2 or other particulates? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There is the potential for the construction and operation of new development to have negative effects on air quality due to emissions generated from plant and HGV movements during construction and increased vehicle movements during operation.</p> <p>Concentrating new residential development and employment uses in the County's more sustainable settlements, including the main towns, is expected to reduce the need to travel by car as new development is likely to be in close proximity to services, facilities and employment uses and be well connected to the public transport network. This is likely to reduce emissions to air, having a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding that the spatial strategy will help to reduce the need to travel and help ensure that new development is well connected to public transport and that this policy seeks to deliver sustainable development, there will inevitably be an increase in car and HGV use and associated increases in vehicle emissions which will have negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that air quality impacts have been duly considered through the planning application process. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To avoid or reduce flood risk to people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to people and property in new and existing developments? Will it protect and enhance the natural function of floodplains Will it promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in appropriate circumstances? Will it take into account predicted future impacts of climate change, including water scarcity and flooding events? Will it discourage development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? 	0/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The SFRA Flood Zones show that narrow strips of land immediately adjacent to watercourses and coastal and estuarine frontages are potentially at risk of flooding. Urban locations potentially affected by flooding include parts of Morpeth, Warkworth, Blyth, Ponteland, Hexham, Alnwick, Berwick upon Tweed, Amble, Belford, Wooler and Rothbury. However, there are also numerous small settlements at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Given that flood risk is an issue in the certain parts of the County, but also requirements for proposals to be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) where appropriate, it is considered unlikely that new development would be at significant risk of flooding, although this is dependent on the exact location of sites.</p> <p>The loss of any greenfield land could lead to an increased risk of flooding (as a result of the increase in impermeable surfaces). However, it can be reasonably assumed that new development proposals which may result in an increase in flood risk will be accompanied by a FRA and incorporate suitable flood alleviation measures thereby minimising the risk of flooding and there are policies elsewhere in the plan which seek to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>There may be opportunities as part of new development proposals to enhance existing, or incorporate new, green infrastructure which could potentially have a positive effect on this objective by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for future flood storage. However, this is dependent on policies contained within the Draft Local Plan, the competing priorities for developer contributions and details of site specific proposals.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a neutral and uncertain effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that, where appropriate, development proposals would be accompanied by a FRA and that suitable flood alleviation measures would be incorporated into the design of new development where necessary to minimise flood risk. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption during extreme weather etc? Will it reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness any opportunities that may arise? Will it support low carbon and renewable energy and sustainable design? Will it ensure that impacts and opportunities of climate change on natural habitats and species are full considered and incorporated in spatial planning decisions? Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption or providing energy from waste? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? Will it promote energy efficiency in buildings and new development? Will it reduce contributions to climate change through sustainable building practices? Will it contribute to reducing Northumberland's carbon footprint? 	+/-	Likely Significant Effects <p>Northumberland has an important role as a carbon sink due to its extensive forestry cover which means that it absorbs more CO₂ than it emits.</p> <p>The volume of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the spatial strategy are primarily influenced by the quantum of development to be accommodated in the County over the plan period and which has been appraised separately. Further, detailed Draft Local Plan policies covering sustainable design as well as the scale of developments brought forward and competing priorities for developer contributions (relating to the viability of incorporating sustainable design techniques) will influence the scale of emissions.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, as set out under the appraisal of the spatial strategy against SA Objective 7, it is expected that focusing growth in the County's most sustainable towns, service centres and service villages will help to reduce the need to travel by car by ensuring good accessibility to public transport, employment opportunities and services and facilities, all of which would have a positive effect in respect of this objective.</p> <p>However, new development in the County would be expected to further increase energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Sources of emissions will include the use of plant, HGV movements and the embodied carbon in materials during construction, energy consumption and vehicle movement's once new developments are occupied, which will have negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and negative effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Will it reduce waste arisings and increase waste reuse, recycling and recovery? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? Will it provide a framework in which businesses, communities and individuals take more responsibility for their own waste? Will it ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management? Will it provide a suitable range of facilities throughout the County to assist in increasing rates of recycling and composting? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The construction of new development will require raw materials (such as aggregates, steels and timber), although the volume of materials required is not expected to be significant (in a regional or national context). Further, it is anticipated that there would be opportunities to utilise recycled and sustainably sourced construction materials as part of new developments. New development will generate construction waste, although it is anticipated that a proportion of this waste would be reused/recycled in accordance with the waste hierarchy and policies elsewhere in the plan.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that waste and resource management measures have been duly considered through the planning application process. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact scale of waste associated with the implementation of the spatial strategy will be dependent on a number of factors including the design of new development. The exact scale of resource use associated with the implementation of the spatial strategy will be dependent on the final scale and type of uses that come forward.
16. To protect and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and where appropriate enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological or cultural value in both urban and rural areas including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens? Will it ensure appropriate archaeological or building assessments are undertaken prior to development? Will it promote sensitive re-use of historical assets and buildings of local historic interest, where the opportunity arises? 	+/-	<p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments.</p> <p>Additional development has the potential to adversely affect the character of the growth towns, service centres and service villages both in the short term during associated construction activities (e.g. as a result of vibrations) and in the longer term once development is complete (e.g. due to the built form of new development).</p> <p>Development may have a direct impact on cultural heritage features where it involves the loss of, or alteration to, assets or indirect adverse effects on their settings. In this context, there are a number of designated cultural heritage assets within and in close proximity to the settlements which are to be the focus for growth under the spatial strategy. There are a number of listed buildings and other heritage assets (including conservation areas) contained within the main towns, service centres and some of the service villages, as well as more widely in rural areas of the County. There is the potential for these assets, or their settings, to be adversely affected by new development, although this will be dependent on the exact type, location and design of new development which is uncertain at this stage.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? 		<p>Locating new development in close proximity to these assets may increase the accessibility of prospective residents to them, generating a potentially positive effect on this objective. There may also be opportunities for heritage-led development, which could serve to protect and enhance areas or buildings of historical, archaeological and cultural value, and potentially to enhance the setting of assets (for example, through the sensitive redevelopment of brownfield sites). This could have an effect on local cultural distinctiveness and the character of the built environment in the settlement.</p> <p>The spatial strategy supports sustainable development within the built up form where it is of an appropriate scale and it can be demonstrated that it does not adversely impact on the character of the settlement. The spatial strategy also stipulates criteria under which development in the open countryside will be permitted and this includes re-use of disused building and for a house innovative architecture which enhances the immediate setting. These measures will help to protect cultural heritage and there could be opportunities for heritage enhancements subject to the location and design of development.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>The form and function of any development will have the potential to enhance or detract from designated heritage and cultural assets and/or their settings.</p>
17. To conserve and enhance the quality and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it conserve and enhance the County's townscapes, seascapes and landscape character? Will it protect and enhance natural landscapes within the urban area, including recreational open space and strategic green corridors? 	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the south of the County.</p> <p>The spatial strategy is expected to help avoid significant adverse effects on landscape character by minimising development in the more rural parts of the County (except for some limited development in service villages to meet local needs). Additionally, the strategy is expected to encourage the use of brownfield land thereby minimising development on greenfield sites and associated impacts on local landscape character and visual amenity.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, development requirements will mean that some greenfield (including some limited Green Belt land deletions for employment uses) is required. This could have significant adverse effects on landscape and townscape character subject to design and exact locations of new development.</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to deliver a comprehensive network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure, addressing deficiencies and gaps and providing Green Infrastructure with new development where appropriate? Will it conserve and enhance areas with landscape designations and take account of their management objectives? Will it protect the strategic function of the Green Belt? Will it maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? Will it improve access to the countryside for recreation? Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? 		<p>It is expected that whilst there would be opportunities to utilise brownfield sites (18 of the new housing sites are brownfield, 8.5ha of land is available at the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area and 53.6ha of brownfield land is allocated in the Draft Local Plan for employment uses), a fair amount of greenfield land and some limited Green Belt releases would be required (47% of the new housing allocations in the Draft Local Plan are greenfield and there is 24.3ha of Green Belt and greenfield land allocated for employment as well as the West Hartford strategic employment site which is also greenfield). This would be likely to substantially affect local landscape character though would be mitigated to an extent by good design and policies seeking to protect landscape character.</p> <p>There is potential for new development to enhance the quality of the built environment and improve townscapes (subject to more detailed policies on design contained within the Draft Local Plan). The spatial strategy is also expected to encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites including vacant and derelict land by concentrating development within existing settlements and focusing growth where key brownfield sites exist. This could improve the built form.</p> <p>The spatial strategy supports sustainable development within the built up form where it is of an appropriate scale and it can be demonstrated that it does not adversely impact on the character of the settlement. The spatial strategy also stipulates criteria under which development in the open countryside will be permitted and this includes re-use of disused building and for a house innovative architecture which enhances the immediate setting. These measures will help to have associated positive landscape effects and in turn a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the spatial strategy has been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in the Draft Local Plan policies for development management. No further measures are identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.



Appendix F

Growth Options Appraisal

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual growth option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 workplace jobs over the plan period. The provision of new homes would help to raise living standards and have a minor positive effect on this objective and could also help through developer contributions to deliver new health facilities and services to meet needs.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would all deliver a significant amount of new housing over the plan period (between 14,340 and 17,720 dwellings, and between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs), and would help to support ambitious jobs led growth. In addition to the provision of new houses, the associated growth and employment would help to significantly raise living standards, which would in turn help to improve health and well-being and have a significant positive effect on this objective. These growth options could also help to deliver new health services through developer contributions which would also have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would deliver over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 new jobs. This would help to strengthen existing facilities and services and create demand for new services. This option would be unlikely to deliver new community services and facilities at the same scale as the other growth options and so would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs-led housing growth would all deliver a significant amount of new housing over the plan period and also a significant amount of new workplace jobs (between 12,100 and 16,500 for the jobs-led growth options).</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>The scale of housing and jobs delivered would help support existing facilities and services (by providing increased demand) and could create the environment for new or enhanced facilities. Some of this could be associated with the delivery of any larger housing sites, where provision could include new community facilities (whether education, retail, hall, leisure or open space). Developer contributions associated with the new development could also help deliver new community facilities and services to meet needs. The delivery of new community services and facilities at the scale to support the housing growth from these options would have significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual housing growth option would deliver new housing and new workplace jobs. Through good design of new development this could help to deter crime and in turn help to deliver safer communities which would have a positive effect on this objective, although at a reduce scale than the other options.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing (and for the jobs-led growth options new workplace jobs) which through good design (of housing and employment) could help to deter crime and in turn help to deliver safer communities which and through the scale of housing development from these options would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>These options may also help to bring back into use any derelict areas of housing or vacant homes which may also help to deter crime, which would also help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The business as usual and jobs led growth scenarios would also help to deliver new workplace jobs. This would in turn help to raise income levels and may help to reduce crime and in turn deliver safer communities, as there can be links between low income levels and crime.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	+/-	+/?	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option (10,000 dwellings) would be unlikely to deliver enough housing to meet unmet local needs (with population growth would need 12,624 dwellings over plan period for the business as usual option as opposed to 10,000 new dwellings that would be provided through this option) and so in turn over the plan period would not provide 'everyone' with the opportunity to live in a decent home. Commensurate with the overall lower level of housing provision, the option would not provide enough affordable housing to address affordability issues in the local housing market. However, this option would still provide some housing growth and so has been assessed as having mixed minor positive and minor effects reflecting delivery of some housing but not enough to meet unmet needs.</p> <p>The local housing need growth option (14,340 dwellings) provides a level of housing to meet the projected growth in household population (and projected household formations), which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, only considering the projected growth in household population may not deliver enough housing over the plan to meet future unmet needs from jobs related growth and so there are also uncertain effects on this objective from this option. This reflects that whilst there is no uncertainty that there will be some unmet growth from this option there is uncertainty as to its scale.</p> <p>The intermediate jobs led housing growth option (15,553 dwellings) would deliver a significant amount of new housing and this would be above and beyond the projected housing needs based on population and household projections. This would increase the chances of everyone living and working in the County to have the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home, which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>The ambitious jobs led housing growth option (17,700 dwellings) would deliver a significant amount of new housing which would be significantly above and beyond the projected housing needs based on population and household projections.</p> <p>This would greatly increase the chances of everyone living and working in the County to have the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home, which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	?/-	+/?	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 new workplace jobs. However, this would not be enough to meet unmet future needs as with population growth would need 12,624 dwellings over plan period for the business as usual option as opposed to 10,000 new dwellings that would be provided through this option. This would be a constraint to economic growth and therefore this growth option has a mixed uncertain and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>The local housing need growth option would help to deliver over 14,000 new dwellings which would help to support new jobs and in turn economic growth which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, this would not support the ambitious jobs-led growth that the plan is seeking to provide for and so there are also uncertain effects on this objective. The intermediate and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and workplace jobs which would be significantly above and beyond projected needs based on population and household projections. This would help to meet wider economic growth ambitions from the North East SEP, the North of Tyne devolution deal and the Borderlands initiative, which would in turn help to strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>From all of these options there could be job opportunities associated with the construction of new housing. The extent of any positive effects would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders and skills set of the local workforce.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	?	?	?	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>For all of these housing growth options there could be could be training opportunities associated with the construction of new housing. However, the extent of any associated positive effects would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders and therefore overall effects on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>There could also be additional primary and secondary school places provided (either directly through new schools, or indirectly through developer contributions) from these options. Increasing the scale of growth increases the potential for support to education provision so the local housing need and jobs-led growth options could have greater effects in this regard.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+/-	++/- -	++/- -	++/- -	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual growth option would deliver over 10,000 new dwellings and 6,900 new workplace jobs over the 20 year period. It would be the design, individual locations, and local access to employment and other community facilities of the proposed development that would determine the demand for transport. Assuming that some of this growth is located in well-connected areas, would drive additional demand for public transport. Additional investment in public transport would be also then anticipated to support this growth and which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, it would also be anticipated that an increase in housing provision would also lead to an increase in car use which would have a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>The local housing need option would deliver over 14,300 new dwellings over the plan period. As with the business as usual option, the effects on this objective in part will relate to the design and location of the future growth. However, the increased scale of housing development would drive additional demand for public transport and there would be commensurate investment in public transport improvements from developer contributions which would have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing development through this option would inevitably mean an increase in car use which would also have significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Both the intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing (over 15,500 and 17,700 new dwellings respectively) and this would be above the local housing need option. As with the business as usual option, the effects on this objective in part will relate to the design and location of the future growth. However, the scale of housing development would drive additional demand for public transport and there could be investment in public transport improvements from developer contributions which would have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing development through these two options would inevitably mean an increase in car use which would have significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/- /?	++/- -/?	++/- -/?	++/- -/?	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>There are a total of 20 European Designated sites in (or partially in) the County (7 SPAs and 13 SACs) as well as four Ramsar sites and 113 SSSIs and also a number of locally designated sites.</p> <p>It is assumed that development would not directly affect these sites although housing and jobs growth could have indirect negative effects on these assets due to, for example, disturbance arising from increased recreational activity and wild bird and mammal loss from cat predation. However, this would be dependent on the exact location and design of future development, the proximity of the development to the designated sites and the ease of access to the sites.</p> <p>Development requirements from all of these options will mean that some greenfield land will be required within the County and which could have a negative effect in relation to this objective (e.g. due to the direct loss of habitat or adverse impacts such as noise and emissions associated with the construction and occupation of new development). The magnitude of any negative effects in this regard will be dependent on the scale of greenfield land lost to development and the existing biodiversity value of the sites that would be affected which is currently uncertain. Notwithstanding the above, it should be noted that planning permission has already been granted for a proportion of the housing requirement and/or sites have been built out and it is assumed that impacts on biodiversity have been duly considered, including proximity to sensitive sites and species.</p> <p>Residential development may provide opportunities to enhance the existing, or incorporate new, green infrastructure and to a lesser extent there may be limited opportunities with employment development. This could potentially have a significant positive effect on this objective by improving the quality and extent of habitats and by increasing the accessibility of both existing and prospective residents to such assets. However, any benefits in this regard will be dependent on the detailed policies contained within the Draft Local Plan and site specific proposals.</p> <p>In light of the above, all of these options are assessed as having mixed positive, negative and uncertain effects on this objective. With the scale of housing growth from the local housing need and jobs led growth options the potential positive and negative effects could be significant.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the housing and job growth options would involve use of natural resources, although there would be opportunities to re-use recycled materials as part of construction works, subject to the approach taken by housebuilders and commercial developers. The scale of resource use is greater with the local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs-led growth options and so the extent of effects is greater for these options than for the business as usual option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that housing growth and new employment development would take account of minerals safeguarding areas.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+/-	+/-	++/- -	++/- -	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual and local housing need growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing. The scale of housing development would mean that a significant amount of PDL could be re-developed which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing delivered through these options would also involve the loss of greenfield land the scale of which would have a significant negative effect on this objective. The level of effects would less than the jobs led growth options so these two options have been assessed as having minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Both the intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and this would be above the local housing need option and in the case of the jobs-led growth options new workplace jobs. The scale of housing development and new workplace jobs would mean that a significant amount of PDL could be re-developed which would have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing delivered through these options would also involve the loss of greenfield land the scale of which would have a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The construction of new development and growth in local population associated with housing delivery can be expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>In terms of water supply, Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA. Northumbrian Water are responsible for water supply in the County. There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) in the Northumbrian Water area. The majority of the water is sourced from the Kielder WRZ, however Berwick upon Tweed and Fowberry in the north of the county depend on groundwater supplies from the Fell Sandstone Aquifer.</p> <p>Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) shows that there are adequate water resources to cater for the proposed development within the Kielder Water Resource Zone (WRZ). Proposed development in the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ can also be catered for within existing water resources. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>An Outline Water Cycle Study was published by the Council in 2012, highlighted that wastewater flow from the proposed level of development (in the emerging Core Strategy) across Northumberland could be accommodated within existing consent conditions by some of the waste water treatment works (WwTW).</p> <p>This was supplemented with a detailed Water Cycle Study (published in October 2015), which identified several Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTWs) across Northumberland that currently have limited or no capacity to accept or treat any further wastewater from the proposed development. These works may require an upgrade to accommodate the new development. If capacity increases then a new discharge consent would be required to cover the increased discharge volume and the Environment Agency is then likely to request higher quality standards (to ensure no deterioration in the water environment, consistent with the Water Framework Directive). In the majority of cases this is likely to be achievable within current conventional treatment. The Council are having ongoing discussions with Northumbrian Water about additional investment in waste water infrastructure.</p> <p>All of these housing and jobs growth options will increase demand on water resources which would have negative effects on this objective. The extent of effects from the local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led growth options is considered to be significant as these will deliver housing at a greater scale than the business as usual option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 workplace jobs over the plan period. The scale of housing development would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a negative effect on air quality, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport (as well as long term changes in the vehicle fleet, and the increase in low emission vehicles from national policies over the period covered by the plan – national policy is also requiring the phasing out of sales of diesel and petrol engine cars by 2040 and it is also assumed that the UK draft Clean Air Strategy will become adopted over the plan period). The effects of this option would not be as significant as the other 3 options given the reduced scale of housing development.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs. The scale of housing development would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a significant negative effect on air quality, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0/?	0/?	0/?	0/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The SFRA Flood Zones show that narrow strips of land immediately adjacent to watercourses and coastal and estuarine frontages are potentially at risk of flooding. Urban locations potentially affected by flooding include parts of Morpeth, Warkworth, Blyth, Ponteland, Hexham, Alnwick, Berwick upon Tweed, Amble, Belford, Wooler and Rothbury. However, there are also numerous small settlements at risk of flooding.</p> <p>The loss of any greenfield land as a result of housing and jobs growth could lead to an increased risk of flooding off site (as a result of the increase in impermeable surfaces). Notwithstanding this, it can be reasonably assumed that flood risk has been considered as part of the planning application process where appropriate. However, flood risk can only be fully considered on a site by site basis and so there is considered to be a degree of uncertainty with respect to potential effects on this objective from all of these options.</p> <p>The scale of any effects would be greater for the housing need, intermediate jobs led and ambitious jobs led growth options as these options would deliver housing and new workplace jobs at a greater scale than for the business as usual option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that new housing and employment development would be not be allowed in areas at greatest risk of flooding.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 new workplace jobs over the plan period. The scale of housing development and new workplace jobs would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport. There would also be effects arising from construction of new houses (use of (and emissions from) construction plant as well as embodied carbon in construction materials) as well as the occupation of new homes (and associated energy use). These effects would also apply associated with the new workplace jobs where for example this related to construction of new employment development. The effects of this option would not be as significant as the other 3 options given the reduced scale of housing development.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs. The scale of housing development and additional workplace jobs would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>For these options there would also (as highlighted above) effects associated with construction and occupation of new development, whether for housing or employment and the scale of those effects would be greater for these three options.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed over the plan period that there will be increased use of energy from renewable sources with subsequent overall reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This will be important as demand for energy use will increase over the plan period as a consequence of additional development. Government projections show that the low carbon share of UK electricity generation (renewables and nuclear) is projected to rise from 22% in 2010 to 58% in 2020.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	-	--	--	--	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 workplace jobs over the plan period. The scale of housing development and new workplace jobs would generate significant waste (both during construction and in subsequent occupation) which would in turn have a negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the reduction of waste. The effects of this option would not be as significant as the other 3 options given the reduced scale of housing development.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs. The scale of housing development and additional workplace jobs would generate a significant amount of waste, which would in turn have a significant negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the reduction of waste.</p> <p>Waste is currently disposed of in part by sending to an Energy from Waste facility in Teesside (this accounts for over 90,000 tonnes of non-recycled household waste each year) and then to other waste facilities in Northumberland and the Council also have a Private Finance Initiative contract with SITA for waste disposal. No new waste facilities are allocated in the Draft Local Plan so existing waste management procedures will deal with additional waste arisings over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Draft Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the County.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments. Residential development and new workplace jobs have the potential to adversely affect these assets as well as other non-designated assets that contribute to the character of the County. Adverse effects may be felt in the short term during associated construction activities and in the longer term once development is complete. Effects may be direct (where development involves the loss of, or alteration to, assets) or indirect (where elements which contribute to the significance of assets are harmed). The likelihood of these effects occurring and their magnitude will be dependent on the type, and design of residential development, but also exactly where such development is in relation to heritage assets, and the extent to which these effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>Overall, given the scale of housing all of these options have been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+/-	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the South East of the County.</p> <p>The business as usual option would deliver over 10,000 new jobs and 6,900 new workplace jobs. This would result in the opportunity use a significant amount of PDL (although at a reduced scale compared to the other three options) and this could result in preferential use of infill on sites and this could have a significant positive effect as will help to reduce adverse effects on landscape. There would still be use of greenfield land through this option and so this option would have significant positive and minor negative effects (reflecting the reduced scale of greenfield development from this option). Furthermore, there are some limited Green Belt deletions proposed (where exceptional circumstances justify) to meet employment land needs in the County which will help to deliver the new workplace jobs, however this will have adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options new workplace jobs. The scale of housing development would result in a significant amount of PDL to be re-developed and this could have associated positive landscape effects, (for example preferential use of infill on sites will reduce adverse effects on landscape, although would be more pronounced with the business as usual lower housing option as highlighted above) which would be significant given the scale of development. Whilst there are no Green Belt releases for housing there would be a need to develop on greenfield land which would have significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>PDL can be associated with listed buildings/industrial heritage and so there may be instances where use of PDL could have adverse landscape effects if development poorly designed or located.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual growth option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 workplace jobs over the plan period. The provision of new homes would help to raise living standards and have a minor positive effect on this objective and could also help through developer contributions to deliver new health facilities and services to meet needs.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would all deliver a significant amount of new housing over the plan period (between 14,340 and 17,700 dwellings, and between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs), and would help to support ambitious jobs led growth. In addition to the provision of new houses, the associated growth and employment would help to significantly raise living standards, which would in turn help to improve health and well-being and have a significant positive effect on this objective. These growth options could also help to deliver new health services through developer contributions which would also have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would deliver over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 new jobs. This would help to strengthen existing facilities and services and create demand for new services. This option would be unlikely to deliver new community services and facilities at the same scale as the other growth options and so would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs-led housing growth would all deliver a significant amount of new housing over the plan period and also a significant amount of new workplace jobs (between 12,100 and 16,500 for the jobs-led growth options). The scale of housing and jobs delivered would help support existing facilities and services (by providing increased demand) and could create the</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>environment for new or enhanced facilities. Some of this could be associated with the delivery of any larger housing sites, where provision could include new community facilities (whether education, retail, hall, leisure or open space). Developer contributions associated with the new development could also help deliver new community facilities and services to meet needs. The delivery of new community services and facilities at the scale to support the housing growth from these options would have significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual housing growth option would deliver new housing and new workplace jobs. Through good design of new development this could help to deter crime and in turn help to deliver safer communities which would have a positive effect on this objective, although at a reduce scale than the other options.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing (and for the jobs-led growth options new workplace jobs) which through good design (of housing and employment) could help to deter crime and in turn help to deliver safer communities which and through the scale of housing development from these options would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>These options may also help to bring back into use any derelict areas of housing or vacant homes which may also help to deter crime, which would also help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The business as usual and jobs led growth scenarios would also help to deliver new workplace jobs. This would in turn help to raise income levels and may help to reduce crime and in turn deliver safer communities, as there can be links between low income levels and crime.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	+/-	+/?	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option (10,000 dwellings) would be unlikely to deliver enough housing to meet unmet local needs (with population growth would need 12,624 dwellings over plan period for the business as usual option as opposed to 10,000 new dwellings that would be provided through this option) and so in turn over the plan period would not provide 'everyone' with the opportunity to live in a decent home. Commensurate with the overall lower level of housing provision, the option would not provide enough affordable housing to address affordability issues in the local housing market. However, this option would still provide some housing growth and so has been assessed as having mixed minor positive and minor effects reflecting delivery of some housing but not enough to meet unmet needs.</p> <p>The local housing need growth option (14,340 dwellings) provides a level of housing to meet the projected growth in household population (and projected household formations), which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, only considering the projected growth in household population may not deliver enough housing over the plan to meet future unmet needs from jobs related growth and so there are also uncertain effects on this objective from this option. This reflects that whilst there is no uncertainty that there will be some unmet growth from this option there is uncertainty as to its scale.</p> <p>The intermediate jobs led housing growth option (15,553 dwellings) would deliver a significant amount of new housing and this would be above and beyond the projected housing needs based on population and household projections. This would increase the chances of everyone living and working in the County to have the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home, which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The ambitious jobs led housing growth option (17,700 dwellings) would deliver a significant amount of new housing which would be significantly above and beyond the projected housing needs based on population and household projections. This would greatly increase the chances of everyone living and working in the</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>County to have the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home, which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	?/-	+/?	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 new workplace jobs. However, this would not be enough to meet unmet future needs as with population growth would need 12,624 dwellings over plan period for the business as usual option as opposed to 10,000 new dwellings that would be provided through this option. This would be a constraint to economic growth and therefore this growth option has a mixed uncertain and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>The local housing need growth option would help to deliver over 14,000 new dwellings which would help to support new jobs and in turn economic growth which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, this would not support the ambitious jobs-led growth that the plan is seeking to provide for and so there are also uncertain effects on this objective. The intermediate and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and workplace jobs which would be significantly above and beyond projected needs based on population and household projections. This would help to meet wider economic growth ambitions from the North East SEP, the North of Tyne devolution deal and the Borderlands initiative, which would in turn help to strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>From all of these options there could be job opportunities associated with the construction of new housing. The extent of any positive effects would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders and skills set of the local workforce.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	?	?	?	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>For all of these housing growth options there could be could be training opportunities associated with the construction of new housing. However, the extent of any associated positive effects would depend upon the approach taken by housebuilders and therefore overall effects on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>There could also be additional primary and secondary school places provided (either directly through new schools, or indirectly through developer contributions) from these options. Increasing the scale of growth increases the potential for support to education provision so the local housing need and jobs-led growth options could have greater effects in this regard.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+/-	++/--	++/--	++/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual growth option would deliver over 10,000 new dwellings and 6,900 new workplace jobs over the 20 year period. It would be the design, individual locations, and local access to employment and other community facilities of the proposed development that would determine the demand for transport. Assuming that some of this growth is located in well-connected areas, would drive additional demand for public transport. Additional investment in public transport would be also then anticipated to support this growth and which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, it would also be anticipated that an increase in housing provision would also lead to an increase in car use which would have a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>The local housing need option would deliver over 14,300 new dwellings over the plan period. As with the business as usual option, the effects on this objective in part will relate to the design and location of the future growth. However, the increased scale of housing development would drive additional demand for public transport and there would be commensurate investment in public transport improvements from developer contributions which would have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing development through this option would inevitably mean an increase in car use which would also have significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Both the intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing (over 15,500 and 17,700 new dwellings respectively) and this would be above the local housing need option. As with the business as usual option, the effects on this objective in part will relate to the design and location of the future growth. However, the scale of housing development would drive additional demand for public transport and there could be investment in public transport improvements from developer contributions which would have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing development through these two options would inevitably mean an increase in car use which would have significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-/?	++/--/?	++/--/?	++/--/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There are a total of 20 European Designated sites in (or partially in) the County (7 SPAs and 13 SACs) as well as four Ramsar sites and 113 SSSIs and also a number of locally designated sites.</p> <p>It is assumed that development would not directly affect these sites although housing and jobs growth could have indirect negative effects on these assets due to, for example, disturbance arising from increased recreational activity and wild bird and mammal loss from cat predation.</p> <p>However, this would be dependent on the exact location and design of future development, the proximity of the development to the designated sites and the ease of access to the sites.</p> <p>Development requirements from all of these options will mean that some greenfield land will be required within the County and which could have a negative effect in relation to this objective (e.g. due to the direct loss of habitat or adverse impacts such as noise and emissions associated with the construction and occupation of new development). The magnitude of any negative effects in this regard will be dependent on the scale of greenfield land lost to development and the existing biodiversity value of the sites that would be affected which is currently uncertain. Notwithstanding the above, it should be noted that planning permission has already been granted for a proportion of the housing requirement and/or sites have been built out and it is assumed that impacts on biodiversity have been duly considered, including proximity to sensitive sites and species.</p> <p>Residential development may provide opportunities to enhance the existing, or incorporate new, green infrastructure and to a lesser extent there may be limited opportunities with employment development. This could potentially have a significant positive effect on this objective by improving the quality and extent of habitats and by increasing the accessibility of both existing and prospective residents to such assets. However, any benefits in this regard will be dependent on the detailed policies contained within the Draft Local Plan and site specific proposals.</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>In light of the above, all of these options are assessed as having mixed positive, negative and uncertain effects on this objective. With the scale of housing growth from the local housing need and jobs led growth options the potential positive and negative effects could be significant.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the housing and job growth options would involve use of natural resources, although there would be opportunities to re-use recycled materials as part of construction works, subject to the approach taken by housebuilders and commercial developers. The scale of resource use is greater with the local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs-led growth options and so the extent of effects is greater for these options than for the business as usual option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that housing growth and new employment development would take account of minerals safeguarding areas.

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	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+/-	+/-	++/--	++/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual and local housing need growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing. The scale of housing development would mean that a significant amount of PDL could be re-developed which would have a positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing delivered through these options would also involve the loss of greenfield land the scale of which would have a significant negative effect on this objective. The level of effects would less than the jobs led growth options so these two options have been assessed as having minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Both the intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and this would be above the local housing need option and in the case of the jobs-led growth options new workplace jobs. The scale of housing development and new workplace jobs would mean that a significant amount of PDL could be re-developed which would have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, the scale of housing delivered through these options would also involve the loss of greenfield land the scale of which would have a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The construction of new development and growth in local population associated with housing delivery can be expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability.</p> <p>In terms of water supply, Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA. Northumbrian Water are responsible for water supply in the County. There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) in the Northumbrian Water area. The majority of the water is sourced from the Kielder WRZ,</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
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					<p>however Berwick upon Tweed and Fowberry in the north of the county depend on groundwater supplies from the Fell Sandstone Aquifer.</p> <p>Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) shows that there are adequate water resources to cater for the proposed development within the Kielder Water Resource Zone (WRZ). Proposed development in the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ can also be catered for within existing water resources. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>An Outline Water Cycle Study was published by the Council in 2012, highlighted that wastewater flow from the proposed level of development (in the emerging Core Strategy) across Northumberland could be accommodated within existing consent conditions by some of the waste water treatment works (WwTW).</p> <p>This was supplemented with a detailed Water Cycle Study (published in October 2015), which identified several Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTWs) across Northumberland that currently have limited or no capacity to accept or treat any further wastewater from the proposed development. These works may require an upgrade to accommodate the new development.</p> <p>If capacity increases then a new discharge consent would be required to cover the increased discharge volume and the Environment Agency is then likely to request higher quality standards (to ensure no deterioration in the water environment, consistent with the Water Framework Directive). In the majority of cases this is likely to be achievable within current conventional treatment. The Council are having ongoing discussions with Northumbrian Water about additional investment in waste water infrastructure.</p> <p>All of these housing and jobs growth options will increase demand on water resources which would have negative effects on this objective. The extent of effects from the local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led growth options is considered to be significant as these will deliver housing at a greater scale than the business as usual option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 workplace jobs over the plan period. The scale of housing development would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a negative effect on air quality, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport (as well as long term changes in the vehicle fleet, and the increase in low emission vehicles from national policies over the period covered by the plan – national policy is also requiring the phasing out of sales of diesel and petrol engine cars by 2040 and it is also assumed that the UK draft Clean Air Strategy will become adopted over the plan period). The effects of this option would not be as significant as the other 3 options given the reduced scale of housing development.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs. The scale of housing development would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a significant negative effect on air quality, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0/?	0/?	0/?	0/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The SFRA Flood Zones show that narrow strips of land immediately adjacent to watercourses and coastal and estuarine frontages are potentially at risk of flooding. Urban locations potentially affected by flooding include parts of Morpeth, Warkworth, Blyth, Ponteland, Hexham, Alnwick, Berwick upon Tweed, Amble, Belford, Wooler and Rothbury. However, there are also numerous small settlements at risk of flooding.</p> <p>The loss of any greenfield land as a result of housing and jobs growth could lead to an increased risk of flooding off site (as a result of the increase in impermeable surfaces). Notwithstanding this, it can be reasonably assumed that flood risk has been considered as part of the planning application process where appropriate. However, flood risk can only be fully considered on a site by site basis and so there is considered to be a degree of uncertainty with respect to potential effects on this objective from all of these options.</p> <p>The scale of any effects would be greater for the housing need, intermediate jobs led and ambitious jobs led growth options as these options would deliver housing and new workplace jobs at a greater scale than for the business as usual option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that new housing and employment development would be not be allowed in areas at greatest risk of flooding.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 new workplace jobs over the plan period. The scale of housing development and new workplace jobs would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport. There would also be effects arising from</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>construction of new houses (use of (and emissions from) construction plant as well as embodied carbon in construction materials) as well as the occupation of new homes (and associated energy use). These effects would also apply associated with the new workplace jobs where for example this related to construction of new employment development. The effects of this option would not be as significant as the other 3 options given the reduced scale of housing development.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs. The scale of housing development and additional workplace jobs would generate significant additional traffic and therefore an increase in vehicle emissions, which would in turn have a negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>For these options there would also (as highlighted above) effects associated with construction and occupation of new development, whether for housing or employment and the scale of those effects would be greater for these three options.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed over the plan period that there will be increased use of energy from renewable sources with subsequent overall reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This will be important as demand for energy use will increase over the plan period as a consequence of additional development. Government projections show that the low carbon share of UK electricity generation (renewables and nuclear) is projected to rise from 22% in 2010 to 58% in 2020.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	-	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The business as usual option would see the delivery of over 10,000 new homes and 6,900 workplace jobs over the plan period. The scale of housing development and new workplace jobs would generate significant waste (both during construction and in subsequent occupation) which would in turn have a negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>plan promoting the reduction of waste. The effects of this option would not be as significant as the other 3 options given the reduced scale of housing development.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options between 12,100 and 16,500 additional workplace jobs. The scale of housing development and additional workplace jobs would generate a significant amount of waste, which would in turn have a significant negative effect on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the reduction of waste.</p> <p>Waste is currently disposed of in part by sending to an Energy from Waste facility in Teesside (this accounts for over 90,000 tonnes of non-recycled household waste each year) and then to other waste facilities in Northumberland and the Council also have a Private Finance Initiative contract with SITA for waste disposal. No new waste facilities are allocated in the Draft Local Plan so existing waste management procedures will deal with additional waste arising over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Draft Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the County.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments. Residential development and new workplace jobs have the potential to adversely affect these assets as well as other non-designated assets that contribute to the character of the County. Adverse effects may be felt in the short term during associated construction activities and in the longer term once development is complete. Effects may be direct (where development involves the loss of, or alteration to, assets) or indirect (where elements which contribute to the significance of assets are harmed). The likelihood of these effects occurring and their magnitude will be dependent on the type, and design of residential development, but also exactly where such development is in relation to heritage</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>assets, and the extent to which these effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>Overall, given the scale of housing all of these options have been assessed as having a mixed minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+/-	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the South East of the County.</p> <p>The business as usual option would deliver over 10,000 new jobs and 6,900 new workplace jobs. This would result in the opportunity use a significant amount of PDL (although at a reduced scale compared to the other three options) and this could result in preferential use of infill on sites and this could have a significant positive effect as will help to reduce adverse effects on landscape. There would still be use of greenfield land through this option and so this option would have significant positive and minor negative effects (reflecting the reduced scale of greenfield development from this option). Furthermore, there are some limited Green Belt deletions proposed (where exceptional circumstances justify) to meet employment land needs in the County which will help to deliver the new workplace jobs, however this will have adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>The local housing need, intermediate jobs-led and ambitious jobs led housing growth options would deliver a significant amount of new housing and for the jobs-led options new workplace jobs. The scale of housing development would result in a significant amount of PDL to be re-developed and this could have associated positive landscape effects, (for example preferential use of infill on sites will reduce adverse effects on</p>

SA Objective	Housing and Employment Growth Options				Commentary
	Business As Usual	Local Housing Need	Intermediate jobs-led	Ambitious Jobs Led	
					<p>landscape, although would be more pronounced with the business as usual lower housing option as highlighted above) which would be significant given the scale of development. Whilst there are no Green Belt releases for housing there would be a need to develop on greenfield land which would have significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>PDL can be associated with listed buildings/industrial heritage and so there may be instances where use of PDL could have adverse landscape effects if development poorly designed or located.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Appendix G

Spatial Distribution of Development Options Appraisal



SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the options would see the creation of new developments across the County.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 would focus new development in key settlements and areas and would afford access to existing centres of health care provision. They may also provide opportunities to address specific areas of poor health through regeneration of deprived areas such as Ashington and Cramlington. Options 3 and 4 take an increasingly dispersed approach to allocating growth which may then limit the extent to which proposed growth can be used to support larger scale redevelopment and regeneration opportunities; however, may be more effective in beginning to address issues in each community.</p> <p>Option 5 would see the creation of new settlements in the south east of Northumberland and close to Tyneside. This would result in less development in and around other key settlements and in rural areas and any effects from regeneration on existing communities would be limited.</p> <p>All options will lead to the potential for some investment in local healthcare facilities and services through developer contributions, with the greatest opportunities with those options that are associated with the largest scale of growth. However, unless phasing of healthcare provision is addressed, there may be short term issues associated with constraints arising from increased demand for services without a corresponding increase in provision.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 will focus growth on key settles and are more likely to lead to greater use of sustainable modes of transport for journeys. This may limit any adverse health effects associated with vehicle emissions and changes to local air quality.</p> <p>All options may result in the loss of some greenfield land; however, Option 2 may lead to fewer effects than the other options. Option 2 looks to allocate growth within the existing Green Belt constraints and as such, is least likely to lead to loss of open space used for amenity and recreation.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>The remaining options all envisage some loss of Green Belt. Option 1 focuses growth on key settlements; however, is likely to require an element of Green Belt around a number settlements. Option 3 will require land to be deleted from the Green Belt around a number of larger settlements. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district, may make use of PDL sites across the County, otherwise not used by options that seek to focus growth but would also require some Green Belt deletions. In consequence Options 1, 3, 4 and 5 may have greater effects on recreational activities, unless alternative provision for access to green infrastructure is made.</p> <p>Overall, these Options are considered to have a mixture of minor positive, minor negative and uncertain effects, though the different Options have nuances that make these effects different from each other.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	++	++	++	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would see the creation of new developments across the County.</p> <p>The new development would improve the range of services and facilities available across the County, by both direct provision and through support from developer contributions, with the greatest opportunities with those options that are associated with the largest scale of growth.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>The creation of new services and facilities would also improve the overall accessibility of services and facilities across the County.</p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would all see these new services and facilities located near to existing key settlements, whilst Option 4 would see new services and facilities located in a more dispersed pattern that would support more rural settlements. The dispersed approach to allocating development in Option 4 may limit the scale of individual investments and opportunities for improvement and in consequence, it may have a lower cumulative effect on the communities. The new settlement approach of Option 5 would see new developments located in new settlements in the south east of Northumberland which would provide new community services and facilities in those areas but not in other areas of the County.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective whilst Option 4 and Option 5 would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would see the creation of new developments across the County.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 would focus new development in key settlements and areas and could afford opportunities to provide regeneration and redevelopment.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>However, the extent to which it will affect perceptions of crime, and local community safety will reflect specific open space design, as well as factors outside the scope of the plan.</p> <p>In consequence, overall, these options are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	++	++	++	++	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would see the creation of new housing developments located in and around the key settlements of Northumberland, which is where the need for new housing is highest. Option 4 would take a more dispersed approach to the allocation of housing, and whilst it would not meet the housing needs of the largest communities, it would ensure that the housing needs of rural communities were met. Option 5 would aid in meeting the housing needs of the south east of Northumberland by focusing development in that area (specifically near to Tyneside). However, it would have little effect on the housing provision across the rest of the County. The south east could also only accommodate so much housing development before it would become unsustainable to have more, potentially effecting how much housing this Option could truly provide.</p> <p>Overall, all of the Options would have a significant positive effect on this objective, besides Option 5 which would have a minor positive effect.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	++	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would see the creation of new economic development and opportunities across the whole of Northumberland, though most new developments would be located within the key settlements of Northumberland. This would increase the accessibility of new job opportunities across the County, though less opportunities would be created in rural areas than in the key settlements. These options would increase the range of employment opportunities available and strengthen local economies across the County.</p> <p>Option 4 would have similar effects to the other options but these positive effects would be localised to rural areas and would have considerably less positive effects for the key settlements of Northumberland. The dispersed approach to allocating growth would be less well aligned with the economic ambitions for the County which are linked to Northumberland contributing to delivering the objectives of the North East Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), the North of Tyne devolution deal and the Borderlands initiative.</p> <p>Similar to the reason outlined for Option 4, Option 5 would have positive effects localised to where the new settlements would be created (in the south east of Northumberland), with the option having little effects elsewhere in the County. Focusing development in this way would limit the type and amount of economic development that would result from Option 5.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective whilst Option 4 and Option 5 would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	++	++	++	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All options will lead to the potential for some investment in local education facilities through either direct provision or developer contributions, with the greatest opportunities with those options that are associated with the largest scale of growth. However, unless phasing of additional education provision is addressed, there may be short term issues associated with constraints arising from increased demand for services without a corresponding increase in provision.</p> <p>Any educational or training opportunities provided by these options are likely to be located in areas that are accessible and useable by a large number of the County's residents due to their location in key settlements. This would also increase the sustainability of these educational facilities.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 would focus new development in key settlements and areas and would afford access to existing education facilities. They may also provide opportunities to address specific constraints.</p> <p>Options 3 and 4 take an increasingly dispersed approach to allocating growth which may then limit the extent to which proposed growth can be used to support larger scale redevelopment and further provision of educational facilities.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>In particular, Option 4 would see the creation of new educational or training opportunities in rural areas, with fewer facilities likely to be created in the key settlements. Similarly, Option 5 would see growth localised to the south east of Northumberland, with little beneficial effect on the rest of the County.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective whilst Option 4 and Option 5 would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would all see the creation of new developments located mainly within the key settlements of the County, with some development taking place in rural areas. Any development located within the key settlements would be serviced by existing infrastructure and sustainable transport. These options would also have an increased likelihood of reducing the need to travel with the County due to the options covering both the key settlements, rural areas and therefore being close to the existing population of Northumberland. However, the infrastructure around the key settlements are currently well used, therefore an increase in development in these areas has the potential to have an effect on congestion and may require improvements to local infrastructure, though this would better align infrastructure investment with the growth areas.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>Option 4 would see the creation of new developments predominantly located in rural areas. Whilst this would potentially reduce the need to travel in rural communities, it could also see an increase in the need of the County's residents to travel to the new rural jobs, services or facilities. Furthermore, this would result in new development in areas that offer less choice for sustainable transport opportunities and these developments would mainly be accessed through the use of a car.</p> <p>Option 5 would see the creation of new settlements in the south east of Northumberland near to Tyneside. This could potentially reduce the need to travel for the residents of the south east of the Northumberland, but could also increase the need for residents to travel from other regions to the south east of the County.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect and minor negative effect on this objective whilst Option 4 and Option 5 would have a minor positive effect and minor negative effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/--	+/-/?	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland is home to several European Designated sites in the County including SACs, SSSI and Ramsar sites and also a number of locally designated sites. All of the options would have some effects on these important areas of biodiversity and/or geodiversity as all of the options would see the creation of new developments.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>In consequence, it is likely that all options may result in the loss of some biodiversity, as they will some greenfield land; however, Options 2 may lead to fewer effects than the other options.</p> <p>Option 2 looks to allocate growth within the existing Green Belt constraints and as such, is least likely to lead to loss of greenfield land where biodiversity assets could be important. The remaining options all envisage some loss of Green Belt. Option 1 focuses growth on key settlements; however, is likely to require an element of Green Belt around a number of settlements. Option 3 will require land to be deleted from the Green Belt around a number of larger settlements. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district would also require some Green Belt deletions and would also result in developments that are more likely to affect biodiversity/geodiversity assets due to development being located in rural areas. Option 5 would see the creation of new settlements in the south east of Northumberland which would result in the loss of some open countryside/Green Belt land. It would however, constrain the majority of development to these new settlements, protecting the biodiversity and geodiversity of other regions.</p> <p>All of the options would provide some benefits to this objective, as the developments they create would be in line with the policies of the Draft Local Plan and would have to be designed in a manner that enhances their surrounding environment.</p> <p>Overall, all of the options besides Option 2 are considered to have a minor positive and significant negative effect on this objective due the amount of development that would take place and the loss of Green Belt land. Option 2 would have a minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective as it has the potential to result in the loss of less Green Belt land, though uncertainty exists.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	--	+/--	--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in the consumption of mineral resources through the creation of new developments across the County. These options would also result in the loss of important soil resources. This is especially true of Options 1, 3 and 5 as these options would result in more development located within the Green Belt than Option 2 and the Green Belt sometimes contains valuable soil resources. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district, may make use of PDL sites across the County, otherwise not used by options that seek to focus growth on key settlements but would also require some Green Belt deletions, with similar effects on soil resource.</p> <p>It has been assumed that all of the options would not result in development that is located within mineral safeguarded areas, effectively affording some protection to these safeguarded minerals.</p> <p>Overall, all of the options would have a significant negative effect on this objective, with Option 2 also having a minor positive effect due to it trying to avoid the loss of Green Belt land as much as possible.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that housing growth would take account of minerals safeguarding areas.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+/--	+/-	+/--	+/--	--	Likely Significant Effects <p>All of the options would result in the creation of new developments.</p> <p>Option 2 looks to allocate growth within the existing Green Belt constraints and as such, is least likely to lead to loss of greenfield land. The remaining options all envisage some loss of Green Belt. Option 1 focuses growth on key settlements; however, is likely to require an element of Green Belt around a number of settlements. Option 3 will require land to be deleted from the Green Belt around a number of larger settlements. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district, may make use of PDL sites across the County, otherwise not used by options that seek to focus growth on key settlements but would also require some Green Belt deletions, with similar loss of greenfield land. Option 5 would see development focused in new settlements located in the south east of Northumberland, resulting in the loss of Green Belt land/open countryside, with little chance of developments using PDL.</p> <p>Options that focus proposed development around key settlements may be more likely to have developable PDL; however, this remains uncertainty at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 3 and 4 are considered to have a minor positive effect and significant negative effect on this objective whilst Option 2 would have a minor positive and minor negative effect and Option 5 would have a significant negative effect.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These options would all result in the creation of new developments located across the County. Construction works always have the potential to have an effect on the water quality and water bodies of an area. Whilst all of the options could have an effect on the water environment of the County, the policies of the Draft Local Plan (especially the water policies) would ensure that any new developments that result from these Options would have adverse effects on Northumberland's water assets.</p> <p>Overall, the Options are all considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective, with some uncertainty.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
12. To improve air quality.	+/--	+/--	--	--	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the options would have some effect on the air quality of Northumberland through the creation of new developments, though these developments would have to conform to the policies of the Draft Local Plan, which would ensure that they would mitigate their effects on local air quality during their construction and operation.</p> <p>However, the options would potentially result in increasing the level of traffic within Northumberland as its residents travel to and from the new developments, though Options 1, 2 and 3 is likely to have less of an effect in this regard as development would be located around key settlements that are already easily accessible by a variety of sustainable transport methods. Nevertheless, given the scale of additional growth anticipated with Option 3, it remains most likely that these additional journeys will be by car and could lead to additional effects on air quality.</p> <p>Option 4 seeks to located development across the County but focuses on locating in rural areas that are less accessible and it is likely that the majority of development resulting from Option 4 would require the use of the car.</p> <p>Option 5 would see the creation of new settlements which has the potential to have a considerable effect on the local air quality (south east of Northumberland). By located development in one region of the County, it would protect the other regions air quality from being compromised by construction activities related to the new settlements. However, Option 5 is also likely to increase car travel within the County as people have to travel to and from the new settlements.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1 and 2 would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on this objective. Option 3, 4 and 5 would have a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in the creation of new developments that would conform to the policies of the Draft Local Plan. This would result in the creation of developments that are not located in areas at risk of flooding and, where appropriate utilise SuDS and high quality design to ensure they do not have an adverse effect on the flood resilience of their surroundings. This would increase the flood resilience of the County.</p> <p>Overall, these options would have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the options would result in the creation of new developments across Northumberland. This would have the dual effect of producing greenhouse gases whilst these developments are being constructed and operated. Furthermore, the developments would result in the generation of more greenhouse gases through the County's residents traveling to and from these developments, though the options would also encourage the use of less polluting forms of transport.</p> <p>The developments created by these options would have their effects mitigated to some degree as the Draft Local Plan policies would require individual developments to be well designed and energy/heat efficient, which would ensure they contribute as little greenhouse gases as possible during their construction and operation. The Draft Local Plan policies would also ensure that development avoided areas at risk of flooding and are therefore less vulnerable to the most likely effects of climate change (flooding).</p> <p>Option 3 and Option 4 are more likely to result in the generation of more greenhouse gases through encouraging a large amount of new development (Option 3) or due to the locations of the new development generating additional movements (either dispersed and in rural locations for Option 4 or by concentrating development in the south east of the County (Option 5) to the detriment of the rest of the County).</p> <p>Overall, the options are considered to have a mixture of minor positive to significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed over the plan period that there will be increased use of energy from renewable sources with subsequent overall reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This will be important as demand for energy use will increase over the plan period as a consequence of additional development. Government projections show that the low carbon share of UK electricity generation (renewables and nuclear) is projected to rise from 22% in 2010 to 65% in 2020.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	Likely Significant Effects <p>Household waste is mainly managed through recovery at Energy from Waste facility in Teesside (this accounts for over 90,000 tonnes of non-recycled household waste each year) and to other waste facilities in Northumberland and the Council also have a contract with Suez for waste disposal to landfill. There are also a number of waste transfer and recycling facilities in the County that manage the non-household waste. No new waste facilities are allocated in the Draft Local Plan as existing waste management options have sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed level of growth and the additional waste arising over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>The options would contribute considerably to the production of waste within the County through the construction of new developments and associated infrastructure. Any waste would be sent to the waste management facilities highlighted above and put a strain on their capacity. However, the policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure that these developments are well designed and use recycled materials where possible and produce as little waste as possible.</p> <p>Overall, these policies would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Draft Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the County.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	++/-	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments.</p> <p>The options would all have an effect on the cultural heritage of Northumberland (especially given the considerable number of cultural heritage assets identified within the County). New development has the potential to enhance the cultural heritage assets by contributing positively to their setting and this would be required due to the policies of the Draft Local Plan. All of the Options have the opportunity to reduce the amount of derelict or degraded land within the County, though Option 4 would not be able to achieve this as much as the other Options and it is questionable whether Option 5 would be able to achieve this at all. Such land is often a considerable detractor to the character and distinctiveness of settlements and these Options provide an opportunity for such land to be redeveloped.</p> <p>Overall, the options would have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects on this objective, besides Option 5 which would have a minor positive and minor negative effect</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	Likely Significant Effects <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the South East of the County.</p> <p>The options have an innate dual nature as the creation of new developments may improve the urban landscapes whilst potentially compromising the County's natural landscapes. The policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure new developments are well designed and in keeping with the setting of their surroundings, ensuring they mitigate their effects on the County's landscapes and even has the potential to enhance these landscapes to some degree.</p> <p>The options would also provide opportunities for the redevelopment of derelict or abandoned sites, converting these sites into developments that positively contribute to the urban and natural landscapes of the County.</p> <p>However, all of the options would have an effect on the strategic function of the Green Belt as all of the options would result in the loss of some Green Belt land. Option 2 would result in the smallest loss of Green Belt land. The loss of Green Belt land would also have an obvious and large effect on the landscapes of Northumberland, even with the mitigating effects of the policies contained within the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>Option 4 has the potential to improve the accessibility of the countryside more than the other Options due to it focusing the majority of development in rural areas rather than key settlements.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options					Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	Option 5 – New Settlements	
						<p>Overall, these options would have a mixture of significant positive effect and significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would see the creation of new developments across the County.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 would focus new development in key settlements and areas and would afford access to existing centres of health care provision. They may also provide opportunities to address specific areas of poor health through regeneration of deprived areas such as Ashington and Cramlington. Options 3 and 4 take an increasingly dispersed approach to allocating growth which may then limit the extent to which proposed growth can be used to support larger scale redevelopment and regeneration opportunities; however, may be more effective in beginning to address issues in each community.</p> <p>All options will lead to the potential for some investment in local healthcare facilities and services through developer contributions, with the greatest opportunities with those options that are associated with the largest scale of growth. However, unless phasing of healthcare provision is addressed, there may be short term issues associated with constraints arising from increased demand for services without a corresponding increase in provision.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 will focus growth on key settles and are more likely to lead to greater use of sustainable modes of transport for journeys. This may limit any adverse health effects associated with vehicle emissions and changes to local air quality.</p> <p>All options may result in the loss of some greenfield land; however, Options 2 may lead to fewer effects than the other options. Option 2 looks to allocate growth within the existing Green Belt constraints and as such, is least likely to lead to loss of open space used for amenity and recreation. The remaining options all envisage some loss of Green Belt. Option 1 focuses growth on key settlements; however, is likely to require an element of Green Belt around a number of settlements.</p> <p>Option 3 will require land to be deleted from the Green Belt around a number of larger settlements. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district, may make use of PDL sites across the County, otherwise not used by options that seek to focus growth but would also require some Green Belt deletions. In consequence Options 1, 3 and 4 may have greater effects on recreational activities, unless alternative provision for access to green infrastructure is made.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p>Overall, these Options are considered to have a mixture of minor positive, minor negative and uncertain effects, though the different Options have nuances that make these effects different from each other.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	++	++	++	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would see the creation of new developments across the County.</p> <p>The new development would improve the range of services and facilities available across the County, by both direct provision and through support from developer contributions, with the greatest opportunities with those options that are associated with the largest scale of growth. The creation of new services and facilities would also improve the overall accessibility of services and facilities across the County.</p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would all see these new services and facilities located near to existing key settlements, whilst Option 4 would see new services and facilities located in a more dispersed pattern that would support more rural settlements.</p> <p>The dispersed approach to allocating development in Option 4 may limit the scale of individual investments and opportunities for improvement and in consequence, it may have a lower cumulative effect on the communities.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective whilst Option 4 would have a minor positive effect.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would see the creation of new developments across the County.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 would focus new development in key settlements and areas and could afford opportunities to provide regeneration and redevelopment. However, the extent to which it will affect perceptions of crime, and local community safety will reflect specific open space design, as well as factors outside the scope of the plan.</p> <p>In consequence, overall, these options are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would see the creation of new housing developments located in and around the key settlements of Northumberland, which is where the need for new housing is highest. Option 4 would take a more dispersed approach to the allocation of housing, and whilst it would not meet the housing needs of the largest communities, it would ensure that the housing needs of rural communities were met.</p> <p>Overall, all of the Options would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	++	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would see the creation of new economic development and opportunities across the whole of Northumberland, though most new developments would be located within the key settlements of Northumberland. This would increase the accessibility of new job opportunities across the County, though less opportunities would be created in rural areas than in the key settlements. These options would increase the range of employment opportunities available and strengthen local economies across the County.</p> <p>Option 4 would have similar effects to the other options but these positive effects would be localised to rural areas and would have considerably less positive effects for the key settlements of Northumberland. The dispersed approach to allocating growth would be less well aligned with the economic ambitions for the County which are linked to Northumberland contributing to delivering the objectives of the North East Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), the North of Tyne devolution deal and the Borderlands initiative.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective whilst Option 4 would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	++	++	++	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All options will lead to the potential for some investment in local education facilities through either direct provision or developer contributions, with the greatest opportunities with those options that are associated with the largest scale of growth. However, unless phasing of additional education provision is addressed, there may be short term issues associated with constraints arising from increased demand for services without a corresponding increase in provision.</p> <p>Any educational or training opportunities provided by these options are likely to be located in areas that are accessible and useable by a large number of the County's residents due to their location in key settlements. This would also increase the sustainability of these educational facilities.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 would focus new development in key settlements and areas and would afford access to existing education facilities. They may also provide opportunities to address specific constraints.</p> <p>Options 3 and 4 take an increasingly dispersed approach to allocating growth which may then limit the extent to which proposed growth can be used to support larger scale redevelopment and further provision of educational facilities. In particular, Option 4 would see the creation of new educational or training opportunities in rural areas, with fewer facilities likely to be created in the key settlements.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective whilst Option 4 would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 3 would all see the creation of new developments located mainly within the key settlements of the County, with some development taking place in rural areas. Any development located within the key settlements would be serviced by existing infrastructure and sustainable transport. These options would also have an increased likelihood of reducing the need to travel with the County due to the options covering both the key settlements, rural areas and therefore being close to the existing population of Northumberland. However, the infrastructure around the key settlements are currently well used, therefore an increase in development in these areas has the potential to have an effect on congestion and may require improvements to local infrastructure, though this would better align infrastructure investment with the growth areas.</p> <p>Option 4 would see the creation of new developments predominantly located in rural areas. Whilst this would potentially reduce the need to travel in rural communities, it could also see an increase in the need of the County's residents to travel to the new rural jobs, services or facilities. Furthermore, this would result in new development in areas that offer less choice for sustainable transport opportunities and these developments would mainly be accessed through the use of a car.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 2 and 3 would have a significant positive effect and minor negative effect on this objective whilst Option 4 would have a minor positive effect and minor negative effect.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	+/-?	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland is home to several European Designated sites in the County including SACs, SSSI and Ramsar sites and also a number of locally designated sites. All of the options would have some effects on these important areas of biodiversity and/or geodiversity as all of the options would see the creation of new developments.</p> <p>In consequence, it is likely that all options may result in the loss of some biodiversity, as they will some greenfield land; however, Options 2 may lead to fewer effects than the other options.</p> <p>Option 2 looks to allocate growth within the existing Green Belt constraints and as such, is least likely to lead to loss of greenfield land where biodiversity assets could be important. The remaining options all envisage some loss of Green Belt. Option 1 focuses growth on key settlements; however, is likely to require an element of Green Belt around a number settlements. Option 3 will require land to be deleted from the Green Belt around a number of larger settlements. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district would also require some Green Belt deletions and would also result in developments that are more likely to affect biodiversity/geodiversity assets due to development being located in rural areas.</p> <p>All of the options would provide some benefits to this objective, as the developments they create would be in line with the policies of the Draft Local Plan and would have to be designed in a manner that enhances their surrounding environment.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p>Overall, all of the options besides Option 2 are considered to have a minor positive and significant negative effect on this objective due the amount of development that would take place and the loss of Green Belt land.</p> <p>Option 2 would have a minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective as it has the potential to result in the loss of less Green Belt land, though uncertainty exists.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	--	+/--	--	--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in the consumption of mineral resources through the creation of new developments across the County. These options would also result in the loss of important soil resources. This is especially true of Options 1 and 3 as these options would result in more development located within the Green Belt than Option 2 and the Green Belt sometimes contains valuable soil resources. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district, may make use of PDL sites across the County, otherwise not used by options that seek to focus growth on key settlements but would also require some Green Belt deletions, with similar effects on soil resource.</p> <p>It has been assumed that all of the options would not result in development that is located within mineral safeguarded areas, effectively affording some protection to these safeguarded minerals.</p> <p>Overall, all of the options would have a significant negative effect on this objective, with Option 2 also having a minor positive effect due to it trying to avoid the loss of Green Belt land as much as possible.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that housing growth would take account of minerals safeguarding areas.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in the creation of new developments.</p> <p>Option 2 looks to allocate growth within the existing Green Belt constraints and as such, is least likely to lead to loss of greenfield land. The remaining options all envisage some loss of Green Belt. Option 1 focuses growth on key settlements; however, is likely to require an element of Green Belt around a number of settlements. Option 3 will require land to be deleted from the Green Belt around a number of larger settlements. Option 4, by dispersing growth across the district, may make use of PDL sites across the County, otherwise not used by options that seek to focus growth on key settlements but would also require some Green Belt deletions, with similar loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Options that focus proposed development around key settlements may be more likely to have developable PDL; however, this remains uncertainty at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1, 3 and 4 are considered to have a minor positive effect and significant negative effect on this objective whilst Option 2 would have a minor positive and minor negative effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>These options would all result in the creation of new developments located across the County. Construction works always have the potential to have an effect on the water quality and water bodies of an area. Whilst all of the options could have an effect on the water environment of the County, the policies of the Draft Local Plan (especially the water policies) would ensure that any new developments that result from these Options would have adverse effects on Northumberland's water assets.</p> <p>Overall, the Options are all considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective, with some uncertainty.</p> <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	+/--	+/--	--	--	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>All of the options would have some effect on the air quality of Northumberland through the creation of new developments, though these developments would have to conform to the policies of the Draft Local Plan, which would ensure that they would mitigate their effects on local air quality during their construction and operation.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p>However, the options would potentially result in increasing the level of traffic within Northumberland as its residents travel to and from the new developments, though Options 1, 2 and 3 is likely to have less of an effect in this regard as development would be located around key settlements that are already easily accessible by a variety of sustainable transport methods. Nevertheless, given the scale of additional growth anticipated with Option 3, it remains most likely that these additional journeys will be by car and could lead to additional effects on air quality.</p> <p>Option 4 seeks to located development across the County but focuses on locating in rural areas that are less accessible and it is likely that the majority of development resulting from Option 4 would require the use of the car.</p> <p>Overall, Options 1 and 2 would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on this objective. Option 3 and 4 would have a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in the creation of new developments that would conform to the policies of the Draft Local Plan. This would result in the creation of developments that are not located in areas at risk of flooding and, where appropriate utilise SuDS and high quality design to ensure they do not have an adverse effect on the flood resilience of their surroundings. This would increase the flood resilience of the County.</p> <p>Overall, these options would have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in the creation of new developments across Northumberland. This would have the dual effect of producing greenhouse gases whilst these developments are being constructed and operated. Furthermore, the developments would result in the generation of more greenhouse gases through the County's residents traveling to and from these developments, though the options would also encourage the use of less polluting forms of transport.</p> <p>The developments created by these options would have their effects mitigated to some degree as the Draft Local Plan policies would require individual developments to be well designed and energy/heat efficient, which would ensure they contribute as little greenhouse gases as possible during their construction and operation. The Draft Local Plan policies would also ensure that development avoided areas at risk of flooding and are therefore less vulnerable to the most likely effects of climate change (flooding).</p> <p>Option 3 and Option 4 are more likely to result in the generation of more greenhouse gases through encouraging a large amount of new development (Option 3) or due to considerably encouraging car usage due to encourage new development in rural locations (Option 4).</p> <p>Overall, the options are considered to have a mixture of minor positive to significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed over the plan period that there will be increased use of energy from renewable sources with subsequent overall reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This will be important as demand for energy use will increase over the plan period as a consequence of additional development. Government projections show that the low carbon share of UK electricity generation (renewables and nuclear) is projected to rise from 22% in 2010 to 65% in 2020.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Household waste is mainly managed through recovery at Energy from Waste facility in Teesside (this accounts for over 90,000 tonnes of non-recycled household waste each year) and to other waste facilities in Northumberland and the Council also have a contract with Suez for waste disposal to landfill. There are also a number of waste transfer and recycling facilities in the County that manage the non-household waste. No new waste facilities are allocated in the Draft Local Plan as existing waste management options have sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed level of growth and the additional waste arising over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>The options would contribute considerably to the production of waste within the County through the construction of new developments and associated infrastructure. Any waste would be sent to the waste management facilities highlighted above and put a strain on their capacity. However, the policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure that these developments are well designed and use recycled materials where possible and produce as little waste as possible.</p> <p>Overall, these policies would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Draft Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the County.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	++/-	++/-	++/-	++/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland has a rich cultural heritage including 5,562 listed buildings, 69 conservation areas and 975 scheduled monuments.</p> <p>The options would all have an effect on the cultural heritage of Northumberland (especially given the considerable number of cultural heritage assets identified within the County). New development has the potential to enhance the cultural heritage assets by contributing positively to their setting and this would be required due to the policies of the Draft Local Plan. All of the Options have the opportunity to reduce the amount of derelict or degraded land within the County, though Option 4 would not be able to achieve this as much as the other Options. Such land is often a considerable detractor to the character and distinctiveness of settlements and these Options provide an opportunity for such land to be redeveloped.</p> <p>Overall, the options would have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Northumberland has several designated landscapes including the Northumberland National Park, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB. Green Belt covers significant parts of the South East of the County.</p> <p>The options have an innate dual nature as the creation of new developments may improve the urban landscapes whilst potentially compromising the County's natural landscapes. The policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure new developments are well designed and in keeping with the setting of their surroundings, ensuring they mitigate their effects on the County's landscapes and even has the potential to enhance these landscapes to some degree.</p> <p>The options would also provide opportunities for the redevelopment of derelict or abandoned sites, converting these sites into developments that positively contribute to the urban and natural landscapes of the County.</p> <p>However, all of the options would have an effect on the strategic function of the Green Belt as all of the options would result in the loss of some Green Belt land. Option 2 would result in the smallest loss of Green Belt land. The loss of Green Belt land would also have an obvious and large effect on the landscapes of Northumberland, even with the mitigating effects of the policies contained within the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>Option 4 has the potential to improve the accessibility of the countryside more than the other Options due to it focusing the majority of development in rural areas rather than key settlements.</p> <p>Overall, these options would have a mixture of significant positive effect and significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Spatial Distribution of Development Options				Commentary
	Option 1 – Proportionate Distribution	Option 2 – Proportionate within Green Belt Constraints	Option 3 – Proportionate with additional targeted growth	Option 4 – Dispersed Distribution	
					<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.



Appendix H

Housing and Employment Site Appraisal Criteria

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
1. To improve the health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities	Access to: -GP surgeries -open space (including sports and recreational facilities)	Within 800m walking distance of a GP surgery and open space.	++
		Within 800m of a GP surgery or open space.	+
		Between 800m and 2,000m of a GP surgery or open space.	0
		In excess of 2,000m and less than 5,000m from a GP surgery and/or open space.	-
		5,000m or greater from a GP surgery and/or open space.	--
	Neighbouring uses: Positive neighbouring uses could include open spaces, leisure centres, health centres and employment. Negative neighbouring uses could include waste recycling centres, landfill sites and noisy industrial activities.	Located in proximity to suitable neighbouring uses which could have a significant positive effect on human health.	++
		Located in proximity to suitable neighbouring uses which could have a positive effect on human health.	+
		Not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses.	0
		Located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses and which could have an adverse effect on human health.	-
		Located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses and which could have a significant adverse effect on human health.	--
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	Walking distance to key services including: -GP surgeries -Pharmacies -Primary schools -Secondary schools -Post Offices -Supermarkets Proximity to town centres.	Within 800m walking distance of all services and/or a town centre.	++
		Within 800m of one or more key services and/or within 2,000m of all services/a town centre.	+
		Between 800m and 2,000m of a key service.	0
		In excess of 2,000m but within 5,000m from all services/a town centre.	-
		5,000m or greater from all services/town centre.	--
	Provision/loss of community facilities and services.	Development would contribute to the provision of key services and facilities.	++
		Development would contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities.	+
		Development would not provide or result in the loss of key services and facilities.	0
		Development would not contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities and would increase pressure on existing services and facilities.	-
		Development would result in the loss of key services and facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the area.	--
3. To deliver safer communities.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A
		100+ dwellings (3.3ha or more).	++

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	Number of (net) new dwellings proposed/loss of dwellings.	1 to 99 dwellings (up to 2.5ha).	+
		0 dwellings.	0
		-1 to -99 dwellings (-2.5ha or more).	-
		-100+ dwellings (-3.3ha or more).	--
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	Net employment land provision/loss.	7.6ha+ of land.	++
		0.1ha to 7.6ha of land.	+
		0ha	0
		-0.1ha to -0.7.6ha of land.	-
		-7.6ha+ of land.	--
	Proximity to key employment sites.	Within 2,000m walking distance and/or 30mins travel time by public transport of a major employment site.	+
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	Access to: -primary/first/middle schools -secondary schools/further education/training establishments	2,000m or greater walking distance of a major employment site.	0
		Within 800m walking distance of all educational facilities.	++
		Within 800m of a primary/first school and 2,000m from a secondary school.	+
		Between 800m and 2,000m of a primary/first school.	0
		In excess of 2,000m but less than 5,000m from all educational facilities.	-
		5,000m or greater from all educational facilities.	--
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	Access to: -bus stops -railway stations	Within 400m walking distance of bus stop and 800m of railway station.	++
		Within 400m of bus stop or 800m of railway station.	+
		Between 400m and 800m of bus stop or between 800m and 2,000m from railway station	0
		800m or greater from bus stops or 2,000m or greater from railway stations.	-
	Impact on highway network.	No impact on highway network.	0
		Potential adverse impact on highway network.	-
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Proximity to: -statutory international/national nature conservation designations (SAC, SPA, Ramsar, National Nature Reserve, Ancient Woodland); -local nature conservation designations (Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site) -Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)	Potential significant adverse impact on highway network.	--
		No designations affecting site.	0
		Within 100m of a locally designated site (including RIGS)/Between 500m and 100m from an international/national site.	-
		Within 100m of a statutory designated site.	--
	Presence of protected species.	Does not contain protected species.	0
		Contains protected species.	--

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas.	Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area.	0
		Within a Minerals Safeguarding Areas.	--
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	Development of PDL / greenfield/ mixed land	Previously developed (PDL) land.	++
		Mixed greenfield/PDL land.	+/-
	Development of agricultural land including best and most versatile agricultural land (Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades 1, 2 and 3a)).	Greenfield (not in ALC Grades 1, 2 or 3a).	-
		Greenfield (in ALC Grade 1, 2 or 3a).	--
		Soil contamination.	++
		Development would result in existing land / soil contamination being remediated.	++
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	Proximity to waterbodies	Development would not affect the contamination of land/soils.	0
		Development could be affected by existing contaminated land.	-
		In excess of 50m of a waterbody.	0
	Requirement for new or upgraded water management infrastructure.	Within 10-50m of a waterbody.	-
		Within 10m of a waterbody.	--
		No requirement to upgrade water management infrastructure.	0
12. To improve air quality.	Effects on air Quality	Requirement to upgrade water management infrastructure.	--
		Contribute to an improvement in air quality.	+
		No effect on air quality.	0
		Lead to a decrease in air quality.	-
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	Presence of Environment Agency Flood Zones.	Within Flood Zone 1.	0
		Within Flood Zone 2.	-
		Within Flood Zone 3a/b.	--
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	Effects on designated heritage assets.	No cultural heritage designations affect the site.	0
		Development may have an adverse effect on designated heritage assets and/or their settings.	-
		Development may have a significant adverse effect on designated heritage assets or their settings	--

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	Effects on landscape character. Presence of Green Belt.	Development offers potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character	++
		Development offers potential to enhance landscape/townscape character	+
		Development is unlikely to have an effect on landscape character/townscape character and/or designated landscape.	0
		Development may have an adverse effect on landscape character and/or designated landscape.	-
		Development may have a significant adverse effect on landscape/townscape character, and/or designated landscape and/or site is located in the Green Belt.	--

Appendix I

Regulation 18 and 19 Draft Local Plans - Suggested Policy Amendments and Council Responses

Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan Suggested Policy Amendments and Council Response

Policy	Suggested Mitigation	Council Response
STP1 Spatial Strategy	Consideration should be given to requiring the policy to 'protect' the county's unique environmental assets, as opposed to respecting. This will help to ensure that new development does not adversely affect Northumberland's environment.	The policy has been amended to say 'conserve and enhance' the County's unique environmental assets. It is considered that this wording provides an appropriate balance between protecting the assets and supporting growth.
STP3 Sustainable Development and STP7 Design Principles	STP3 states that development proposal should <i>"Contribute to net gains for biodiversity..."</i> . This type of language should be incorporated into the other policies of the Publication Draft Local Plan where they mention protecting or enhancing biodiversity to ensure a consistent approach throughout these policies (e.g. STP7 states <i>"Incorporates, where possible, green infrastructure, and opportunities to support wildlife, and enhance biodiversity"</i> . This could be changed to mention that development proposals would be supported where they provide a net gain in biodiversity).	The wording of this policy (now QOP1 in the Publication Draft Local Plan) has been amended to reflect the suggested changes.
ECN2 Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area and ECN3 West Hartford Prestige Employment Area	ECN2 should follow Policy ECN3 and use the language of safeguard/safeguarding rather than <i>"no unacceptable adverse impact"</i> . ECN2 and ECN3 should also be changed to ensure both policies seek to safeguard the same range of the County's assets to ensure both policies are consistent e.g. both should safeguard heritage, ecology, water environment etc.	General impacts on ecology and the historic environment are covered in detail in other policies in the Draft Local Plan. In the Publication Draft Local Plan, these policies seek to be more locationally specific in relation to the assets that may be affected by the particular proposals that may come forward on these allocated employment areas.
SDC1 Sustainable Design and Construction	Policy STP1 and SDC1 both mention and place considerable emphasis on sustainable development, though STP1 is more detailed in this regard. SDC1 is quite a broad policy and covers a number of issues that are addressed in more detail by other policies in the plan. Where SDC1 is addressing issues covered by other policies on sustainable development, it is suggested that the wider scope of sustainable development (as highlighted in Policies STP1 and STP3 for example) is reflected in this policy also.	This policy (now Policy QOP 5 in the Publication Draft Local Plan) is specific to design in relation to sustainable development, rather than addressing the broader concepts of sustainable development. It is particularly relevant in terms of ensuring the design of development contributes towards minimising resource use and addressing climate change. The policy has therefore not been changed to address the suggestion made.

Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan Suggested Policy Amendments and Council Response

Policy	Suggested Mitigation	Council Response
ECN1 Planning Strategy for the Economy	Consideration should be given to amending Policy ECN1 to state ' <i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i> ' in place of ' <i>in the right locations</i> ' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the ' <i>right locations</i> '.	A minor modification to Policy ECN 1 in line with the suggested wording is proposed in order to improve clarity.
ECN5 Large Scale Windfall Employment Development	Policy ECN5 could include a requirement that windfall employment development would be required to demonstrate no adverse environmental effects.	No change to Policy ECN 5 is proposed. The policies in the Draft Local Plan should be read as a whole and policies elsewhere in the Draft Local Plan cover impacts of development proposals on the environment.

Appendix J

Detailed Policy Appraisals

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	++	++	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it creates a presumption in favour of sustainable development and ensures the Council will look favourably on developments that would improve the social and environmental conditions of an area.</p> <p>Policy STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by establishing a set of principles to embed sustainability into a proposed development, ensuring new developments are well integrated into their surroundings and provide or do not adversely affect local health benefit providing assets.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring developments are well connected to their surroundings through the use of green infrastructure, can be accessed by more sustainable/healthier ways of travelling such as walking or cycling and are sited to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it specifically related to improving the health and wellbeing of the County's residents. Furthermore, the policy specifically requires a Health Impact Assessment Screening to be submitted for all major development proposals. Where a Health Impact Assessment is needed the policy requires that it includes 'proposals to <i>'mitigate any potential adverse health impacts, maximise potential positive impacts, and help reduce health inequalities.'</i></p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring Northumberland current green infrastructure network is protected and enhanced. Development proposals are required to consider if they could expand the current green infrastructure network or create other green spaces for the County's residents. This could all lead to support the County's residents in adopting a healthier lifestyle and traversing the County in more sustainable/healthier ways (walking/cycling).</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a major positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	+	+	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own principles (STP3), which will make developments well connected to existing services and facilities.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it requires development proposals to demonstrate how they will improve the health and wellbeing of the County's residents, including the creation of new healthcare/community (and the like) facilities.</p> <p>Policies STP4 and STP6 would both have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the implementation of well-designed green infrastructure, which would allow for the County to be traversed in a variety of ways and increase the accessibility of local community services and facilities. Policy STP4 also requires developments to be specifically designed so that they encourage various forms of sustainable transport and Policy STP6 provides opportunities for community food growing schemes.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant and minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+	+	+	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), these policies would deliver safer communities.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the development of well-designed green infrastructure and the re-use of existing, potentially derelict, buildings which could potentially create better places that discourage crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it is specifically concerned with delivering safer communities and specifically mentions a need for development proposals to "support wider public safety".</p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the creation of new green infrastructure that creates a sense of place and the maintenance of existing green</p>

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p>infrastructure, which could potentially create places that reduce anti-social behaviour and the risk of crime.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	++	++	+	++	~	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which will deliver well designed, decent homes. Policy STP3 also seeks to increase choice in the local housing market which will help to benefit existing residents in Northumberland and also attract new people in to the County.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring proposals for new housing developments are more sustainable by encouraging building design that reduces energy consumption and resilient to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aiding in making new housing proposals well connected and decent and makes reference to the protection of residential amenity and the provision of important, needed services and facilities.</p> <p>Policy STP6 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	+	+	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies in this section of the Draft Local Plan do not directly relate to strengthening the local economy, besides policies STP2 and STP3.</p> <p>All of the policies requires developments to be well connected to their surroundings, which would increase the accessibility of existing and future employment developments. Furthermore, policy STP3 has a set of criteria that economic developments proposals would be considered against.</p> <p>Policy STP2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by establishing that the Council will take a pro-active approach to working with applicants to ensure their proposals improve the economic conditions of their surroundings as much as possible.</p> <p>Policy STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring developments to contribute towards building a stronger/competitive economy, support and create more and better jobs and to protect the viability of the County's important economic sectors.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant positive and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies in this section of the Draft Local Plan do not relate to providing new educational or training facilities.</p> <p>All of the policies requires developments to be well connected to their surroundings, which would increase the accessibility of existing and future educational and training opportunities.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	++	++	++	+	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which will deliver well connected developments that encourage sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by specifically encouraging development proposals to be located so that they reduce the need to travel and by encouraging the implementation of green infrastructure to increase the accessibility of the area.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging well connected developments.</p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by protecting existing green infrastructure and encouraging the creation of new green infrastructure that would increase the accessibility of the County to sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a major positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	++	+	+	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which should aid in the conservation of the County's biodiversity and geodiversity assets.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the use of "multifunctional green infrastructure" which would prevent or reduce the likelihood of fragmented habitats and potentially act as a liveable environment for some species.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the creation of new open/green spaces that would be used by the County's residents and biodiversity assets.</p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a significant positive effect on this objective and is similar to policy STP4 but goes further by encouraging the use of green infrastructure and explicitly states a need to "secure net-gains for biodiversity through the protection, creation and enhancement of coherent ecological networks".</p>

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a major positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	++	++	+	~	+	++/+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which should aid in the conservation of the County's soil resources and natural resources and that they are used sustainably.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would also have a minor positive effect on this objective through encouraging the efficient use of resources through development proposals being designed to reduce their energy and water consumption. It also encourages the re-use of existing buildings which would conserve both the soil, land and mineral resources of the County.</p> <p>Policy STP5 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a minor positive/uncertain effect on this objective by protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and therefore protecting the important soil resources of the County.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	++	++	+	+	+	++/+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which should aid in the conservation of the County's land resources and encourage the efficient use of land.</p>

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p>Policy STP4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the re-use of existing buildings which could potentially reduce the need for new buildings within the County and protect important land resources to some degree.</p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it and policy STP4 both encourage the use of green infrastructure which could potentially reduce the loss of land to development within the County. Similarly, Policy STP5 would achieve the same through the creation of new open/green space.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies in this section of the Draft Local Plan do not directly relate to protecting and enhancing the quality of Northumberland's river, coastal, ground and surface water bodies. However, the policies encourage the use of green infrastructure and SuDS to better manage flood risk and flooding and improve biodiversity, which could afford some protection to ground and surface water bodies or the requirement for developments to be sustainable.</p> <p>Policy STP5 is considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective as it specifically references the need for developments to not negatively affect ground water and to not contaminate water.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
12. To improve air quality.	++	++	++	+	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which should aid in the protection of the County's air quality.</p> <p>Policies STP4 and STP6 both encourage the use of green infrastructure which could increase the accessibility of the County through more sustainable forms of transport. Policy STP4 also encourages the careful siting of developments to aid in reducing the need for the County's future residents to travel and seeks to reduce the level of energy consumed by the County. This policy also requires development proposals to contribute to meeting '<i>nationally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i>', which could lead to a reduction in emissions to air which will help to improve air quality in the County. Policy STP4 is therefore considered to have a significant positive effect, whilst policy STP6 is considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP5 would have a minor positive effect by encouraging the creation of open/green spaces and ensure new developments do not have a negative impact on resident's amenity (therefore protecting the counties air quality).</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	++	++	++	~	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which would ensure new developments are not at risk of flooding and are flood resilient.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring development proposals to "<i>mitigate climate change</i>" and '<i>that help provide future resilience to climate change</i>'. One of the most common effects of climate change is a predicted increase in the flood risk of an area, and this policy would ensure development proposals have a positive effect on their surrounding flood environment.</p> <p>Policy STP5 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p>

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p>Policy STP6 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by encouraging the expansion and maintenance of green infrastructure that integrates SuDS and flood risk management practices.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	++	++	++	~	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which would ensure new developments contribute as little as possible to the creation of greenhouse gases and are resilient to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring development proposals to <i>"mitigate climate change and contribute to meeting nationally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions"</i>. Policy STP4 also has a comprehensive list of ways in which the Draft Local Plan would support climate change, including encouraging building design that reduces energy consumption and avoids the loss of important carbon sink habitats such as peat.</p> <p>Policy STP5 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP6 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by encouraging the expansion and maintenance of green infrastructure which could aid in increasing the County's resilience to climate change, especially through the use of green infrastructure that incorporate well designed SuDS.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	++	++	+	~	~	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which would ensure new developments create as little waste as possible.</p> <p>Policy STP4 would have a positive effect on this objective by encouraging the re-use of existing buildings and materials which will help to reduce waste.</p> <p>Policies STP5 and STP6 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	++	++	+	~	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which will ensure new developments do not compromise the cultural heritage assets of the County.</p> <p>Policies STP4 would could potentially have an effect on this objective as it does encourage the re-use of existing buildings and materials which could see historical buildings brought back into use or ensure there is less disruption caused to the setting of the local historical environment. Overall, this policy would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP5 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP6 is considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective as its primary concern is the expansion and maintenance of the County's green infrastructure to ensure it continues to "create a sense of place" and that it is designed to reflect the locally distinctive character.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	STP2	STP3	STP4	STP5	STP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	++	++	++	~	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP2 and STP3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by aligning developments to the principles of sustainable development contained within the NPPF and the Council's own criteria (STP3), which will ensure new developments do not compromise the quality, distinctiveness and overall character of Northumberland's landscapes.</p> <p>Policies STP4 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it does encourage the re-use of existing buildings and materials which could allow for the enhancement of derelict or worn buildings into buildings that have a positive effect on their surroundings. Policy STP4 would also encourage the implementation of multifunctional green infrastructure which can aid in reducing the effects infrastructure has on the landscape and rural characters of the County.</p> <p>Policy STP5 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Similarly, policy STP6 is considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective as its primary concern is the expansion and maintenance of the County's green infrastructure to ensure it continues to "<i>create a sense of place</i>" and that it is designed to reflect the locally distinctive character.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	0	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies STP7 and 8 will help to protect the Green Belt in the County. The Green Belt provides opportunities to undertake a variety of recreational activities so safeguarding the Green Belt will help to protect access to these activities.</p> <p>Criterion 1c of policy STP8 specifically supports development that improves access to the countryside and opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. The health benefits of exercise are wide ranging and this will also have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarded land that may be required to meet long term employment needs. Development of this land could help to raise income levels and improve living standards which would have associated positive health effects. However, any development of these sites would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	~	~	0	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarded land that may be required to meet long term employment needs. Development of this land could help to improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities subject to the type of development on this site. However, any development of these sites would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	0	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarded land that may be required to meet long term employment needs. Development of this land in accordance with good design could help to deter crime and in turn deliver safer communities. However, any development of this site would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	-	-	0	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so would restrict where housing developments can be located. This could therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarded land that may be required to meet long term employment needs. Development of this land could help to raise income levels and improve living standards which would help to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. However, any development of these sites would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	-	-	0	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so would restrict where employment development can be located and this could therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarded land that may be required to meet long term employment needs. Development of this land could help to strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities. However, any development of these sites would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	-	-	0	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so would restrict where education and training developments can be located and this could therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. Development of this land could result in some education or training opportunities subject to the type of development on this land and approach taken by the developers of the land. However, any development of these sites would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p>

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p>Overall, these policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	~	+	0	0/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy STP7 sets out the strategic approach to the Green Belt and therefore has no direct relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP8 supports development in the Green Belt which provides opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. This could include walking and cycling, both of which are sustainable modes of transport, which would in turn have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. Development of this land could help to reduce the need to travel as they are in an accessible location. However, any development of these sites and associated benefits that there may be in reducing the need to travel would occur after this plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of neutral and minor positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	+	0	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to protect the Green Belt in Northumberland in order to prevent urban sprawl by keeping this land protected from inappropriate development.</p>

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p>Biodiversity forms a part of the Green Belt and so in turn will be conserved by Policies STP8 and 9 and therefore these policies will have a positive effect on this objective. In addition, policy STP8 supports development in the Green Belt which enhances biodiversity which will further help to have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. Development of this land could have adverse effects on biodiversity subject to the biodiversity value of the site. However, any such development and effects on biodiversity would happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	~	~	0	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. Development of this land would involve the use of natural resources. However, any such development would happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	++	++	0	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt. These policies will not allow inappropriate development in the Green Belt and will therefore help to ensure the use of PDL for housing and economic development. Protection of the Green Belt will therefore help to have a significant positive effect on the efficient use of land and in turn this objective.</p> <p>Policy ST8 supports development in the Green Belt which will improve damaged and derelict land. This will help to remediate land that could be used for other purposes appropriate for the Green Belt and in turn use land efficiently.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. This land is greenfield and so its development would have a negative effect on this objective. However, any such development would happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	+	0	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to protect the Green Belt in Northumberland. Rivers and coasts forms a small part of the Green Belt in relation to the coastal area and so in turn this area will be conserved by Policies STP7 and 8 and therefore these policies will have a positive effect on this objective. In addition, policy STP8 supports development in the Green Belt which enhances biodiversity which will in turn help to protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies. This will further help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There could be adverse effects associated with the development of such land on water quality. However, this is development which may happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are considered to be neutral as they would not occur during this plan period.</p>

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	+	+	0	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to protect the Green Belt in Northumberland and to only allow development which is not inappropriate development for the Green Belt, or inappropriate development that is justified by very special circumstances that clearly outweighs any potential harm. This will help to direct housing and economic development away from the open countryside designated as Green Belt and in turn will help to reduce vehicle emissions by focussing development to existing built up areas. This will have a minor positive effect on improving air quality.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There could be adverse effects associated with the development of such land through construction and occupation of new employment premises and associated HGV use. However, this is development which may happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are considered to be neutral as they would not occur during this plan period.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	~	~	+	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt and so have no relationship with this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There could be adverse effects associated with the development of such land on flood risk, however such land that is safeguarded is not in areas at greatest risk of flooding and so the future development of this land would be likely to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of minor positive effects and no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+	+	0	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to protect the Green Belt in Northumberland and to only allow development which is appropriate for the Green Belt. This will help to direct housing and economic development away from the open countryside and in turn will help to reduce vehicle emissions. This will have a minor positive effect on minimising greenhouse gas emissions and in turn help to mitigate the effects of climate change, all of which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There could be adverse effects associated with the development of such land through construction and occupation of new employment premises and associated HGV use. However, this is development which may happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive and neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	~	~	0	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green and so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There would be waste generated associated with the development of these sites which would have negative effects. However, this is development which may happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	++	++	0	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt. Protection of the Green Belt will help to conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity where this falls within the Green Belt - development which may directly affect heritage assets or impact on their setting will be more restricted and this would in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP7 references that the Green Belt will be protected to '<i>preserve the setting and special character of Hexham, Corbridge and Morpeth</i>'. This will help to preserve the cultural heritage in these towns and will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There could be adverse effects on cultural heritage associated with the development of these sites which would have negative effects. However, this is development which may happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt	Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt	Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
					<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	++	++	0	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the Green Belt and what types of development are acceptable in the Green Belt. Protection of the Green Belt will help to enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes (in the southern parts of the County which are in the Green Belt) and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP8 supports development in the Green Belt which enhances landscape and improves damaged or derelict land, and this will also help to enhance the quality of landscapes in the County and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy STP9 is concerned with safeguarding land to meet long term employment needs beyond the plan period. There could be adverse effects on landscape associated with the development of these sites (through a poorly designed development/loss of greenfield land) which would have negative effects. However, this is development which may happen beyond the plan period and therefore effects on this objective are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+/- /?	+/- /?	+/- /?	-/?	+/- /?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	+/- /?	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. It is focused on the delivery of economic development and regeneration in Northumberland's towns, in their centres, their dedicated employment areas and through other opportunities. This has the potential to have localised and mixed effects on health. For example, being in employment is associated with better health than being unemployed; however, through construction activity and any subsequent contribution to increased traffic movements arising from any increased employment, there may be adverse effects on air quality, which could have localised effects on health depending on location and the nature of those potentially affected. However, other policies within the Draft Local Plan would help to mitigate these potential effects when they occur.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 establishes an overarching need for the Draft Local Plan to deliver economic growth whilst safeguarding the environment and community well-being.</p> <p>Policy ECN2 states that development for defined uses will be supported in the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area, where there is no adverse impact on neighbouring sites of biodiversity importance. Policy ECN3 states the development for defined uses in the West Hartford Prestige Employment Area will be supported where there is no adverse impact on the Bedlington Country Park Local Nature Reserve. This could aid in protecting important open spaces used by the residents of the County to pursue a healthier lifestyle.</p> <p>Policy ECN5 sets out requirements for large scale windfall employment development and that such windfall development will only be permitted where there would be significant numbers of new permanent jobs. This would help to increase wealth and living standards which will have a minor positive effect on this objective. However, new employment development could increase HGV movements and associated vehicle emissions which could adversely impact on human health subject to the location of any such windfall development.</p> <p>Policy ECN11 allows for the creation of employment uses in built-up areas and for home working which would aid in reducing the need to travel in the County and create new employment opportunities in areas that are accessible by more sustainable forms of transport.</p> <p>The remaining policies are concerned with the allocation and safeguarding of employment land (ECN6) or with the general provisioning for employment land and are considered to have a minor negative and uncertain effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective with some uncertainty.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some uncertainty over the extent of any adverse effects on human health from an increase in vehicle emissions as effects will be fully determined by the precise location of development that came forward under these policies. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+/-0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. The policies below would have a minor positive effect on the objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 establishes the requirement for the Draft Local Plan to deliver economic growth whilst safeguarding community well-being. It also seeks to deliver sufficient employment land in the right location and of the right type to meet local needs which could allow for the creation of new community services and facilities. It requires that development proposals will support town centres, and as such could also contribute to the improvement of town centre located community facilities and services.</p> <p>Policy ECN6 would allow for the creation of new general use employment land which could encourage the creation of new services and facilities.</p> <p>Policy ECN8 would allow for the creation of flexible employment uses which could see the creation of new services and facilities. This is supported by Policy ECN9 which could result in developments that would increase the skills/training of the residents of Northumberland.</p> <p>Some of the policies relate to employment uses that are not related to this objective and their only effects would be to potentially increase the level of traffic within the County. These effects would be mitigated by other policies within the Draft Local Plan or the policies themselves and would therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. They are not related to delivering safer communities.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. Whilst these policies do not specifically require the creation of new housing, the increase in economic well-being these policies would create could allow for an increase in the number of the County's residents who are able to afford their own home. These policies would therefore have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being and will specifically contribute to this objective. This ambitious level of growth reflects wider growth ambitions that the Council are linking into for example the North of Tyne devolution deal and the Borderlands initiative, to address the County's ageing population and that the Council wants to have a flexible supply of employment land to meet future needs and secure inward investment.</p> <p>All of the policies would have a significant positive effect on this objective through the creation of well-located employment land that is of a size, scale and nature that is needed in their local area. Specific provision is made for a range of employment opportunities and growth (including renewable and low carbon technologies, port development, tourism and rural enterprise) through general policies and those containing specific proposals for Strategic Employment Areas and Enterprise Zones.</p> <p>The policies also allow for flexibility in the provision of employment land, aim to facilitate start-ups, encourage working from home and protect any designated employment land.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ambitious level of growth is assumed to be realistic given it is underpinned by links to wider growth strategies such as the North of Tyne devolution deal.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. Two of the policies make specific reference to training and skills: Policy ECN1 includes reference to an expectation that development proposals will (amongst other things) "2.i. Facilitate the training and upskilling of the workforce" and Policy ECN9 which does allow for flexible employment land that can be used for facilities that would foster skills development and cannot be provided in an existing educational establishment or ancillary to an employment use.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>Whilst the remaining policies make no direct reference to the skills and training, it should be noted that the new employment opportunities created could further skills development, depending on the nature of employment, the commitment of the employer and the interest of the employee.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wording of Policy ECN9 could be strengthened to reflect the pre-ambles to the policy which talks about supporting, spatially, initiatives to improve skill levels in Northumberland's resident workforce in accordance with the Northumberland Skills Strategy. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+/- /?	+/- /?	+/- /?	-/?	+/- /?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	+/- /?	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Draft Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. Most of the policies are likely to contribute to increased traffic movements arising from initial construction activity, employee travel to work and the movement of any goods and materials associated with the economic activity. The extent of these movements will in part depend on site location, access to sustainable transport options and the nature of the business that occupies the site. In some instances, policies contain explicit mitigation measures e.g. policy ECN3 requires agreement of a masterplan which should set out details of non-motorised transport. The other policies within the Draft Local Plan concerning connectivity and movement would mitigate potential effects when they occur.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 would see the creation of new employment land in the "right locations" and encourage employment land in town centres. This has the potential to reduce the need to travel within the County. However, the policy could be amended to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'.</p> <p>Policy ECN11 allows for the creation of employment uses in built-up areas and for home working which would aid in reducing the need to travel in the County.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive, minor negative and uncertain effects on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration could be given to amending Policy ECN1 criterion 2a to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	+	+	0	0/?	-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. It requires in total 242 hectares split between 41 hectares on strategic employment sites and 201 hectares of generally available employment land.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 seeks to encourage economic growth alongside safeguarding the environment and located employment land in the "<i>right locations</i>". Whilst it is recognised that 'right' in the policy is intended to refer to sustainable locations which offer maximum benefit for economic development, it could also include reference to locations that either minimise or mitigate any adverse effects on biodiversity or through masterplanning, enhance any conservation. In consequence, this has been appraised as a having a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy could also be amended to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the '<i>right locations</i>'.</p> <p>Policy ECN2 states that development for defined uses in Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area will be supported, where there is no adverse impact on neighbouring sites of biodiversity importance. Policy ECN3 states the development for defined uses in the West Hartford Prestige Employment Area will be supported provided that there is no adverse impact on the Bedlington Country Park Local Nature Reserve. Policies ECN2 and ECN3 offer protection to biodiversity through requirements to avoid adverse impacts European designated and local sites in the County. These policies have therefore been appraised as having minor positive effects respectively against this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN5 allows for the creation of new windfall development potentially resulting in the creation of large-scale major business development outside of</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>designated employment land which could have adverse biodiversity impacts but also offer enhancements subject to location.</p> <p>This Policy would have a neutral effect on this objective though some uncertainty exists due to the unknown nature of the size and scale of the developments this Policy could create.</p> <p>Policy ECN6 would have a minor negative effect on this objective due to the safeguarding and allocation of employment land in Green Belt inset areas that would result in the loss of open land which could have an effect on the County's biodiversity.</p> <p>The remaining policies would have a neutral effect on this objective through the creation of employment land and developments that would have their effects mitigated through the other policies located within the Local Plan.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration could be given to amending Policy ECN1 criterion 2a to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some uncertainty over the effects of Policy ECN5 on biodiversity as this would be fully determined by the precise location of development. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the appraisal of Policy ECN1 it has been assumed that reference to "<i>right locations</i>" could include reference to locations that either minimise or mitigate any adverse effects on biodiversity or through masterplanning, enhance any conservation.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being.</p> <p>All of these policies would see the use of mineral resources through the construction of new developments. Most of the developments would also see or increase the likelihood of soil resources at the developed site being lost due to the land take; however, waste management policies may lead to the removal of topsoil and reuse elsewhere.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>Uncertainty exists as to how much soil and mineral resources would be used and the size and scale of the developments these policies would create, although some of the new employment sites are classed as Grade 3 agricultural land (although unknown as whether Grade 3a or b).</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would have a minor negative effect (with some uncertainty) on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+	+	+	+/-	+/- /?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. The policies require a total 242 hectares split between 41 hectares on strategic employment sites and 201 hectares of generally available employment land. This is lower than the total figure in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan and is reflective of less land being available at Blyth Estuary than previously thought and take up and loss of general employment land over the last 12 months.</p> <p>These policies would contribute (either directly or indirectly) to the creation of new developments and many of these developments would be in locations already reserved for employment or are part of the built environment which would help to re-use PDL and reduce the amount of greenfield land required. However, some greenfield land and limited greenbelt releases will be required to meet employment land to meet needs. In consequence, they have both minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective. There are some exceptions to this and these policies are outlined below.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 seeks to encourage economic growth alongside safeguarding the environment and located employment land in the "<i>right locations</i>". Whilst it is recognised that 'right' in the policy is intended to refer to sustainable locations which offer maximum benefit for economic development, it could also include reference to locations that either prioritise the use of PDL or minimise the land take of greenfield land. In consequence, this has been appraised as having a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy could also be amended to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in</i></p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p><i>the right locations'</i> in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the '<i>right locations'</i>'.</p> <p>Policy ECN2 could result in the use of PDL given the location in strategic employment area. However, West Hartford is a greenfield site so development would result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Both policies include wording that requires proposed developments within these employment areas to consider their surroundings.</p> <p>Policy ECN5 allows for the creation of new windfall development potentially resulting in the creation of large-scale major business development outside of designated employment land which could involve the loss of greenfield land or re-use of PDL subject to the location of such windfall development.</p> <p>Policy ECN6 would have a minor negative effect on this objective due to the safeguarding and allocation of employment land in Green Belt inset areas that would result in the loss of open land which could have an effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN11 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it encourages the creation of employment uses in built-up areas and for home working.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration could be given to amending Policy EC1 criterion 2a to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the '<i>right locations</i>'. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that reference to the '<i>right location</i>' in policy ECN1 could also include reference to locations that either prioritise the use of PDL or minimise the land take of greenfield land.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. This would result in the creation of new developments would could have an effect on any water bodies in close proximity to a site which could be affected by spills and runoff during construction and</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
surface water bodies.													<p>changes to surface water flows, due to the introduction of additional impermeable surfaces. The new development could lead to an overall increase in demand for water resources and waste water treatment capacity. However, these effects would be mitigated by the other policies of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA. Northumbrian Water are responsible for water supply in the County. There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) in the Northumbrian Water area. The majority of the water is sourced from the Kielder WRZ however Berwick upon Tweed and Fowberry in the north of the county depend on groundwater supplies from the Fell Sandstone Aquifer.</p> <p>Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) shows that there are adequate water resources to cater for the proposed development within the Kielder Water Resource Zone (WRZ). Proposed development in the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ can also be catered for within existing water resources. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>There is no deficit for the area covered by the Northumbrian Water WRMP and so there are no anticipated to be any water supply issues over the Local Plan period.</p> <p>Furthermore, many of the policies would continue to promote development in existing employment areas that are less likely to have an effect on local river and coastal water assets. Most of the policies would therefore have a neutral effect on this objective though there are some exceptions.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 seeks to encourage economic growth alongside safeguarding the environment and located employment land in the "right locations". Whilst it is recognised that 'right' in the policy is intended to refer to sustainable locations which offer maximum benefit for economic development, it could also include reference to locations that minimise effects on the receiving environment including ground and surface water bodies. In consequence, this has been appraised as a having a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy could also be amended to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the '<i>right locations</i>'.</p> <p>Policy ECN2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring developments within its employment areas have no adverse impacts on neighbouring sites of biodiversity importance which would indirectly help to protect the water environment and Policy ECN3 would protect the nearby River Blyth corridor.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration could be given to amending Policy EC1 to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the reference in Policy ECN1 to the "right locations" could also include reference to locations that minimise effects on the receiving environment including ground and surface water bodies.
12. To improve air quality.	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being.</p> <p>The developments created from these policies would lead to increased emissions arising from their construction and operation, which could have an effect on the air quality. Furthermore, the increase in traffic generated by these developments would also contribute toward adversely affecting air quality. Uncertainty exists with regard to how much these policies would affect air quality. The other policies of the Local Plan would mitigate these potential affects to some degree. Despite this a minor negative to uncertain effect is expected on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being.</p> <p>The development that would come forward at the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area does include some relatively small areas in flood zone 3, however, the West Hartford strategic site is not in an area at risk of flooding. It is assumed that development at Blyth Estuary would be subject to the sequential test to avoid development in areas of flood zone 3.</p> <p>Furthermore, due to the other policies located within the Local Plan (for example WAT3), any developments would have to ensure they do not negatively affect their surroundings flood resilience. Due to these mitigating policies these policies would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that development at the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area would be subject to the sequential test in order to avoid development in areas which are in flood zone 3.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being.</p> <p>These policies would in some way cause the creation of new developments. This would generate greenhouse gases through their construction and operation and through the emissions produced by people travelling to and from these developments. Whilst the other policies of the local plan (for example ECN2 which includes reference to '<i>low carbon and related environmental goods and services</i>' and '<i>energy generation sectors with special emphasis on renewable and low carbon</i>' both of which will be seeking to create employment opportunities that will seek to make a positive contribution to this objective). would ensure that these developments are resilient to the effects of climate change they can only go so far in mitigating the greenhouse gases these policies would create. It is therefore considered that these policies would have a minor</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>negative effect on this objective though there is uncertainty regarding the amount of greenhouse gases each policy would generate.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is uncertainty over exactly how much greenhouse gas emissions would be generated by these policies and the extent of any adverse effects on this objective. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being.</p> <p>These policies would in some way cause the creation of new developments. The creation of these new developments would result in the generation of a variety of waste, though the amount generated would be mitigated to some degree by other policies within the Local Plan. Due to the fact the developments that would come forward under these policies would always produce some amount of waste, they are considered to have a minor negative effect on this objective, though uncertainty exists as some policies could create more or less waste than others.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of these policies could result in greater waste generation than others, subject to the exact scale of development that came forward under these policies. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+	+	+	+	0/- ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ / 0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being.</p> <p>These policies would in some way cause the creation of new developments that have to conform to the other policies contained within the Local Plan which</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>would mitigate these developments effects on local heritage assets. Besides the policies highlighted below, the rest would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 seeks to encourage economic growth alongside safeguarding the environment and located employment land in the “<i>right locations</i>” which would have a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy could be amended to state ‘<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>’ in place of ‘<i>in the right locations</i>’ in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the ‘<i>right locations</i>’.</p> <p>Policies ECN2, ECN3 and ECN4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as they make mention of protecting nearby heritage assets and in doing so the developments they create should have less of an effect on the character of their surroundings. Policy ECN3 seeks to avoid adverse impacts upon the Grade II listed farm building group and shelter shed at West Hartford Farm, including any contribution made by its setting.</p> <p>Policy ECN5 allows for the creation of new windfall development potentially resulting in the creation of large-scale major business development outside of designated employment land, increasing their potential effects on the historic environment if they are not in keeping with their surroundings but could also offer the potential for landscape enhancements subject to the location of any such development. As currently worded, this policy could have a wide range of potential effects and is therefore considered to have a neutral to minor negative effect on this objective with some uncertainty existing as the policies true effects would be on a development by development basis. A criterion could be added to the policy about no adverse environmental effects, however, it is acknowledged that policies elsewhere in the plan would help to mitigate any such effects.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy ECN1 criterion 2a could be amended to state ‘<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>’ in place of ‘<i>in the right locations</i>’ in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the ‘<i>right locations</i>’. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. Policy ECN5 could include a requirement that windfall employment development would be required to demonstrate no adverse environmental effects. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The precise location of any windfall development which came forward under Policy ECN5 would fully determine any effects on the historic environment. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	+	0	0/- ?	-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies provide for an ambitious level of growth in employment that will deliver on the Local Plan's main 'Economy and Jobs' and other objectives that aim to benefit economic well-being. These policies would in some way cause the creation of new developments and many of these developments would be in locations already reserved for employment or are part of the built environment. This means these policies have the potential to see the reuse of previously developed land or derelict land. The potential adverse effects from these policies on local landscapes would be mitigated by other policies and they would be considered to have a neutral effect on this objective. However, some policies would have a different effect on this objective and these are highlighted below.</p> <p>Policy ECN1 seeks to encourage economic growth alongside safeguarding the environment and located employment land in the "right locations". Whilst it is recognised that 'right' in the policy is intended to refer to sustainable locations which offer maximum benefit for economic development, it could also include reference to locations that either minimise or mitigate any adverse effects on landscape. In consequence, this has been appraised as a having a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy could also be amended to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the '<i>right locations</i>'.</p> <p>Policy ECN2 states that development for defined uses in the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area will be permitted, where there is no adverse impact on neighbouring sites of biodiversity importance and Grade II Coal Staithes at Blyth Power Station. Policy ECN3 states the development for defined uses in the West Hartford Prestige Employment Area will be permitted where a masterplan has been agreed which should set out the form and means of achieving a suitable landscape structure and requires no adverse impacts on the Bedlington Country Park LNR and Grade II Listed farm at West Hartford including any contribution made by its setting. These measures will help conserve the landscape of Northumberland and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN5 allows for the creation of new windfall development potentially resulting in the creation of large-scale major business development outside of designated employment land, increasing their potential effects on their</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN1	ECN2	ECN3	ECN4	ECN5	ECN6	ECN7	ECN8	ECN9	ECN10	ECN11	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
													<p>surrounding landscape if they are not in keeping with their surroundings but could also offer the potential for landscape enhancements subject to the location of any such development... As currently worded, this policy could have a wide range of potential effects and is therefore considered to have a neutral to minor negative effect on this objective with some uncertainty existing as the policies true effects would be on a development by development basis.</p> <p>A criterion could be added to the policy about no adverse environmental effects, however, it is acknowledged that policies elsewhere in the plan would help to mitigate any such effects.</p> <p>Policy ECN6 would see the creation of new employment land allocations, some of which are located away from the built environment and in the countryside. It would therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective despite the mitigating effects of other policies located within the Local Plan. Furthermore, the policy requires compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of adjoining Green Belt land where any Green Belt land is lost.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective, though two policies would have a minor negative effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy ECN1 criterion 2a could be amended to state '<i>in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</i>' in place of '<i>in the right locations</i>' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the '<i>right locations</i>'. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. Policy ECN5 could include a requirement that windfall employment development would be required to demonstrate no adverse environmental effects. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The precise location of any windfall development which came forward under Policy ECN5 would fully determine any landscape effects. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was assumed as part of the appraisal of Policy ECN1 that reference to the "right locations" could also include reference to locations that either minimise or mitigate any adverse effects on landscape.

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This will help to increase wealth in rural areas which will in turn help to raise living standards and have a minor positive effect on improving health. However, there would be an increase in emissions associated with increased vehicle movements arising from economic growth in rural areas which could have a localised negative effects on this objective. This would be mitigated to an extent by policy support for rural main towns and service centres as the most accessible and suitable hubs for rural economic growth which are likely to be in more sustainable locations, and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. This will help to increase wealth in rural areas which will in turn help to raise living standards and have a minor positive effect on improving health. However, there would be an increase in emissions associated with increased vehicle movements associated with new employment jobs in rural areas which could have a localised negative effects on this objective. This would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. This includes support for leisure, recreation or tourism activities and so this could provide opportunities to partake in exercise which has associated health benefits. There would be an increase in emissions associated with increased vehicle movements arising from farm and rural diversification which could have a localised negative effects on this objective. This would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. This will help to drive economic growth and raise wealth levels, which in turn could help to improve living standards which would have associated positive health effects. However, tourism and visitor development would result in additional car use and an increase in vehicle emissions which could have localised health effects. However, the potential increase in movement would be mitigated to an extent by prioritisation within the policy for new tourism and visitor development to be located in main towns and service centres which could be accessed by public transport and for any large scale new development to include comprehensive masterplanning.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The policy will only allow open land uses which may result in a reduction in operational farmland if the proposal resulted in a significant increase in the ability of the public to access the countryside on foot, bicycle and horseback. The health benefits of exercise are well known and wide ranging and so this will have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. The policy requires that proposals for military and defence related development and redevelopment of redundant sites should provide mitigation in terms of adverse effects on local infrastructure. This could help to avoid any adverse health impacts from military and defence related development and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	+	+	+	~	0	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This includes facilitating the formation, growth and scaling up of small scale businesses in rural locations, safeguarding the traditional rural businesses upon which the rural economy depends. Where these businesses relate to the provision of community services facilities this would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Such employment opportunities could include community services and facilities and small scale development necessary to ensure the continued operation of existing rural businesses, which would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. This could result in additional community facilities and services being provided where they form part of such diversification and this would have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. This could result in additional community facilities and services being provided where they form part of such development and this would have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. The policy requires that proposals for military and defence related development and redevelopment of redundant sites should provide mitigation in terms of adverse effects on local infrastructure. This could help to avoid any adverse impacts on community facilities. However, this would not directly improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities. Impacts on this objective are therefore neutral.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>These policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This will help to increase wealth in rural areas which will in turn help to increase the chance of those living in rural areas to own their home. In turn this will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. This will help to increase wealth in rural areas which will in turn help to increase the chance of those living in rural areas to own their home. In turn this will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. Criterion 3 of the policy will allow new dwellings in the countryside but only where it is clearly necessary for the operational needs of the farm. This would help to ensure that those working on farms have the opportunity live in a decent home which would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. This will help to increase wealth in rural areas which will in turn help to increase the chance of those living in rural areas to own their home. In turn this will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The policy supports new buildings as limited infill development for employment or tourism uses subject to certain considerations. This could increase employment opportunities, raise income levels and increase opportunities for home ownership and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	++	++	+	+/?	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This will help to increase wealth in rural areas and also for safeguarding the traditional rural businesses upon which the rural economy depends. This will have significant positive effects on the local economy in rural areas.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. This also includes support for farms and rural enterprise hubs and appropriate small scale development necessary to support the continued operation of existing rural businesses. All of this will help to strengthen and sustain the rural economy and offer job opportunities in rural areas, which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. This will help to strengthen and sustain the rural economy and may create associated job opportunities from such diversification, all of which would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. This will help to strengthen and sustain the role of tourism in the economy and drive economic growth in respect of tourism which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The policy also supports existing businesses and employment to modestly grow in situ. This will all help to have a minor positive effects on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. Such development could generate local employment opportunities, however any positive effects would depend upon the skills of the local workforce as to whether they would be suitable to take advantage of any military employment opportunities.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	++	0	+	++	+/?	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This will not directly deliver accessible education but there may be some training opportunities associated with growth of the rural economy which would in turn have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Part b of criterion 2 particularly supports the further diversification and development of educational facilities and training opportunities for rural professions, particularly those in relation to the County's further and higher education offer, all of which will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. There may be education and training opportunities associated with such diversification, however this would depend on the exact nature and type of such diversification and therefore impacts on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Through such development there may be opportunities to deliver accessible education and training opportunities which would have a positive effect on this objective, although this would be dependent on the extent, scale and type of development.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. Part 2b of the policy supports proposals if they allow for facilities that contribute to education, training and upskilling that is connected to the rural sectors, which will in turn help to have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. Such development could generate local training opportunities, however any positive effects would depend upon the skills of the local workforce as to whether they would be suitable to take advantage of any military training opportunities.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+/-	+/-	+/?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This includes promoting digital technologies and enhancing the interconnectedness of rural economies, growth of small scale businesses and safeguarding rural businesses. This will all help to provide local job opportunities for those living in rural areas which would in turn reduce the need to travel elsewhere for jobs and have a minor positive effect on this objective. However, due to the location, distance and lack of other transport options, the reality of economic growth in the rural environment will be an increase in car use which would also have negative effects on this objective. This would be mitigated to an extent by policy support for rural main towns and service centres as the most accessible and suitable hubs for rural economic growth which are likely to be in more sustainable locations, and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport, however for rural communities the car is likely to remain the most important form of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. This will help to provide local job opportunities for those living in rural areas which would in turn reduce the need to travel elsewhere for jobs and have a minor positive effect on this objective. Part 2a of the policy highlights that particular support will be given to developments on farms that would add value to on-site production and reduce distance needed to travel which will have a minor positive effect on this objective. However, due to the location, distance and lack of other transport options, the reality of economic growth in the rural environment will be an increase in car use which would also have negative effects on this objective. This would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport, however for rural communities the car is likely to remain the most important form of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. This may result in local job opportunities for those living in rural areas which would help to reduce the need to travel elsewhere which would have a minor positive effect on this objective. However, farm and rural diversification could also result in an increase in car use which would have a negative effect on this objective. This would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport, however for rural communities the car is likely to remain the most important form of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. New tourism and visitor development would result in an increase in car use which would have a negative effect on this objective. However, this would be mitigated to an extent by prioritisation within the policy to locate such development in main towns and service centres which will have access to public transport and a requirement for any large scale new tourism development to be assessed for possible harmful impacts and to include comprehensive</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>masterplanning, and also policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The policy supports proposals which would result in a significant increase in the ability of the public to access the countryside on foot or bicycle which are sustainable modes of transport. However, economic and tourist related development would still be likely to increase car use. Overall the policy will have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. The policy requires that proposals for both military and defence related development and redevelopment of redundant sites should provide mitigation in terms of any adverse effects on local infrastructure which could include public transport and therefore help to reduce the need to travel. However, new military could also increase car and HGV use.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive, negative and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that any large-scale new tourism development would need to be supported by an appropriate travel plan which would help to ensure use of sustainable modes of transport.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	?	+/?	+/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Depending on where exactly such growth is and the design and scale of it, there could be adverse effects on biodiversity, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect the environment. Criterion C of policy ECN12 states that rural growth will be encouraged through safeguarding the rural environment. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Criterion 1b of the policy requires that rural employment proposals are related as closely as possible to the existing settlement pattern and so this may help to reduce use of greenfield land and conserve biodiversity.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. Furthermore farm and rural diversification could offer opportunities for biodiversity enhancements, however this could only be fully determined at the planning application stage for any new development. The location and extent of any farm / rural diversification will influence impacts on biodiversity and so there is also some uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. The policy supports tourism development which enhances the environment and will only allow large scale tourism development if it has been assessed</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>and weighed against any possible harmful impacts and other plan policies. This will help to conserve biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Furthermore, new tourism and visitor development could offer opportunities for biodiversity enhancements, however this could only be fully determined at the planning application stage for any new development. The location and extent of any tourism and visitor development will influence impacts on biodiversity and so there is also some uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The location of any new tourist or economic development would determine the extent of any effects on biodiversity and geodiversity and so effects on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. The policy requires that proposals for both military and defence related development and redevelopment of redundant sites should retain and enhance areas for wildlife, green space and landscaping. This will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity. However, the location of any military development would determine biodiversity impacts so there is also some uncertainty.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of any new development will fully determine effects on biodiversity and so there is some uncertainty of the effects of this policy on this objective. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas and supports development on farms which would add value to farm produced on-site and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies largely have no relationship with this objective but will have a minor positive cumulative effect through policy ECN13.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/?	+	+/-	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. This includes promoting digital technologies and enhancing the interconnectedness of rural economies, growth of small-scale businesses and safeguarding rural businesses. Safeguarding rural businesses will help to reduce the need for new land to be used which would have a minor positive effect on this objective. However, economic growth in rural areas could result in the loss of greenfield land for new development which would have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. This will help to encourage the efficient use of land and have a minor positive effect. However, new employment jobs in rural areas could result in the loss of greenfield land for new development which would have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. In the case of farm diversification this would help to see additional development on existing farms which would in turn reduce the need for development on new land and therefore help to use land efficiently. However, other farm and rural diversification could result in the loss of greenfield land which would have a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development. This will help to reduce the need to use greenfield land which will have a positive effect on this objective. Furthermore, the policy supports the re-use of existing buildings and bringing back underused heritage assets into appropriate economic use, which will also help to reduce use of greenfield land. However, large-scale new tourist development could result in the loss of greenfield land depending on the size, scale and location of any such development and so there are also uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. This will help to ensure that Green Belt land continues to be developed only in special circumstances and will help to ensure re-use of PDL which will have a positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. The policy provides for proposals for the redevelopment, conversion and re-use of redundant defence sites which will be supported, leading to the re-use of PDL which will have a positive effect on this objective. However, there may still be loss of greenfield land associated with development (whether of military establishments or redevelopment of a redundant defence site) which will have negative effects.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive, negative and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The precise location of new development will determine how efficiently land is utilised (re-use of PDL) and how much greenfield land is developed so there is some uncertainty on the effects of this objective on this policy. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+	+/?	+/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Depending on where exactly such growth is and the design and scale of it, there could be adverse effects on water quality, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect the environment. Criterion c of policy ECN12 states that rural growth will be encouraged through safeguarding the rural environment. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective in relation to water quality in the rural areas of the County.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Depending on exactly where new employment opportunities are located and the scale and design of any such opportunities there could be adverse effects on water quality, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect the environment.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. The location and extent of any farm / rural diversification will influence impacts on water quality and so there is uncertain effects on this objective, although policies elsewhere in the plan would help to mitigate any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development. This will help to reduce the need to use greenfield land which would then help to protect water quality for greenfield land and have a positive effect on this objective. However, the location and extent of any farm / rural diversification will influence impacts on water quality and so there is also some uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>This will help to ensure that Green Belt land continues to be developed only in special circumstances and will help to protect water quality where this is linked to green belt land.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. The policy requires that proposals for both military and defence related development and redevelopment of redundant sites should retain and enhance areas for wildlife, green space and landscaping which could indirectly help to protect the water environment. However, the location of any military development will influence impacts on water quality and so there is also some uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, this policy will have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of any new development will fully determine effects on water quality and so there is some uncertainty on the effects of this policy on this objective <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	-	-	0/?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Due to the location, distance and lack of other transport options, the reality of economic growth in the rural environment will be an increase in car use and associated emissions which could have localised negative effects on air quality. However, this will be mitigated to an extent by measures in this policy which will help to create local jobs in rural areas, including supporting the rural main towns and service centres as the most accessible and suitable hubs for rural economic growth – these locations are likely to be in more sustainable locations. This in turn will reduce the need to travel elsewhere for jobs for those living in rural areas, and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Due to the location, distance and lack of other transport options, the reality of economic growth in the rural environment will be an increase in car use and associated emissions which could have localised negative effects on air quality. However, this will be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. However, the extent and exact locations of any farm / rural diversification would determine how much additional traffic there may be and subsequent impacts on air quality and so there is a mixture of neutral and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development. This will help to reduce the need to travel and in turn reduce vehicle emissions which will help to improve air quality and have a positive effect on this objective. However, there would inevitably still be some increased car use associated with tourism development</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>and an increase in emissions, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The policy will only allow open land uses which may result in a reduction in operational farmland if the proposal resulted in a significant increase in the ability of the public to access the countryside on foot and bicycle which will help to reduce vehicle emissions and have a positive impact on air quality. However, development in rural areas is still likely to result in an increase in vehicle use and associated emissions.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments and the redevelopment of redundant defence sites which should include proposals that encourage the retention and enhancement of areas for wildlife, green space and landscaping which could be compatible with improving air quality. However, military development could increase car and HGV use which would increase emissions and have negative effects on air quality, albeit that any existing public transport serving military establishments could be utilised which would help to mitigate.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that any large scale new development will need to be accompanied by a travel plan which would promote use of sustainable modes of transport.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. The development that would come forward under these policies is unlikely to be located in areas at risk of flooding, especially when the other policies of the Draft Local Plan are applied. Furthermore, due to the other policies located within the Draft Local Plan, any developments would have to ensure they do not negatively affect their surroundings flood resilience. Due to these mitigating policies this policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. The development that would come forward under these policies is unlikely to be located in areas at risk of flooding, especially when the other policies of the Draft Local Plan are applied. Furthermore, due to the other policies located within the Draft Local Plan, any developments would have to ensure they do not negatively affect their surroundings flood resilience. Due to these mitigating policies this policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. However, the location, extent and scale of farm / rural diversification would determine the extent of impacts on flooding. However, any adverse impacts on</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>flooding would be mitigated by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to reduce the risk of flooding. Due to these mitigating policies this policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development which may include areas of lower risk of flooding.</p> <p>The development that would come forward under these policies is unlikely to be located in areas at risk of flooding, especially when the other policies of the Draft Local Plan are applied. Furthermore, due to the other policies located within the Draft Local Plan, any developments would have to ensure they do not negatively affect their surroundings flood resilience. Due to these mitigating policies this policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. This will ensure that land in the Green Belt is only developed in very special circumstances and application of other policies in the plan will help to ensure that any such development does not increase risks of flooding.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. Any development associated with this policy is unlikely to be located in any areas at risk of flooding. Furthermore, due to the other policies in the Draft Local Plan, any military developments would have to ensure they do not negatively affect their surroundings flood resilience. Due to these mitigating policies this policy would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have neutral effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that no new economic development, farm / rural diversification or large scale new tourism development (unless water compatible uses) or new development in the Green Belt would be allowed in areas at greatest risk of flooding.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	-	-	0/?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Due to the location, distance and lack of other transport options, the reality of economic growth in the rural environment will be an increase in car use and associated emissions which would contribute to climate change. However, this will be mitigated to an extent by measures in this policy which will help to create local jobs in rural areas and in turn reduce the need to travel elsewhere for jobs for those living in rural areas, and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport. The policy supports rural main towns and service centres as the most accessible and suitable hubs for rural economic growth – these are likely to be in</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>more sustainable locations which would also help to reduce the need to travel and the associated emissions.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Due to the location, distance and lack of other transport options, the reality of economic growth in the rural environment will be an increase in car use and associated emissions which would contribute to climate change.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. However, the extent and exact locations of any farm / rural diversification would determine how much additional traffic there may be and subsequent impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and so there is a mixture of neutral and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development. This will help to reduce the need to travel and in turn reduce vehicle emissions which will help to have a positive effect on this objective. However, there would inevitably still be some increased car use associated with tourism development and an increase in emissions, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. The policy will only allow open land uses which may result in a reduction in operational farmland if the proposal resulted in a significant increase in the ability of the public to access the countryside on foot and bicycle which will help to reduce vehicle emissions and have a positive impact on climate change.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. Military development could increase car and HGV use which would increase emissions and have negative effects on air quality and in relation to climate change, albeit that any existing public transport serving military establishments could be utilised.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	-	-	0/?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Inevitably with economic growth there will be an increase in waste generation which would have a minor negative effect on this objective. However, this would be mitigated to an extent through the policy supporting rural main towns and service centres as the most accessible and suitable hubs for rural economic growth – these are likely to be in more sustainable locations and policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to reduce waste.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Inevitably with new jobs and economic development, there would be associated waste production which would have negative effects on this objective. However, this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to reduce waste.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. The extent and exact locations of any farm / rural diversification would determine how much waste is produced (small scale diversification for example may not produce much waste) and therefore effects on this objective are a mixture of neutral and uncertain.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development. This will help to reduce the amount of development in new locations which may not be in sustainable locations with access to for example recycling facilities. This will help to reduce waste and to take advantage of existing waste facilities and recycling in main towns and service centres, all of which would help to have a positive effect on reducing waste. Furthermore, the policy requires that large-scale new tourist development will be assessed against harmful impacts and other plan policies and to include comprehensive masterplanning which could then include recycling facilities which would also have a positive effect on this objective. However, tourism and visitor development would still generate waste, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan promoting the reduction of waste.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. This will help to ensure that there is development in the Green Belt only in very special circumstances. However there would still be waste generated associated with any new development which will have negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments. Military development would generate waste, however this would need to be dealt with according to the waste hierarchy and development at existing military establishments would be able to utilise existing waste and recycling facilities which will help to reduce waste and increase recycling. This policy will therefore have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	0	+/?	+/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Depending on where exactly such growth is and the design and scale of it, there could be adverse effects on cultural heritage, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect cultural heritage. Criterion c of policy ECN12 states that rural growth will be encouraged through safeguarding the rural environment. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective in respect of cultural heritage in rural areas of the County.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Depending on where exactly such opportunities are located and the design and scale, there could be adverse effects on cultural heritage, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect cultural heritage. Criterion 1a of the policy supports development where existing buildings are reused or that extensions, or new buildings contribute positively to local landscape character and local building traditions. This would have a minor positive effect and in reusing existing buildings there could be opportunities for heritage enhancements. Criterion 2d of the policy (which is a proposed minor modification to this policy) supports rural development which is small scale, proportionate well related development that is necessary for the continued operation in situ of an existing rural business – this will help to ensure well designed rural developments that may enhance cultural heritage in rural areas.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. The extent and location of any farm / rural diversification would determine whether there would be any adverse effects on cultural heritage, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect cultural heritage. There could be opportunities for heritage enhancements but this could only be determined at the planning application stage for new development.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development. The policy also supports new holiday accommodation in the open countryside, and also supports tourism related developments subject to the fulfilment of a number of requirements including avoiding harmful impacts on the world heritage site. The policy also provides strong support for tourism developments that enhance the environment or bring neglected or underused heritage assets back into appropriate economic use which will have positive effects on this objective. However, the location of tourism and visitor development would determine impacts on the historic environment and so there is also some uncertainty.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. This will help to ensure that there is development in the Green Belt only in very special circumstances and will help to avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt but will not directly protect cultural heritage and therefore impacts on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments subject to such proposals being sympathetic to the character of the site and its surrounding area which will help to conserve and may enhance cultural heritage.. However, the location of any new military development would determine impacts on the historic environment and so there is some uncertainty.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The precise location of development will fully determine effects on the historic environment. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth. Depending on where exactly such growth is and the design and scale of it, there could be adverse effects on landscape, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect landscape and promote good design. Criterion c of policy ECN12 states that rural growth will be encouraged through safeguarding the rural environment. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective in respect of the landscape in rural areas of the County. The policy also supports rural main towns and service centres as the most accessible and suitable hubs for rural economic growth – these are likely to be in more sustainable locations and would help to avoid development in the open countryside which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Depending on where exactly such opportunities and the design and scale, there could be adverse effects on landscape, although any effects would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect landscape. The policy supports uses where existing buildings are re-used which could see derelict buildings brought back into use which would enhance the landscape, and new buildings that contribute positively to landscape character and to re-use PDL. Criterion d of the policy supports small scale, proportionate well related development, necessary for the continued operation in situ of an existing rural business, this will help to ensure good design. All of this would have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification. The policy requires that rural diversification developments directly relate to activities which would require a rural location and for recreation and tourism activities that require open land in a countryside location. This will help to ensure that rural diversification is linked to existing developments and avoid loss of greenfield land elsewhere and will have a minor positive effect on this objective. However, the extent and location of any farm / rural diversification would determine whether there would be any adverse effects on landscape, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect landscape. There could be opportunities for landscape enhancements but this could only be determined at the planning application stage for new development.</p> <p>Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development. Prioritisation is given within the policy to main towns and service centres for such development which will help to reduce use of greenfield land. Furthermore, the policy supports new holiday accommodation in the open countryside where it is small scale and form part of a recognised village or hamlet. The policy also supports non-permanent tourist</p>

SA Objective	Policy ECN12	Policy ECN13	Policy ECN14	Policy ECN15	Policy ECN16	Policy ECN17	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>accommodation in the countryside where it is well screened with landscaping and there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the character of the surrounding landscape, all of which would help to have a positive effect on this objective. Large scale new tourism development will need to be assessed against any possible harmful impacts.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the various measures in this policy to protect the landscape, there is still some uncertainty related to the exact location, scale and type of development.</p> <p>Policy ECN16 supports the potential of the Green Belt to contribute to strategic economic and tourist aims whilst seeking to avoid (and where possible, lessening) the impact on the Green Belt and its purposes. This will help to ensure that there is development in the Green Belt only in very special circumstances and will protect the landscape qualities of the Green Belt which will have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy supports new buildings as limited infill development, and replacement buildings provided that the new building is in the same use and is not materially larger and this will also have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments and requires that proposals for military and defence related development should be sympathetic to the character of the area and where possible retain and enhance areas for landscaping which will help to have positive effects on this objective. However, the location of military development will determine landscape impacts and so there is also some uncertainty.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The precise location of development will fully determine landscape effects. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. Such development could include additional health services to meet local needs which would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. Town centre uses could include additional health facilities which would have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. The policy supports a mix of appropriate town centre uses. Such development could include additional health services to meet local needs which would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted. The policy stipulates that these will not be allowed in electoral wards where obesity is an issue and where there are already more than the mean average of takeaways per 1,000 population. Any takeaways are also required to be more than 400m walk from any entrance gate of existing or proposed school or college for those under 18. Health issues associated with obesity are well known and so the measures in this policy will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. This will help to improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities in these centres and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. This will help to strengthen the role of these areas, the services on offer and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS 3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. There are various measures in the policy which support a mix of appropriate town centre uses and the policy also seeks to avoid the loss of services in smaller settlements unless it can be robustly demonstrated that there is no longer a community need for the facility or an alternative has been provided. This will help to strengthen the role of these areas, the services on offer and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. The policy requires that where sequential testing demonstrates that main town centre uses can only be accommodated in an edge or out of centre location priority should be given to accessible sites well connected to the town centre of (failing that) connected to other existing services. The policy also requires that any smaller scale development in built up areas of towns and villages away from defined centres should wherever possible contribute to the range and choice of services offered in the local area. These measures will help to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. Through these measures the policy will help to improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities and have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted. One of the requirements is that any new takeaways would not be replacing the last convenience shop in a public village or the last convenience shop in a parade of shops that serve a residential area. This will help to ensure that there is no loss of these services which would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. There are various measures in the policy which support appropriate mixed use developments in these centres. Implementing such developments in accordance with requirements elsewhere in the plan for good design will help to deliver safer communities and have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. These measures may help to deter crime which would have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be. One of the criteria within the policy is that any new takeaways would not create safety hazards for pedestrians or other users of the public highways. This will help to have minor positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. The policy supports an element of residential development as part of any mixed use schemes in town centres. The policy also promotes town centres as places to live and work through encouragement of a mix of residential and office uses on upper floors on main shopping streets and other appropriate locations. These measures will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>The majority of these policies have no relationship with this objective. However, there will be a minor positive cumulative effect through support for residential development as part of mixed use developments in Policy TCS3.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	++	+	++	0	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. This will help to strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. This will help to strengthen the role of these areas and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. There are various measures in the policy which support appropriate mixed use developments in these centres. These measures will help to facilitate new economic development in these centres and in turn help to sustain the economy of these centres and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. Support for such developments (where they fulfil the criteria of this policy) will help to have positive economic effects and therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. This will help to strengthen the shopping offer in these centres and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted. This will not have any direct economic impacts unless new takeaways are developed which then have a minor positive economic effect. Impacts on this objective are therefore neutral.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	0	0	0/?	~	~	~	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. There could be some limited training or education opportunities associated with further development in these centres however, the scale of any impacts through this policy is not likely to be significant and so effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. This will have no effect on delivering accessible education and training opportunities and so effects on this objective are neutral.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. This policy provides support for a mix of town centre uses. Mixed use town centre developments could provide education and training opportunities which could be significant on larger scale sites. However, any such opportunities would be dependent upon the exact type of development in these centres and so effects on this objective are a mixture of neutral and uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	++	++	++	?	+	~	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public transport services and so this policy will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. This will help to strengthen the role of these areas, many of which are accessible by public transport and so this will help to reduce the need to travel and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public services and so this policy will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may not be in areas accessible by sustainable modes of transport. Notwithstanding policy requirement for such developments to be accessible and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport, overall impacts on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. The policy seeks to ensure through planning decisions that public transport stopping areas, car and cycle parking and pedestrian and cycle routes into and around town centres are fit for purpose. This will help to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport (walking and cycling) and therefore have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	0/?	0/?	0/?	?	~	~	0/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. For many of these centres they are unlikely to be in areas important for biodiversity (as they have been previously developed) and for the smaller centres development is unlikely to be of a scale to have any adverse effects on biodiversity. However, there can still be areas within centres which can be important for biodiversity (particularly brownfield sites) and so the exact locations of development would determine if there would be any adverse impacts and so effects on this objective are mixed neutral and uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. For many of these centres they are unlikely to be in areas important for biodiversity (as they have been previously developed) and for the smaller centres development is unlikely to be of a scale to have any adverse effects on biodiversity. However, there can still be areas within centres which can be important for biodiversity (particularly brownfield sites) and so the exact locations of development would determine if there would be any adverse impacts and so effects on this objective are mixed neutral and uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. This will help to redevelop PDL but there may also be a need to use greenfield land which could have adverse impacts on biodiversity but could also offer opportunities for environmental enhancements, although this could only be fully determined at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may involve the loss of greenfield land which could have adverse impacts on biodiversity. Notwithstanding policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect biodiversity, overall impacts on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of neutral and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	++	++	++/-	?	+	~	++/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. This will help to re-use PDL in these centres, avoid the need for development on greenfield land and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. This will help to re-use PDL in these centres, avoid the need for development on greenfield land and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. This will help to re-use PDL in these centres, avoid the need for development on greenfield land and in turn have a significant positive effect on this objective. However, there could still be some loss of greenfield land from some of the locations mentioned in this policy which would have a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may involve the loss of greenfield land which could have adverse impacts in respect of efficient use of land. Notwithstanding policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to promote use of PDL, overall impacts on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. This will help to maximise the use of existing shops and reduce the need for new development, which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies have mixture of significant positive, minor negative and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	~	~	~	?	~	+	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may involve the loss of greenfield land which, depending on their location and proximity to water bodies could have adverse impacts on water quality. Notwithstanding policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect water quality, overall impacts on this objective are uncertain.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted. This includes the requirement that <i>"they will not have an adverse effect on the living conditions of any nearby residents from noise or disturbance or litter or odours or that any such disturbance can be suitably mitigated"</i> which may help to avoid or minimise litter and litter entering adjacent watercourses which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies mainly have no relationship with this objective but there are some uncertain impacts from Policy TCS4.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	++	++	++	?	++	+	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public services, which will help to reduce any increase in car use and vehicle emissions, and in turn improve air quality. This policy will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public services, which will help to reduce any increase in car use and vehicle emissions, and in turn improve air quality. This policy will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public services, which will help to reduce any increase in car use and vehicle emissions, and in turn improve air quality. This policy will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may not be in areas accessible by sustainable modes of transport.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Notwithstanding policy requirement to for such developments to be accessible and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport, overall impacts on this objective are uncertain as out of centre locations could increase car use and vehicle emissions and have a detrimental effect on air quality.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. The policy seeks to ensure through planning decisions that public transport stopping areas, car and cycle parking and pedestrian and cycle routes into and around town centres are fit for purpose. This will help to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport (walking and cycling) and in turn reduce reliance on the car and lower vehicle emissions, which will therefore have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted. Criterion f of the policy requires that that there will be no adverse impacts on local residents from odour. This will help to improve air quality and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies have a mixture of significant positive and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0/?	0/?	0/?	?	~	~	0/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. Some of those centres (notably Morpeth) have suffered from flooding problems in the past. The exact location of development will determine the extent of any flood risk, although any adverse impacts would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan and in the case of the smaller centres, development would be unlikely to be of a scale to have any adverse impacts on flood risk.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. Some of those centres (notably Morpeth) have suffered from flooding problems in the past.</p> <p>The exact location of development will determine the extent of any flood risk, although any adverse impacts would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to reduce risks of flooding and in the case of the smaller centres, development would be unlikely to be of a scale to have any adverse impacts on flood risk.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. Some of those centres have suffered from flooding problems in the past and there are areas of flood zones 2 and 3 around some of these centres so development could increase the risks of flooding if poorly located or designed, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to reduce the risks of flooding.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations could if poorly designed or sited increase the risks of flooding which could have negative effects on this objective, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to reduce the risks of flooding. Smaller scale development of main town centre uses outside of centres would be unlikely to be of a scale that would have any adverse effects on flooding.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that any new development in these centres or in out of centre locations would not be allowed in areas which are at greatest risk of flooding, unless a sequential test has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation for flood risk is in place.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	++	++	++	?	++	~	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public transport, which will help to reduce any increase in car use and vehicle emissions. This policy will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere.</p> <p>Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public transport, which will help to reduce any increase in car use and vehicle emissions. This policy will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to public transport, which will help to reduce any increase in car use and vehicle emissions. This policy will therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may not be in areas accessible by sustainable modes of transport. Notwithstanding policy requirements for such developments to be accessible and policies elsewhere in the plan promoting use of sustainable modes of transport, overall impacts on this objective are uncertain as out of centre locations could increase car use and vehicle emissions and have a detrimental effect on climate change.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. The policy seeks to ensure through planning decisions that public transport stopping areas, car and cycle parking and pedestrian and cycle routes into and around town centres are fit for purpose. This will help to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport (walking and cycling) and in turn reduce reliance on the car and lower vehicle emissions, which will therefore have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of significant positive and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	++	++	++	?	~	+	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. Many of these centres already have good access to waste and recycling services and so further development in these locations will help to reduce waste and encourage recycling and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to recycling facilities which will help to reduce waste and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. Many of these centres are in sustainable locations which have access to recycling facilities which will help to reduce waste and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations may not be in areas accessible to waste services and recycling facilities. However, the policy does require through the sequential test for out of centre uses that priority is given to accessible sites well connected to the town centre and wherever possible, be well related to residential areas which could help to reduce waste by utilising existing services.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted. Criterion f of the policy requires that there will be no adverse impacts on local residents from litter. This will help to reduce waste and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	0/?	0/?	+	?	+	+	+/0/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. A number of these centres include listed buildings and other cultural heritage designations and features. Inappropriately designed development in these centres could have negative effects on heritage, however policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect cultural heritage and requiring good design would help to mitigate any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. A number of these centres include listed buildings and other cultural heritage designations and features.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Inappropriately designed development in these centres could have negative effects on heritage, however policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect cultural heritage and requiring good design would help to mitigate any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. The policy supports mixed use developments in these centres and supports renewal of blocks and frontages that will result in more modern floorspace <i>'provided that this will not alter the historic layout or harm the character or historic significance of the town centre concerned'</i>. The policy also supports town centre enhancements within the constraints of built heritage policies. These measures will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations could if inappropriately designed have adverse effects on cultural heritage, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect cultural heritage and promote good design.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. Improvements to the public realm of centres will be designed to encourage people to visit for longer through measures including controlling shopfront design. This will help to ensure that badly designed shopfronts do not have adverse effects on the cultural heritage in these centres and this will therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive, neutral and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	+/-	?	+	~	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland. This policy supports development in these centres at an appropriate scale which will help to maintain and reinforce their role in the hierarchy. This will help to re-use PDL in these centres and avoid the need for development on greenfield land, which have associated positive landscape effects.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TCS1	Policy TCS2	Policy TCS3	Policy TCS4	Policy TCS5	Policy TCS6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy TCS2 references the town centre and primary shopping areas as defined on the policies map and that main town centre uses should be located within these boundaries unless there are strong reasons to locate them elsewhere. This will help to re-use PDL in these centres and avoid the need for development on greenfield land, which have associated positive landscape effects.</p> <p>Policy TCS3 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of centres. This will help to re-use PDL in these centres and avoid the need for development on greenfield land, which have associated positive landscape effects. The policy supports additional main town centre uses where they are in scale with the size and function of the centre which will also help to have a positive effect on this objective. However, there may be a need for use of greenfield for town centre development for some of the locations identified in this policy which could also have negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TCS4 stipulates the circumstances where proposals for development outside of centres will be permitted. These outside of centre locations could if inappropriately designed have adverse effects on landscape, although this would be mitigated to an extent by policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect landscape and promote good design. However, as the locations of any such centres are unknown overall effects from this policy are uncertain.</p> <p>Policy TCS5 seeks to keep high streets vibrant and is concerned with enhancing vitality and viability with respect to shopping frontages and improvements to the public realm. Improvements to the public realm of centres will be designed to encourage people to visit for longer through measures including landscaping and controlling shopfront design, which will have associated positive landscape effects.</p> <p>Policy TCS6 provides clear guidance on when hot food takeaways will be permitted and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive, negative and uncertain effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+/--	+/--	+/--	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	++	++/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. These policies would contribute towards improving the health and well-being of the County's residents by ensuring more of them have the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing. These policies would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective besides the exceptions outlined below.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a minor positive and significant negative effect on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan's other policies, the creation of a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan would see the creation of a considerable amount of air pollution which could adversely affect people's health. The Policy has the potential to improve positively on the health of the County's residents by increasing the availability of homes and therefore allowing more people to own homes better suited to their needs. Policy HOU5 makes mention of providing housing for older and vulnerable people to ensure they have homes that improve their quality of life. These policies would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 requires residential development to not impact upon health, which will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The policy also requires residential developments to perform positively against the Building for Life principles and this includes the development providing or being close to parks and recreational open spaces which could help to encourage</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>exercise (the benefits of which are wide ranging and well known).</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing.</p> <p>Some of the housing created would be located close to important services and facilities, increasing their accessibility. Residential development has the potential to improve the viability and vitality of existing shops, services and facilities in the areas where growth is located. New development may also encourage and support investment in existing, and the provision of new, services and facilities in the County through, for example, the receipt of developer contributions.</p> <p>However, the creation of new housing would increase the traffic on local road networks during their construction and when they were occupied by future residents.</p> <p>The other policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure housing proposals mitigate their effects on the local transport network. Policy HOU9 requires residential</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>development to provide community facilities and services and to reflect Building for Life principles which includes a requirement that the development provides community facilities. This will help to have a significant positive effect on this objective. Policy HOU9 would have a significant positive effect on this objective, whilst the remaining policies would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p>Policy HOU8 provides support for residential development in the countryside where it would not result in the unjustified loss of a valued community service or facility. This will help to protect existing community facilities and services.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mix of a significant positive and minor positive effects.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	++	+/?	++/+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. Good design of new housing development could help to reduce and deter crime and deliver safer communities, and so the allocation of over 17,700 new homes could have a positive effect in this regard. However, the extent to which the Local Plan can influence rates of crime will be dependent upon a number of factors influenced by both other policies in the plan and wider socio-economic factors.</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>Policy HOU9 requires housing developments to perform positively against Building for Life principles, and this includes requirements for good design which could help to deter crime and also that streets are designed in a way that encourages low vehicle speeds.</p> <p>Policy HOU11 would deliver safe communities for older and vulnerable people that would be well connected to their surroundings and open to everyone. Policy HOU11 would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mix of a significant positive and minor positive effects, although uncertainty remains on how effective the majority of these policies would be at reducing crime within the County.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing to support the level of jobs growth forecast, and this is above the minimum objectively assessed need (OAN). The plan proposes to deliver the right types of homes in the right places, including affordable homes to buy and rent and specialist housing including extra care housing.</p> <p>The policies contribute towards this objective in a variety of ways, ranging from</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>requiring affordable housing, housing for the old and vulnerable of society, re-using existing buildings for housing and locating housing in areas that most need it.</p> <p>They would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p>However, the number of homes to be delivered is above the minimum OAN and will support the level of jobs growth forecast. As such, the policies would be expected to ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet the needs of workers in the County and also provide opportunities for those who currently commute into the County to live in the area.</p> <p>The purpose of Policy HOU10 is to ensure control over the proportion of second and holiday homes to ensure housing is available for local people at affordable prices. This will have an overall neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Constructing new housing would provide construction jobs. The new dwellings would also allow for people to move into the area, would support employment growth in Northumberland (and in North Tyneside)</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>and for the County's residents to move closer to work if they needed to.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	~	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing and therefore the creation of new educational facilities and training options lies outside of the scope of these policies. However, the creation of new housing within the County would increase pressures on existing educations and training facilities.</p> <p>This would be mitigated by developer contributions to provide new education facilities as part of their housing developments or by enabling existing facilities to expand.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 requires residential developments to perform positively against Building for Life principles and this includes the development providing or being close to schools. This will help to increase access to education and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the majority of policies would have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+/-	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing and are not directly related to this objective. However, the development of new housing would increase levels of traffic during both construction and once development is complete. This may result in localised congestion along specific routes with associated negative effects including driver delay and a potential increase in road traffic accidents. In this regard, there are areas of the County that suffer from congestion (for example Blyth) and there may be capacity issues on the local highway network as a result of future growth.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it encourages the re-use of existing buildings for housing, which could in those circumstances reduce HGV movements due to lower levels of construction activity for re-use of existing buildings.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would see new housing located in or on the edge of established settlements where they would benefit from long established infrastructure. Policy HOU4 specifically mentions carefully timing infrastructure enhancements and for proposals to minimise/mitigate their adverse effects on existing transport infrastructure. Policy HOU2 also encourages the use of</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>brownfield sites. However, both policies would see the creation of a considerable amount of housing over the lifetime of the plan. These policies would therefore have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 requires residential developments to perform positively against Building for Life principles and this includes the scheme having good access to public transport which will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive, minor negative and neutral effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/?	0	0	0	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the conversion of suitable buildings to housing, potentially reducing the need for new housing developments.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 will see the creation of housing throughout the County. Similarly, Policy HOU5 and HOU6 would see the creation of new affordable housing and Policy HOU7 outlines the approach to Housing Exception Sites.</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>Policy HOU11 would see the creation of new homes for older or vulnerable people. This has the potential to affect some of the biodiversity and geodiversity assets of the county as some greenfield land will be required (e.g. due to the direct loss of habitat or adverse impacts such as noise and emissions associated with the construction and occupation of new development), although it is noted that Policy HOU2 does seek for housing proposals to make the best and most efficient use of land and encourages the use of brownfield sites. The magnitude of any negative effects in this regard will be dependent on the scale of greenfield land lost to development and the existing biodiversity value of the sites that would be affected which is currently uncertain.</p> <p>Whilst the effects of these policies would be mitigated to an extent by other policies within the Draft Local Plan, it is anticipated they would have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Residential development may provide opportunities to enhance the existing, or incorporate new, green infrastructure. This could potentially contribute positively to this objective by improving the quality and extent of habitats and by increasing the accessibility of both existing and prospective residents to such assets. Policy HOU9 requires residential developments to perform positively against Building for Life principles, and this includes the scheme taking advantage of wildlife habitats which could help to conserve and enhance biodiversity. However, any such enhancements could only be fully determined during the planning application process and so an overall mixed uncertain</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>and minor positive score has been recorded.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 would have a neutral effect on this objective as although it would see the creation of new Gypsy and Traveller sites, these sites would be small in scale and specifically requires such developments to not have an unacceptable harm on biodiversity assets.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is uncertainty over the extent to which Policy HOU9 may help to enhance biodiversity as such enhancements can only be fully determined during the planning application process. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	+	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing would result in a loss of soil resources and land to new housing development but would also see the loss of mineral and aggregate resources through them being used to construct the housing developments and their necessary infrastructure. Whilst the other policies of the Draft Local Plan would mitigate the effects of these policies to some degree, it is considered that these policies would</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>have a minor negative effect on this objective besides those highlighted below.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the re-use of existing buildings for residential purposes which would aid in conserving the natural resources of the County.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a significant negative effect on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan's other policies, the delivery of a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan would see the use of a considerable amount of the County's natural resources.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 would have a neutral effect on this objective as although it would see the creation of new Gypsy and Traveller sites, these sites would be small in scale and few in number.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing has the potential to result in the loss of previously-undeveloped land (47% of new housing sites allocated in the Draft Local</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>Plan are on greenfield land). These policies would therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective despite the mitigating effects from other policies within the Draft Local Plan and the self-mitigating nature of some of the policies.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the re-use of existing buildings for residential purposes which would aid in conserving the land resources of the County.</p> <p>Whilst Policy HOU2 does seek for housing proposals to make the best and most efficient use of land and encourages the use of brownfield sites it will still require greenfield land. This is assessed as a significant negative effect against this objective. Policies HOU3 and HOU4 would also have a significant negative effect on this objective, as whilst the Draft Local Plan seeks to re-use PDL, these policies will result in the delivery of a significant amount of new housing over the plan period (notwithstanding completions on sites that already have permission) which will require the use of greenfield land.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 would have a neutral effect on this objective as although it would see the creation of new Gypsy and Traveller sites, these sites would be small in scale and few in number.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective reflecting loss of greenfield land but also opportunities to re-use PDL (53% of the new housing allocations are on brownfield land).</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/-	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing.</p> <p>The construction of new development and growth in local population associated with housing delivery can be expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability.</p> <p>Northumberland is identified as an area of 'low water stress' by the EA and through Northumbrian Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP), the additional demand for water resources from the residents of new homes will be managed. New waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Northumbrian Water's Asset Management Plans.</p> <p>Depending on the location of new development, the proximity to water bodies and the prevailing quality of the water body, there is the potential for adverse effects on water quality associated with construction activities (through, for example, accidental discharges or uncontrolled surface water runoff from construction sites), although it is assumed that the design of the development will include sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to ensure that all</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>subsequent rainfall will infiltrate surfaces rather than exacerbate any downstream flood risks (which also have temporary effects on water quality).</p> <p>Overall, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective as although they would see the creation of new housing developments which could impact on water quality, the other policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure that they do not compromise local water assets. Policy HOU12 also makes specific mention of the need for new Gypsy and Traveller sites to not cause unacceptable harm to local water bodies and would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	+	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing.</p> <p>There is the potential for the construction and occupation of new residential development to have negative effects on air quality due to, for example, emissions generated from plant and HGV movements during construction and increased vehicle movements once construction is complete. In consequence, apart from the policies highlighted below, the policies within this chapter of the Draft Local Plan are</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>considered to have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the re-use of existing buildings for residential purposes which could potentially reduce the amount of new housing developments that need to be created, thereby reducing the amount of air pollution produced within the County.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a significant negative effect on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan's other policies, the construction and subsequent occupation of a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan (notwithstanding completions on existing sites with planning permission) would have a considerable effect on the County's air quality.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 requires residential developments to perform positively against Building for Life principles, and this includes the scheme having good access to public transport which will help to have a positive effect on this objective through reducing reliance on the car and associated vehicle emissions.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 would have a neutral effect on this objective as although it would see the creation of new Gypsy and Traveller sites, these sites would be small in scale and few in number and therefore unlikely to have significant negative effects on air quality. Furthermore the policy requires any such sites to be well related to public transport.</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing has the potential to reduce the flood resilience of the surrounding area and increase its likelihood of flooding. However, the other policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure that new housing developments are not located within areas already at risk of flooding and would require housing development proposals to use well designed SuDS. These policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective, besides Policy HOU8 which requires housing developments to be constructed to a high quality of design, which should see the creation of housing developments that are resilient to flooding.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+/-	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing developments would result in the production of greenhouse gases during their construction and operation. However, other policies of the Draft Local Plan would ensure that any new housing developments created would be well designed and efficient, whilst also being in locations that have been made resilient to the effects of climate change. These policies are considered to have a minor negative or neutral effect on this objective besides the policies shown below.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective due to it encouraging the re-use of existing buildings for residential use, potentially reducing the need to construct new housing developments, thereby reducing the amount of greenhouse gases produced.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a significant negative effect on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan 's other policies, the construction and subsequent occupation a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan (notwithstanding housing completions on existing sites with planning permission) would produce a considerable amount of greenhouse gases through the construction of the housing and HGV use during construction and subsequent car use from future occupiers.</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>Policy HOU9 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires housing developments to be constructed to a high quality of design ensuring they are resilient to the effects of climate change. The policy also requires residential developments to perform positively against building for life principles and this includes the scheme having good access to public transport which will help to have a positive effect on this objective through reducing reliance on the car and associated vehicle emissions.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 supports provision for Gypsy, Roma and Travellers where the site is well located to public transport. This will help to reduce reliance on the car and associated vehicle emissions and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	+	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	+/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing would produce waste though the amount produced would be reduced due to the other policies of the Draft Local Plan.</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>These policies are considered to have a minor negative effect on this objective besides the policies outlined below.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective due to it encouraging the re-use of existing buildings being converted for housing use, which would see the recycling of unused buildings and the use of less materials that could be wasted.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a significant negative effect on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan 's other policies, the construction of a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan (notwithstanding housing completions on existing sites with planning permission) would produce a considerable amount of waste.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires housing developments to be constructed to a high quality design, which has the potential to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount of material recycled. The policy also requires residential developments to perform positively against building for life principles and this includes the scheme having external storage space for bins and recycling.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 supports provision for Gypsy, Roma and Travellers where the where the internal amenity of the site will be secured through waste removal and recycling facilities. This will help to reduce and increase recycling and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	++	0	+	+	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing has the potential to have an effect on the cultural heritage of an area. The other policies of the Draft Local Plan would aid in mitigating the effects of these policies to have a minor negative effect on this objective besides the policies listed below which would have a different effect.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective due to it encouraging the re-use of existing buildings being converted for housing use, which could aid in the preservation or restoration of the existing built environment that supports the character of important cultural and heritage assets.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a mix of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan's other policies, the delivery of such a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan (notwithstanding housing completions on existing sites with planning permission) would have an effect on the</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>established cultural and heritage environment. However, the effect created by new housing is not always negative and new housing can enhance its surrounding cultural heritage, which is likely given the other policies of the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it requires housing developments to be constructed to a high quality design. Good design will help to conserve cultural heritage and may help to have positive impacts on the setting of heritage assets. The policy also requires residential developments to perform positively against Building for Life principles and this includes the scheme creating distinctive character and taking advantage of existing building which could also help to conserve and enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 supports provision for Gypsy, Roma and Travellers where the site will avoid any unacceptable impacts on heritage assets. This will help to conserve heritage and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+/--	+/--	+/--	-	-	-	-	++	0	+	+	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies of the Draft Local Plan are all concerned with the creation of new housing. The creation of new housing has the potential to have an effect on the landscape character of the County. The other policies of the Draft Local Plan would aid in mitigating the effects of these policies to have a minor negative effect on this objective besides the policies listed below which would have a different effect.</p> <p>Policy HOU1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective due to it encouraging the re-use of existing buildings being converted for housing use, which could aid in the preservation of the landscape character of an areas by potentially reducing the need for new housing developments.</p> <p>Policies HOU2, HOU3 and HOU4 would have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effect on this objective as despite the mitigating elements of the Draft Local Plan's other policies, the delivery of such a large amount of housing over the lifetime of the Plan (notwithstanding housing completions on existing sites with planning permission) would have an effect on the different landscape characters located within the County. The Policy also has the potential to provide a minor positive effect alongside the predicted significant negative effects due to some of the new housing taking place on brownfield land or being infill development, which would improve the surrounding built environment and wider landscape character.</p> <p>Policy HOU9 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it</p>

SA Objective	Policy HOU1	HOU2	HOU3	HOU4	HOU5	HOU6	HOU7	HOU8	HOU9	HOU10	HOU11	HOU12	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
														<p>requires housing developments to be constructed to a high quality design and also to perform positively against build for life principles which includes buildings designed and positioned with landscaping to define and enhance streets and spaces.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires Gypsy and Traveller sites to be well screened and to not cause unacceptable harm to the landscape character of an area.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	++	++	+	+	+	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective as the policy specifically requires development proposals to “<i>support health and wellbeing and enhance quality of life</i>”.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 will have a significant positive effect on this objective as the policy seeks to ensure that new development provides a high standard of amenity for future users and does not support any development resulting in adverse impacts on amenity. The policy then sets out various measures to ensure high standards of amenity, including no unacceptable impacts from noise, disturbances, odours, gases, other emissions and harmful effects. All of this will help to improve health and well-being.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 sets out requirements in relation to the design of the public realm. This includes creating diverse, vibrant buildings and spaces which incorporate a range of public activity. Such activity could include exercise which has wide ranging and well known health benefits and will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 requires where relevant new development to incorporate well-designed landscaping and that new trees are introduced into the landscape. The policy includes provision for “<i>features which contribute towards the character of the area, or amenity, are retained wherever possible and sympathetically incorporated into the overall design of the scheme</i>” which will continue to afford opportunities for recreation with associated health benefits and will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new developments are designed with the existing and future effects of climate change in mind which will result in developments that are better for the County’s residents.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new developments are well designed, which could encourage the adoption of healthier lifestyles by the County’s residents by encouraging modes of transport such as walking or cycling.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of minor and significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	~	~	~	~	+	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a minor positive effect on this objective by requiring development proposals to ensure that they “<i>facilitates an inclusive, user-friendly and legible environment</i>”. This will result in development proposals that are well sited and well integrated into their surroundings and increase the accessibility of local community services and facilities.</p> <p>Policies QOP2, QOP3, QOP4 and QOP5 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective as it will help to improve the accessibility of these services.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of minor positive effects and no relationship on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	++	+	+	~	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring all development proposals are well designed, well connected to their surroundings and specifically “<i>facilitates an inclusive, user-friendly and legible environment</i>” as well as “<i>supports positive social interaction and safe and secure environment</i>” which will all aid in delivering safer communities and reducing anti-social behaviour and crime.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to deliver a high standard of design and amenity for new developments. This could help to deter crime and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 sets out requirements in relation to the design of the public realm. Well-designed public realm areas could help to deter crime and deliver safe communities which will have a minor positive effect on this objective. Furthermore, criterion d of the policy requires the public realm to maximise natural surveillance which will also help to deter crime.</p> <p>Policies QOP4, QOP5 and QOP6 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of minor positive effects and no relationship on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	++	++	~	~	+	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring new development proposals for housing developments are well designed and long lasting.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring good design and amenity for new housing developments.</p> <p>Policies QOP3 and QOP4 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new housing developments are designed with the existing and future effects of climate change in mind, which should result in the creation of more sustainable housing.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect by ensuring new housing developments are well designed.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of minor and significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	+	~	~	~	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 has a set of criteria that economic developments proposals will be considered against and which will help to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies QOP2, QOP3, QOP4, QOP5 and QOP6 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect to having no relation to this objective through policy QOP1.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	~	+/?	~	~	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policy QOP1 requires developments to be well connected to their surroundings, which will increase the accessibility of existing and future educational and training opportunities and have a minor positive effect on this objective. Policy QOP3 sets out requirements in relation to the design of the public realm. This includes creating diverse, vibrant buildings and spaces which incorporate a range of public activity. Such activity could include education and training opportunities which will have a positive effect on this, subject to the types of public activity. Policy QOP2, QOP4 and QOP5 have no relationship with this objective. Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through helping to increase accessibility of education and training opportunities. Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	++	~	+	~	~	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals are designed and integrated into their surroundings. This could potentially reduce the need to travel within the County and encourages the use of several different forms of sustainable transport. Policy QOP3 requires the design of the public realm to prioritise pedestrian and cycle movement and facilitate access to public transport wherever possible. This will help to promote sustainable means of travel and reduce reliance on the car which will have a minor positive effect on this objective. Policy QOP2, QOP4 and QOP5 have no relationship with this objective. Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect due to it requiring developments to be well designed which should increase their connectivity and for the use of detailed Design and Access Statements that incorporate detailed plans and models that will inform how developments improve the connectivity of an area as much as possible and encourage a wide range of transport methods.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	++	+	++	~	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring where possible, development proposals will “support wildlife and enhance biodiversity”.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. The policy requires that trees, other green and blue infrastructure and soft landscaping are retained and introduced which will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 requires the design of the public realm to maximise urban greening including the use of street trees and other vegetation as appropriate. This will help to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 requires where relevant that new development incorporates well-designed landscaping, that new developments will be assessed to ensure that trees and other green infrastructure are preserved and enhanced and that there is no loss of existing trees of biodiversity value and protected vegetation is preserved in accordance with relevant requirements. The policy only permits the loss of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees in wholly exceptional circumstances. All of these measures will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 sets out requirements for delivering well designed places. Good design could help to conserve and enhance biodiversity which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	++	~	~	+	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by specifically stating development proposals must "make provision for efficient use of resources".</p> <p>Policies QOP2 and QOP3 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 seeks to protect landscaping and trees. As trees are a natural resource this policy will help to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a significant positive effect on this objective as it requires new developments to incorporate measures that reduce the level of waste produced by developments, encouraging them to efficiently use any resources they use and to use recycled material and renewable energy. This will result in developments that use less natural resources during their construction and operation.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which has the potential to ensure developments use natural resources responsibly.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of minor and significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a minor positive effect on this objective by establishing a set of design criteria that development proposals will be considered against. This criteria will, to some degree, ensure development proposals will not have an effect on land by polluting it and could potentially safeguard prime agricultural land.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 sets out requirements for good design and amenity. This includes that the physical presence and design of the development preserves the character of the area and that developments relate positively to their locality having regard to building heights and form scale and</p>

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>massing. This will all help to encourage efficient use of land and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies QOP3, QOP4 and QOP5 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which has the potential to ensure developments use land efficiently.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 sets out design principles that new development will be assessed against. This includes the natural environment and ecological assets and to incorporate where possible green infrastructure and various other requirements for good design. These measures will help to ensure that new development contributes to protecting and enhancing the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. The policy requires that trees, other green and blue infrastructure and soft landscaping are retained and introduced which will help to protect and enhance water quality and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies QOP3 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 seeks to protect trees and veteran and ancient woodland. As trees can form part of the water environment this policy will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 sets out sustainable design and construction measures and this includes a criterion about water efficiency measures and use of recycled water and criterion G states about minimising vulnerability against flooding. These measures would help to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which should protect the water environment of the area.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	++	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective through requiring development proposals to be well designed which could potentially reduce the amount of emissions produced during the developments construction and operation. Development proposals are also required to be well integrated into their surroundings, allowing for the local areas to be traversed in more sustainable forms of transportation.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. The policy requires that development proposals will need to ensure that that neighbouring uses are compatible and that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts from odour, gases, other emissions and any other harmful effects. This will help to improve air quality and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 will have a minor positive impact on this objection given that trees and other screening vegetation can help reduce the adverse effects on air quality of vehicle emissions, when sited next to existing or new roads.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a minor positive effect as it encourages new developments to use clean energy and use locally sourced materials, potentially reducing the development's effect on local air quality as important materials don't have to travel as far.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which should ensure that new developments have less of an impact upon the air quality of the County during their construction and operation.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	++	+	~	+	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring developments to be designed in a manner that “<i>responds to the climatic conditions of the location</i>” and “<i>mitigates climate change, and is adaptable to a changing climate</i>”. This will contribute towards increasing the flood resilience of the area and the built environment and reduce its overall risk of flooding.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. The policy requires that trees, other green and blue infrastructure and soft landscaping are retained and introduced which will help in respect of flood attenuation and managing flood risk and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 will have a minor positive effect as trees can provide natural flood attenuation. Protection of existing trees and requirements to introduce new trees into the landscape where possible will all help will flood attenuation.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a significant positive effect by requiring new developments to be designed in a way that makes them resilient to the likely effects of climate change (flooding being the most common effect) and to “<i>minimise vulnerability to flooding through the use of materials, green and blue infrastructure and other design features as appropriate</i>”.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which will ensure new developments are flood resilient and do not decrease the flood resilience of their surroundings.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	++	+	~	~	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring developments to be designed in a manner that “<i>responds to the climatic conditions of the location</i>” and “<i>mitigates climate change, and is adaptable to a changing climate</i>”.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 will have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires that neighbouring uses are compatible with new development and that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts from gases or other emissions. This will help to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Policies QOP3 and QOP4 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by providing support to proposals that (inter alia) mitigate climate change and are adaptable to a changing climate. Specific reference is included to passive design techniques, energy efficient building materials, small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation, and in the case of major development proposals consider opportunities to incorporate a district energy network.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which will ensure they produce less greenhouse gases during their construction and operation.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	++	+	~	~	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring development proposals to use resources efficiently</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. Good design and amenity could help to reduce waste and therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies QOP3 and QOP4 have no relationship with this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Policy QOP5 will have a significant positive effect by encouraging developments to use locally sourced materials and produce as little waste as possible, whilst encouraging the use of recycled materials.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which will ensure that they produce as little waste as possible and recycle or use recycled material as much as possible.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have a mixture of positive and significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	++	++	++	++	~	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring developments to be in keeping with the setting and character of their surroundings, make a “<i>positive contribution to, local character and distinctiveness</i>” and “<i>incorporate high quality aesthetics, materials and detail</i>”. The policy also specifically mentions a need for development proposals to respect and enhance heritage assets.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. The policy requires that new development proposals will need to ensure that they physical presence and character of the area is preserved and that developments relate positively to their locality, having regard to amongst other requirements distinctive local architectural styles, detailing and materials. This will all help to conserve and enhance cultural heritage.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 sets out requirements in relation to the design of the public realm. This will help to ensure well designed public spaces which help to enhance cultural heritage and will in turn have significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP4 will help to protect the historic environment through protection of trees, and ancient woodland / veteran trees which can make an important contribution to the historic environment, and provision of new trees and landscaping which could help to enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which will ensure that they reduce their potential effects on their surrounding cultural heritage assets and their setting.</p>

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p>Overall these policies have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	++	++	++	++	~	+	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring developments to be in keeping with the setting and character of their surroundings, make a "<i>positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness</i>" and "<i>incorporate high quality aesthetics, materials and detail</i>". The policy also explicitly states that development proposals should respect and enhance the natural, developed and historic environment.</p> <p>Policy QOP2 seeks to ensure good design and amenity for new developments. The policy requires that new development proposals will need to ensure that they physical presence and character of the area is preserved, and that soft landscaping of amenity of amenity value is retained and also developments relate positively to their locality having regard to building heights, form scale and massing and distinctive local architectural styles. This will also help to conserve and enhance landscapes and townscape and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP3 sets out requirements in relation to the design of the public realm. This will help to ensure well designed public spaces which will have significant positive landscape effects. The policy also requires the design of the public realm to maximise urban greening including the use of street trees and other vegetation as appropriate. This will help to enhance the landscape of urban areas.</p> <p>Trees and woodland form a key part of the landscapes of Northumberland and so efforts to protect these will in turn help to conserve and enhance the landscape of Northumberland and so Policy QOP4 will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP5 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through ensuring developments are well designed, which will ensure that they have a minimal effect on Northumberland's urban and rural landscapes.</p> <p>Overall these policies have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy QOP1	Policy QOP2	Policy QOP3	Policy QOP4	Policy QOP5	Policy QOP6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	++	++	+/-	0	0	~	~	~	++/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The requirement for sustainable connections contained within policy TRA1 would ensure that future developments are well connected to their surroundings and encourage the use of a variety of transport methods. This would result in creating places that can access important health services easier, encourage a healthier lifestyle through, for example, encouraging walking or cycling and reduce the amount of air pollution created. A significant positive effect has therefore been identified on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring proposed developments that that would have an effect on the exiting transport network to “<i>minimise any adverse impact on communities and the environment, including noise and air quality</i>”.</p> <p>Through creating support for developments that would improve or enhance Northumberland’s Strategic Road network or important Local Road network, policy TRA3 would have a mixture of minor positive and negative effects on the achievement of this objective by improving the accessibility of important health services (such as GP surgeries and hospitals) but could result in an increase in car usage which would result in increased air pollution and a decrease in air quality.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are well designed and suitable to the type of development being proposed. This may benefit those who have access to a car but would not be of benefit to everyone and so this policy will have overall neutral effects on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 requires that sites and infrastructure for current rail services and safeguarded sites for potential rail expansion will be safeguarded. This would have a neutral effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policies TRA6, TRA7 and TRA8 are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive and minor negative effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	++	+	+/-	+	+	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The requirement for sustainable connections contained within Policy TRA1 would ensure that future developments are well connected to their surroundings, ensuring community services and facilities are more accessible. A significant positive effect has therefore been identified on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Policy TRA2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring developments to consider their effects on the local transport network and ensure they provide safe access and egress to the transport network therefore supporting access to community services and facilities.</p> <p>Through creating support for developments that would improve or enhance the County's Strategic Road Network or important Local Road network, policy TRA3 would have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective. It would improve the accessibility of community services and facilities to vehicles but would also increase the number of vehicle movements, which in network constrained locations may then affect accessibility in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are well designed and suitable to the type of development being proposed. This would have a positive effect on this objective by ensuring new developments are accessible for those with access to a vehicle.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 requires that sites and infrastructure for current rail services and safeguarded sites for potential rail expansion will be safeguarded. Development which would prejudice the retention of these facilities will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the facilities. This policy also requires rail services to be developed. This would have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective by ensuring that adequate provision is made for the sites, facilities and infrastructure necessary for the operation and expansion of the County's rail services. Proposals to support the reintroduction of the 'The Northumberland Line' and, in the longer term, to link Ponteland to the Tyne and Wear Metro will help improve resident's access to community services and facilities.</p> <p>Policies TRA6, TRA7 and TRA8 are considered to have no relationship to this objective</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+	+	+/-	+	+	~	~	+/- /?	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The requirement for sustainable connections contained within policy TRA1 would ensure that future developments are connected to their surroundings in ways that are safe for all road users and pedestrians. This would also result in increasing the social inclusion of the County by, for example, improving the ability of people with movement impairing disabilities to traverse the County. A minor positive effect has therefore been identified on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Policy TRA2 would result in a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals that would impact upon the transport network “<i>facilitate the safe use of the network, including suitable crossing points, footways and dedicated provisions for cyclists and equestrian users where necessary</i>” which would improve road safety and social inclusion.</p> <p>Through creating support for developments that would improve or enhance the County's Strategic Road network or important Local Road network, policy TRA3 would have a minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective by potentially increasing car usage and creating more traffic on these road networks. This could potentially affect and increase risks to other non-vehicle users although this is mitigated by policies TRA1 and TRA2 which require support to a range of transport modes and that any conflict between modes is minimised and that safe use of the network is facilitated. In addition, the enhancements to the roads network provided in policy TRA3 could make the roads safer for vehicular users.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are well designed and suitable to the type of development being proposed. This would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring that parking facilities do not compromise the safety of other road and pavement users.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 requires that sites and infrastructure for current rail services and sites for potential rail expansion will be safeguarded. This would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging a modal shift away from car use to rail through development of rail infrastructure and services. Proposals to support the improvement of existing rail freight facilities could also reduce freight movements by road vehicle and increase the amount of freight transported by rail.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 and TRA7 are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 would result in a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective by safeguarding existing ports and harbours and allowing for their sustainable enhancement and development, which could see an increase in the number of freight movements from these ports. Whether this increases or decreases freight movements on the County roads is uncertain, as it will depend on whether the increased freight is transported on land by rail or road. The negative effects arise against this objective from the assumption that there will be some impact on existing HGV movements which in turn could affect network safety.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to improving connectivity and movement and bare no relation to the provision of housing and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to improving connectivity and movement and therefore none of them will specifically create any employment opportunities. However, connectivity is key to resilience by ensuring access to resources, services, skills and importantly markets.</p> <p>Policies TRA1 and TRA2 seek to ensure a spatial distribution to development that reduces the need to travel and that there is a choice of transport modes which would increase the connectivity of the local economy to markets, goods and services and provide greater accessibility to local employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policies TRA3 and TRA5 relate to the improvement, enhancement and potential expansion of the County's road networks and rail networks respectively. The improvement of these networks would make local economies more accessible to all and especially for people that are part of rural communities and allow for tourists to better traverse the County. The construction of new roads or rail lines or their improvement could result in temporary impacts upon the local transport environment. However, policy TRA3 would mainly require the improvement/dualing of roads that are part of the already well established Strategic Road Network where the likelihood of adverse effects being caused is reduced. Policy TRA5 is also mainly concerned with re-opening existing lines. Significant positive effects have been identified for Policies TRA3 and TRA5.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are well designed and suitable to the type of development being proposed. This would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new developments are accessible by motor vehicle, allowing those with vehicles to access new or existing employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 would have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective due to Newcastle Airport being an important local employer and allowing tourists to visit the area, as well as ensuring access to resources, services, skills and markets.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Therefore any expansion plans at the airport would create additional employment opportunities and help to strengthen and sustain the local economy. Similarly, TRA7 would also have a minor positive effect by supporting TRA6 in ensuring Newcastle Airport and aerodrome facilities have room to expand and developments close to the airport do not limit its ability to function.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 would have a minor positive effect on this objective due to it protecting ports, harbours and beach launch facilities, which are important to the local economy, whilst also ensuring that any expansion to these facilities or the creation of new ones, are sustainable and do not negatively impact upon their surroundings.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Northumberland is well connected through its system of A roads and smaller local roads. Policies TRA1, TRA2 and TRA3 would all have a minor positive effect on this objective through protecting and improving these important road links, making the education and training services and facilities of the County more accessible.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are well designed and suitable to the type of development being proposed. This would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new educational/training developments are accessible for everyone in society.</p> <p>Similarly, policy TRA5 would have a similar minor positive effect but achieves this through the protection and enhancement of important rail links located throughout the County and through requiring current rail services to be maintained.</p> <p>Policies TRA6, TRA7 and TRA8 are considered to have no relationship to this objective</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	++	++	+/-	-	++	-/?	~	+	++	Likely Significant Effects <p>Policies TRA1 and TRA2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring developments to incorporate walking and cycling improvements, public transport routes and infrastructure that supports low and ultra-low emission vehicles. These policies also require development proposals to consider spatial distributions of development that reduce the need for travel and promote good design principles.</p> <p>Policy TRA3 seeks to improve Northumberland's core road network which would result in considerable investment and enhancement to these road networks. However, this could result in encouraging car use and increased traffic on the County's roads, though it could also result in an increase in public transport use. Considering this and the mitigating elements contained within policies TRA1 and TRA2, policy TRA3 would have a minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 would ensure new developments have sufficient parking which would encourage the use of cars and other private vehicles which is not in keeping with this objective. However, the policy does require parking to be provided in accordance with set parking standards and where defined parking standards cannot be met and to ensure new parking facilities are accessible by public transport and cycling. Despite this, the policy is considered to have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 seeks to safeguard and enhance the rail services of the County which could (in the case of enhancements to existing rail services) aid in reducing road traffic (or lessens its increase) and encourage the use of a more sustainable mode of transportation. Policy TRA5 would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 would see the sustainable expansion of Newcastle International Airport which could see a rise in passenger growth in the least sustainable form of travel. This policy would therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective, which could potentially increase to a significant negative effect depending on scale of passenger increase, meaning there is also some uncertainty surrounding the effects of Policy TRA6 on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA7 bears no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by trying to link the transportation of freight by sea and rail infrastructure which would allow for the sustainable transportation of freight goods. The policy also makes reference to encouraging freight movements to use sustainable routes.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-opening of the Ashington, Blyth and Tyne line has been a long standing key priority of the Council. Given that it is now specifically mentioned in policy TRA4 it has been assumed that the Council is still committed to working towards the re-opening of this line as soon as reasonably possible.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	+	-	+/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring infrastructure developments to mitigate their impacts on their surroundings, therefore helping to protect the County's biodiversity and geodiversity. Similarly, policy TRA2 requires developments affecting the transport network to ensure that they do not have an "adverse impact" on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Policy TRA3 would have a minor negative effect on this objective by seeking to expand and improve Northumberland's core road network which could have potential negative effects on biodiversity and geodiversity. Without policies TRA1 and TRA2, policy TRA3 would have a much more significant impact upon this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are suitable to the type of development being proposed. Policy TRA4 could therefore result in the loss of more land within Northumberland as it is converted into parking spaces. There is uncertainty on how much biodiverse/geodiversity land would be lost, if any. However, the policy requires that it is demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to the potential for environmental problems. This could help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 seeks to improve and enhance the County's rail services. This would be achieved in part through the potential re-opening of old rail way lines that may be in the process of being reclaimed by nature, and the creation of new railway lines and the extension of the Metro Line. It would also be achieved through the creation of new stations. This could result in the potential loss of biodiversity and geodiversity. Policy TRA4 is considered to have a minor negative impact on this objective though there is also some uncertainty arising from uncertainties over the nature of any existing biodiversity resource on old lines, uncertainty on the effects arising from new routes (as routes yet to be exactly defined) and uncertainty around when the re-opening of old railway lines would take place.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 makes provision for the sustainable development of Newcastle International Airport. The potential expansion of this airport, even if it is carried out in a sustainable manner, would have an impact upon the biodiversity and geodiversity of the area (including the direct land take of up to 25 hectares).</p> <p>A minor negative effect with some uncertain effects (depending upon the nature of the affected land, its biodiversity and the extent and timing of any airport expansion) on this objective has therefore been identified but it could have a significant negative effect if the area affected contains designated species,</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>habitat or features. Policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect biodiversity and geodiversity would help to mitigate any such impacts.</p> <p>Policy TRA7 has no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 is concerned with the creation of new ports, harbours and beach launch facilities and how existing facilities are going to be managed and could have a minor negative effect on this objective. The creation or expansion of such facilities could result in a loss of biodiversity and geodiversity though this would be offset to some degree by the policy stating that such developments must take into account its surroundings and policies elsewhere in the plan seeking to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective alongside some of the outcomes being uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-opening of the Ashington, Blyth and Tyne line has been a long standing key priority of the Council. Given that it is now specifically mentioned in policy TRA5 it has been assumed that the Council is still committed to working towards the re-opening of this line as soon as reasonably possible.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	+	+	-	-/?	+/-/?	-/?	~	-	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring infrastructure developments to mitigate their impacts on their surroundings and be well sited, which could potentially aid in safeguarding important natural resources. Similarly, policy TRA2 requires developments affecting the transport network to ensure that they do not have an “adverse impact” on the surrounding environment which would help to protect important natural resources.</p> <p>Policy TRA3 would have a minor negative effect on this objective by seeking to expand and improve Northumberland's core road network which could result in the County's land and soil resources being impacted upon in some way.</p> <p>The creation of these expansions and improvements would require the use of large quantities of primary resources, although policy MIN6 would encourage the use of recycled aggregates. Without policies TRA1, TRA2 and MIN6, policy TRA3 would have a much more significant impact upon this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are suitable to the type of development being proposed. Policy TRA4 could therefore result in the loss of more land within Northumberland as it is converted into parking spaces. There is uncertainty on how much land (especially the best, most valuable types of land) would be lost. However, the policy requires that it is demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to the potential for environmental problems.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 seeks to improve and enhance the County's rail services. This would be achieved in part through the potential re-opening of old railway lines that may be in the process of being reclaimed by nature, and the creation of new rail way lines and the extension of the Metro Line. It would also be achieved through the creation of new stations. This could all result in the potential loss of important soil resources, though the re-opening of old lines would likely result in the use of previously developed and low soil quality land. Policy TRA5 is considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective though there is also a range of associated uncertainties (regarding proposed routes, resources affected and timing of opening).</p> <p>Policy TRA6 makes provision for the sustainable development of Newcastle International Airport. The potential expansion of this airport, even if it is carried out in a sustainable manner, would have an impact upon the soil resources of the area and would see the use of important aggregate/construction materials through the creation of new car parking facilities or hangers. A minor negative effect with some uncertain effects on this objective has therefore been identified but it could have a significant negative effect (depending upon the extent and timing of any airport expansion) if all 25 hectares of airport allocated land is used.</p> <p>Policy TRA7 is considered to have no relationship to this objective. Policy TRA8 would have a minor negative effect on this objective by allowing for the creation of new port, harbour and beach launch facilities which could result in the use of soil resources and would result in the use of aggregate/construction materials for buildings etc.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective alongside some of the outcomes being uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-opening of the Ashington, Blyth and Tyne line has been a longstanding key priority of the Council. Given that it is now specifically mentioned in policy TRA5 it has been assumed that the Council is still committed to working towards the re-opening of this line as soon as reasonably possible.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+	+	-/?	-/?	+/- /?	-/?	~	~	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring infrastructure developments to mitigate their impacts on their surroundings and be well sited. Similarly, policy TRA2 requires development proposals to “<i>minimise any adverse impact</i>” on the environment which could potentially protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Policy TRA3 is predominantly concerned with providing support to improvements to the County’s existing road network rather than the creation of new roads that could be potentially built across greenfield land including best and most versatile agricultural land. The policy proposes to dual several of the County’s main roads and the creation of new link roads and bypasses, which could result in the loss of some form of land, although it is unlikely to be the best and most versatile agricultural land. This policy would therefore have a minor negative and an uncertain effect on this objective, though it could potentially have a significant negative effect on this objective should large scale new roads be created.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are suitable to the type of development being proposed. Policy TRA4 could therefore result in the loss of more land within Northumberland as it is converted into parking spaces. There is uncertainty on how much land (especially the best, most valuable types of land) would be lost. However, the policy requires that it is demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to the potential for environmental problems. This could help to minimise impacts on agricultural land.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 allows for the re-opening of currently disused railway lines allowing for the re-use of previously developed land. There is potential for the Newcastle Metro line to be expanded which is likely to result in a loss of Grade 3 agricultural land given that the location of the existing line and where it ends at Newcastle International Airport is surrounded by Grade 3 agricultural land. However, this policy also encourages the re-opening of old lines which would not result in a loss of agricultural land and could mean new rail lines might not need to be created. This policy would therefore have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective though uncertainty exists around when any of the identified lines would be re-opened, the extent of any expansion of the Newcastle Metro line and its route.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 makes provision for the sustainable development of Newcastle International Airport. The potential expansion of this airport, even if it is carried out in a sustainable manner, would result in the loss of Grade 3 quality agricultural land. A minor negative effect with some uncertainty on this objective has therefore been identified as it could be a significant negative effect if all 25 hectares of airport allocated land are used.</p> <p>Policies TRA7 and TRA8 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective alongside some of the outcomes being uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	+	-	+	0	-	~	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring infrastructure developments to include good design principles and to mitigate adverse impacts. This should help minimise any negative effects on Northumberland's water resources (which will also be protected by other policies in the plan, as well as regulatory requirements). Similarly, policy TRA2 requires developments affecting the transport network to minimise any adverse impact on communities and the environment which would help avoid effects on any water resources located in close proximity to infrastructure developments.</p> <p>Policy TRA3 would see the improvement of Northumberland's road networks through the dualing of several roads and the creation of new roads. This could have temporary effects on water resource quality arising from construction activities (e.g. where the route lies adjacent to surface water or where there are river crossings). Any adverse effects would be subject to the avoidance and mitigation requirements of policies in the plan (for example WAT4) and a minor negative effect on the objective is identified at this stage.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are suitable to the type of development being proposed. The policy requires that it is demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to the potential for environmental problems. This could help to ensure no adverse effects on water quality and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 would see the improvement of rail services within Northumberland but it is unlikely for the re-opening of old lines or the improvement of existing lines affecting the water quality of the area, although there could be temporary and localised effects arising from construction, depending on the routes selected. This policy would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Policy TRA6 could potentially see the large expansion of Newcastle International Airport. The potential creation of large areas of hardstanding and other construction work for the expansion of Newcastle International Airport could affect the flows of surface water and have an effect on surrounding waterbodies. Any potential adverse effects would be mitigated to some degree due to policy WAT4 requiring developments to use SuDS where they are needed. This policy would therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA7 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 allows for the creation of new ports, harbours and beach launch facilities so long as they would not have a negative effect on existing facilities and any important natural designations and water resources. The policy would have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective alongside some of the outcomes being uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	++	++	--	-	+/- /?	-/?	~	-	++/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by encouraging the use of more sustainable modes of transport, many of which would lessen the impacts on the air quality of an area. It also requires all infrastructure developments to consider their potential impacts and how they must strive to mitigate these impacts.</p> <p>Policy TRA2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective through ensuring that if a development would have an effect on the transport network, it would be required to ensure that it mitigates its negative effects. This would ensure that developments have to facilitate the creation of safe infrastructure that fosters the use of a wide variety of transport modes. Policy TRA2 also make specific reference to ensuring relevant developments minimise their impact on air quality.</p> <p>Policy TRA3 would see the improvement of Northumberland's core road network. In consequence, the implementation of the policy would lead to increased vehicle movements.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Until there is a significant transition to the use of low emission/electric vehicles, the resulting increase in vehicle movements would have an impact on air quality. This could occur during construction (due to increased traffic disruption) and operation of these infrastructure improvements. This would all amount to this policy having a significant negative effect on this objective even with policies TRA1 and TRA2 working to ensuring infrastructure improvements mitigate their impact on air quality as much as possible.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are suitable to the type of development being proposed. This policy would therefore have a minor negative effect on this objective by, overall, encouraging the use of less sustainable forms of transport whilst also having short term effects on the air quality of the local areas whilst the parking places are being constructed. However, the policy requires that it is demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to the potential for environmental problems which will help to mitigate any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 would see the protection, enhancement and potential extension of the rail services located within Northumberland. The improvement of these rail services could improve the air quality of the County by encouraging the use of a transport with lower emissions, especially for freight goods. However, the implementation of these improvements and the potential expansion of the rail-way could result in short term and localised impacts on air quality due to emissions from construction activities. This policy is considered to have a minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective with some uncertainty surrounding this due to the unknown nature of when the railway line or Metro Line will be extended.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 allows for the potential expansion of Newcastle Airport. Whilst any expansion or improvements have to be carried out and designed with sustainability in mind, the construction phase of any expansion or improvements could result in short term and localised impacts on air quality. Whilst there are no current proposals calling for an expansion to Newcastle Airport, this policy does provide up to 25ha of land for the airport to expand into. This policy is therefore considered to have a minor negative with some uncertainty effect on this objective. Policy TRA7 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 allows for the creation or expansion of ports, harbours and beach launch facilities so long as they take full account of their surroundings and potential impacts. The creation or expansion of such facilities would have an impact a localised and temporary effect on air quality, although any such effects would be minimised as much as possible. This policy would have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of major positive and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective alongside some of the outcomes being uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-opening of the Ashington, Blyth and Tyne line has been a long standing key priority of the Council. Given that it is now specifically mentioned in policy TRA5 it has been assumed that the Council is still committed to working towards the re-opening of this line as soon as reasonably possible.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0	0	0/-	0	0/-	0/-	~	0/-	0/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies are primarily concerned with transport and connectivity. Policies TRA3, TRA5, TRA6 and TRA8 could see the enhancement and creation of infrastructure and transport methods within the County. Whilst this has the potential to increase the risk of flooding in surrounding areas through the creation of less permeable ground (hardstanding for example), the Policies themselves and Policies WAT3 and WAT4 would reduce the likelihood of such works having more than a neutral to minor negative effect on this objective. Policies TRA1, TRA2 and TRA4 would result in a neutral effect on this objective. Policy TRA7 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of neutral and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+	+	--	-	+/-	--	~	--	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TRA1 states a desire to reduce the need to travel within Northumberland. Together, policies TRA1 and TRA2 would ensure the infrastructure of Northumberland encourages more sustainable, less polluting forms of transport and ways to traverse the County. This has the potential to reduce the levels of greenhouse gases (or reduce the rate of increase in greenhouse gases from transport) produced in the County through users adopting more sustainable transport habits. These policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p>Policy TRA3 would see the improvement of Northumberland's core road network. The construction of these improvements would result in the creation of greenhouse gases and could potentially encourage the use of less sustainable forms of transport (car). Policy TRA3 would have a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA4 requires new developments to have sufficient parking facilities that are suitable to the type of development being proposed. This would result in the creation of greenhouse gases whilst the parking places are being constructed and due to them encouraging the use of less sustainable form of transport. A minor negative effect is therefore identified. However, the policy requires that it is demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to the potential for environmental problems which will help to mitigate any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy TRA5 would see the protection, enhancement and potential extension of the rail services located within Northumberland. The improvement of these rail services could encourage the use of lower carbon transport, especially for freight goods which could contribute to a reduction in the level of greenhouse gases created (or at least a reduction in the rate of increase). The construction of these improvements or the potential expansion of the line would lead to a short increase in the levels of greenhouse gases. This policy would have a minor positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA6 allows for the potential expansion of Newcastle Airport. Whilst any expansion or improvements have to be carried out and designed with sustainability in mind, the construction phase of any expansion or improvements would have an impact upon the levels of greenhouse gases produced in the County. Whilst there are no current proposals calling for an expansion to Newcastle Airport, this policy does provide up to 25 hectares of land for the airport to expand into. The encouragement of air travel (which is the most polluting form of travel) would also have an impact upon the level of greenhouse gases in the County. This policy is therefore considered to have a significant negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy TRA8 allows for the creation or expansion of ports, harbours and beach launch facilities so long as they take full account of their surroundings and potential impacts. The creation or expansion of such facilities would create greenhouse gases, though the creation of these greenhouse gases would be minimised as much as possible. This policy would have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	~	~	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies TRA1, TRA2 and TRA7 are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>The remaining policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to improving connectivity and movement in ways that would result in some form of development. The construction of these developments would produce some levels of waste though all of the policies ability to generate waste or non-recycled waste would be mitigated to some degree by policy QOP5 which encourages construction waste to be minimised. The remaining policies would therefore have a minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor negative and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+	+	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring infrastructure developments to mitigate their impacts on their surroundings, therefore helping to protect the County's cultural heritage. Similarly, policy TRA2 requires developments affecting the transport network to ensure that they do not have an “<i>adverse impact</i>” on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>The remaining policies would all result in some form of construction works either through the improvement of existing infrastructure or the creation of new infrastructure and associated facilities. This could have an impact upon Northumberland's important cultural heritage assets and their setting by introducing new built elements into the area and through the generation of temporary construction activities.</p> <p>Policy TRA7 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective, though there is also some uncertainty surrounding some of the policies potential effects.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy TRA1	TRA2	TRA3	TRA4	TRA5	TRA6	TRA7	TRA8	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
										<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	~	-/?	+/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy TRA1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through requiring infrastructure developments to mitigate their impacts on their surroundings, therefore helping to protect the County's landscapes. Similarly, policy TRA2 requires developments affecting the transport network to ensure that they do not have an “<i>adverse impact</i>” on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>The remaining policies would all result in some form of construction works either through the improvement of existing infrastructure or the creation of new infrastructure and associated facilities. This could have an impact upon Northumberland's important landscapes and their character by introducing new built elements into the area and through the generation of temporary construction activities.</p> <p>Policy TRA7 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects on this objective, though there is also some uncertainty surrounding some of the policies potential effects.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several uncertainties are identified in the assessment above. Uncertainty exists over when/how or if the old railways lines will be re-opened during the lifetime of the plan or whether the Metro service will be extended. Similarly, it is unknown whether Newcastle International Airport will decide to expand during the lifetime of the plan. Depending on how the above comes into effect, these policies could have a different effect on this objective to the result that has been predicted. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. The policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective through increasing the accessibility of local services that improve health. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area. Where communication proposals are to be located on buildings they should be sited and designed to minimise their impact on the external appearance of the host building.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. The policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective through increasing the accessibility of local services and community facilities and making such facilities easier to find.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure and therefore have no relation to delivering safer communities.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure and therefore have no relation to the delivery of housing.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. They would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective as adequate telecommunication and broadband infrastructure is requirement for modern businesses and allows for more people to work from home. Policy ICT 2 will support developments which include full fibre broadband connections.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. They would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective as having adequate broadband infrastructure would allow for increased access to a wide range of training courses available online.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. They would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective as these policies would make it easier to work from home and overall reduce the need for people to travel around the County.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Any works and associated disturbance will be short term, localised and in the case of broadband likely to take place in or adjacent to existing roads. Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity.</p> <p>The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Any works and associated disturbance will be short term, localised and in the case of broadband likely to take place in or adjacent to existing</p>

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
				<p>roads. Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area. Policy ICT 2 addresses aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Any works and associated disturbance will be short term, localised and in the case of broadband likely to take place in or adjacent to existing roads. Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and in consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure and therefore have no relation to the protection of water assets.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
12. To improve air quality.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Any works and associated disturbance will be short term, localised and in the case of broadband likely to take place in or adjacent to existing roads. Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables.</p> <p>Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. They would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective as these policies would make it easier to work from home and overall reduce the need for people to travel around the County, reducing the levels of greenhouse gases produced within the County.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ICT1	Policy ICT2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
				<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan are concerned with the provision, extension and enhancement of telecommunication and broadband infrastructure. Policy ICT1 requires that proposals are located and designed to minimise their impact on the accessibility and visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area, with the remaining three policies address aspects of access, suitable provision for ICT requirements within new linear developments and network capacity. The implementation of new ICT infrastructure will include telecommunications installations as well as broadband development: the former requiring masts and the latter, localised cabinets and temporary, shallow trenching for fibre optic cables. Localised visual effects may arise from inappropriately sited masts; however, Policy ICT1 in conjunction with the other policies of the Draft Local Plan provide suitable mitigation measures and consequence, these policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective, except for Policy ENV4 which requires development proposals to limit urbanising effects on the open countryside and demonstrate that the level of noise and traffic during construction and thereafter are minimised. This will in turn help to have a minor positive impact on health through a reduction in vehicle emissions.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so the majority have no relationship with this objective. However, policies ENV5 and ENV6 recognise that the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONBs are living and working areas and will allow small scale development in these areas. Particular consideration will be given to the extent to which development proposals will add to the availability of permanently occupied and affordable housing to meet local needs. This will help to ensure that for those living within the AONBs that they have access to affordable housing.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so the majority have no relationship with this objective. However, policies ENV5 and ENV6 recognise that the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONBs are living and working areas and will allow small scale development in these areas. Particular consideration will be given to the extent to which development proposals will support the growth and diversification of the rural economy through the expansion of existing businesses and development of new ones. This will in turn help to strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy and offer local employment opportunities in the AONBs.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Overall, these policies will have no relation to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	~	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment and so the majority of the policies will have a positive effect on enhancing Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity. In particular policies ENV1 and ENV2 will have significant positive effects on this objective through giving appropriate weight to the statutory purposes and special qualities of the various designated and non-designated nature conservation sites and for ENV2 seeking to minimise adverse impacts of development to secure net gains for biodiversity.</p> <p>Policies ENV5 and ENV6 seek to protect the AONBs and seek to protect the internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites and associated ecosystems, geology, species and habitats. This will in turn help to conserve biodiversity in the AONBs and have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
											<p>Biodiversity forms an important part of the landscape of Northumberland and so measures in policy ENV3 to protect the landscape will in turn help to protect biodiversity. Similarly biodiversity does in some instances form an important part of the historic environment so the measures in policy ENV7 to protect the historic environment and heritage assets will in turn help to protect biodiversity.</p> <p>Policy ENV4 states it will <i>'limit the urbanising effects on open countryside landscapes, natural habitats and the settings of historic / cultural assets, and to conserve or enhance tranquillity'</i> and so will help avoid unnecessary disturbance to protected species (particularly during breeding/roosting) and so could make a minor positive contribution to biodiversity and therefore have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective, except for policies ENV1 and ENV2 which include reference to applying <i>'an ecosystems approach that demonstrates an understanding of the significance and sensitivity of the natural resource'</i>. Ecosystem services will include provision of natural resources (so could indirectly support this objective) and therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>ENV2 also seeks to protect geological sites. This will help to protect natural resources in respect of geology.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
											<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	++	++	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	++	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The water environment forms a key part of biodiversity and so measures to protect biodiversity will also help to protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies. This is particularly the case for policies ENV1 and ENV2 which will have a significant positive effect and to a lesser extent policies ENV5 and ENV6 for the AONBs. The other policies have no relationship with this objective. Overall, these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
12. To improve air quality.	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective, except for policy ENV4 which requires development proposals to demonstrate the level of traffic generated as a result of the development are minimised. This will in turn help to reduce vehicle emissions and in turn have minor positive effects in respect of air quality.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective, except for Policies ENV1 and ENV2 which include applying 'an ecosystems approach that demonstrates an understanding of the significance and sensitivity of the natural resource'. Ecosystem services will include provision of natural flood attenuation and depending on habitats & topography, ability to encourage greater infiltration in catchments. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a minor positive effect on this objective through policies ENV1, and ENV2.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies are concerned with the protection of the environment so have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	++	~	+	~	+	++	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The majority of these policies will help to conserve and enhance cultural heritage and diversity. In particular policies ENV1, 7, 8, and 9 will have significant positive effects on this objective. Policy ENV8 will help to enhance Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Policies ENV3, ENV5 ENV6, and ENV7 will also help to conserve and enhance the historic environment as the historic environment forms an important part of the landscape of Northumberland. Efforts to protect the landscape will therefore indirectly in turn help to protect cultural heritage and diversity.</p> <p>Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
											<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policies ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6 and ENV8 will all help to conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes and so will have a significant positive effect on this objective. Policy ENV3 affords great weight to the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities and statutory purposes of the National Park and the two AONB's. Policies ENV5 and ENV6 seek to recognise the special qualities of the Northumberland Coast and North Pennines AONB's and to ensure that these qualities are protected. This will also help to have significant positive effects on these important landscapes in the County. Both biodiversity and the historic environment form a key part of the landscapes of Northumberland and so efforts to protect these will in turn help to conserve and enhance the landscape of Northumberland. Policies ENV1, ENV2, ENV7, and ENV9 will therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective. Overall these policies will have a significant positive effect on this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	~	~	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAT1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by striving to improve the water quality of the County and protecting important designated bathing waters.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 seeks to ensure that new water related infrastructure does not have a harmful impact on residential amenity. This will in turn help to ensure that water related infrastructure does not have any adverse human health impacts, which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by affording considerable protection to Northumberland's coasts, which should maintain the quality of these areas for recreational purposes.</p> <p>The remaining policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and have no relation to the provision of health and well-being and therefore this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bears no relation to the delivery of community services and facilities and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	+	~	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bears no relation to the delivery of safer communities and therefore this objective, besides the two policies outlined below.</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p>Policy WAT3 would have a minor positive effect by ensuring development proposals are not at risk from flooding or increase flood risk. This would ensure the County's communities receive continued protection from flooding.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would have a minor positive effect through protecting coastal communities from coastal erosion by carefully managing coastal defences and seeing the creation of new coastal defences should they be required.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	+	+/?	0	~	+/-0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAT2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring any new housing developments have a suitable water supply and for sewerage to be dealt with properly.</p> <p>Policy WAT3 requires development proposals within the County to demonstrate how they will minimise their risk from flooding and how they will not impact on the flood resilience of their surroundings. This would lead to more flood resilient and sustainable housing developments in the future but could reduce the amount of developable land in the County. Policy WAT3 would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective, with some uncertainty.</p> <p>Policy WAT4 would require SuDS to be considered in development proposals where appropriate and gives a strong preference to SuDS which offer multi-use benefits. This would lead to more sustainable housing developments that are more resilient to flooding but could potentially make housing developments marginally more expensive; however, any flow through to house prices should be mitigated by policies relating to the provision of affordable housing. Policy WAT4 would have a neutral effect on this policy.</p> <p>Policies WAT1 and WAT5 are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive or neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies contained within this section of the Local Plan are all related to water management and bares no relation to the delivery of a more resilient local economy and therefore this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bares no relation to the delivery of educational and training opportunities and therefore this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bares no relation to the delivery of more sustainable travel and therefore this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	++	+	+	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and would all have a minor positive effect on this objective, besides Policies WAT1 and 2 which would have a significant positive effect. Policy WAT 2 seeks to ensure that new water related infrastructure provision does not have a harmful impact on biodiversity including designated sites.</p> <p>Policy WAT1 would protect the water quality of the County, whilst Policy WAT2 would ensure new water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure/facilities would have no significant adverse impacts upon the natural environment, including the coastal and marine environment.</p> <p>Policies WAT3 and WAT4 would both ensure that works relating to flood risk management or SuDS consider their potential effects on the local ecology. Policy WAT4 also gives a strong preference to SuDS which offer multi-use benefits.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would protect the coastal regions of the County from improper development that would result in the loss of significant ecological assets.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant positive and minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management which could have a potential effect on the soil quality of the County but the extent of any such effects is not considered to be significant.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bears no relation to the efficient use of land and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and would all have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAT1 specifically requires all development proposals to not adversely affect the water quality of the County and also encourages development proposals to contribute towards improving water bodies to ensure they achieve a 'good status' by 2021.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 ensures that the provision of water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure is appropriately planned and phased to ensure there are sufficient water resources and waste water treatment capacity to meet the County's forecast needs. It also ensures non-mains drainage systems are well designed and would have no impact upon ground water.</p> <p>Policies WAT3 ensures development proposals would be as resilient to flooding as possible. Any works associated with increasing a development's resilience to flooding needs to ensure they would not result in impacting upon the natural water systems of their surroundings. This policy also outlines how surface water should be managed.</p> <p>Policy WAT4 requires the use of SuDS in development proposals where they are needed and preferably provide multi-use benefits, and to ensure that SuDS improve their surrounding water quality.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would protect the coastal regions of the County from improper development and ensure coastal erosion and coastal defence schemes are well designed.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bares no relation to improving air quality and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	~	+	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAT1 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by allowing for the deployment of non-mains drainage systems so long as they would not have a negative impact upon their surroundings.</p> <p>Policy WAT3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by being specifically related to flooding. This policy requires development proposals to demonstrate how they will minimise flood risk to people, property and infrastructure from all potential sources by (amongst others), avoiding inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and directing the development away from areas at highest risk, applying the Sequential Test and if necessary the Exceptions Test, in accordance with national policy. Site Specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) will be required which will involve the consideration of flood risk over the lifetime of the development, including considering the effects of climate change. Where development in areas at risk of flooding are proposed, the Policy seeks to ensure that the proposed development is resistant and resilient to any effects, in terms of their layout, mix and/or building design.</p> <p>Policy WAT4 would have a significant positive effect by requiring development proposals to use well-designed SuDS when they are needed to ensure they would reduce their risk of flooding and not have an adverse effect on the flood resilience of their surroundings. Policy WAT4 also creates a preference for SuDS which offer multi-use benefits.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would have a significant positive effect on this objective through allowing for the creation of coast defences which would aid in protecting coastal developments and built environment from flooding. This policy also requires development proposals that are located near to the coast to ensure they are not at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
							<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	~	+	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAT1 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals are more resilient to the effects of climate change (flooding) through the use of well-designed and sited non-mains drainage systems.</p> <p>Policy WAT3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals demonstrate how they will minimise flood risk to people, property and infrastructure from all potential sources by (amongst others), avoiding inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and directing the development away from areas at highest risk. FRAs will be required which will involve the consideration of flood risk over the lifetime of the development, including considering the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy WAT4 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals incorporate SuDS (which preferably provide multi-use benefits) where necessary to increase their resilience to flooding, which would increase the County's resilience to the effects of climate change (flooding). Policy WAT4 also seeks to take account of predicted future conditions which will help to have a positive effect in respect of resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would have a significant positive effect of this objective by allowing for the creation of well-designed and long lasting coastal defences and ensuring development in coastal regions are well designed and sites.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to water management and bears no relation to reducing levels of waste/recycling and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAT1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by safeguarding important water bodies, ensuring their contributions to the character and distinctiveness of their surroundings is maintained and potentially even enhanced.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new water and sewerage facilities are in keeping with their surroundings and even enhance them to ensure they would not have adverse effects on surrounding cultural heritage assets. The policy also seeks to ensure that new water related infrastructure provision does not have a harmful impact on the built environment and archaeology which will also help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAT3 and WAT4 would both have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals do not increase their surroundings risk of flooding and ensure any flood risk related infrastructure is well designed, which would reduce these development proposals potential effects on the important cultural heritage of an area.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring any development within the County's coastal regions are well designed and siting, ensuring they have no adverse effect on nearby cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAT1	WAT2	WAT3	WAT4	WAT5	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAT1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by safeguarding important water bodies, ensuring their contributions to the character and distinctiveness of their surroundings is maintained and potentially even enhanced.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new water and waste water treatment facilities are in keeping with their surroundings and even enhance them to ensure they would not have adverse effects on landscapes. The policy also requires that the infrastructure provision does not have a harmful impact on the natural or built environment which will also help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAT3 and WAT4 would both have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals do not increase their surroundings risk of flooding and ensure any flood risk related infrastructure is well designed, which would reduce these development proposals potential effects on the landscape and especially urban landscapes.</p> <p>Policy WAT5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring any development within the County's coastal regions are well designed and siting, ensuring they have no adverse effect on nearby landscapes.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	+	+	+	++	~	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The waste policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan relate to the siting, design, management and creation of waste management facilities. These policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective as waste management sites protect the public's health by properly storing, recycling and managing the County's waste.</p> <p>Policy POL1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring developments are located outside of unstable or contaminated land areas or the impacts from such land are mitigated. This would have the dual benefit of making future developments (and therefore the County's residents) safer and ensure their health is not compromised by such land.</p> <p>Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals are located in area that would not put future resident's health and wellbeing at risk from factors like air or noise pollution. This policy also requires development proposals to keep the amount of pollution they produce to a minimum and if a development proposal would generate too much pollution and have too much of an adverse effect on its surroundings it would not be permitted. Policy POL2 also requires that where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on a development proposal, the development proposal will be required to provide suitable mitigation. This will also help to have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>POL 3 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor and significant positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to waste management or pollution and have no relation to the provision of community facilities or services and therefore this objective. However, policy WAS1 supports new recycling facilities subject to fulfilment of a number of criteria. This could help to improve recycling facilities for communities and have a minor positive effect on this objective. Policy POL2 seeks to safeguard existing community facilities that could have an adverse effect on a development proposal by requiring the development proposal to provide suitable mitigation, which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The waste policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan relate to the siting, design, management and creation of waste management facilities. These policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective as waste management sites protect the public's health by properly storing, recycling and managing the County's waste, which would also create safer communities.</p> <p>Policy POL1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring developments are located outside of unstable or contaminated land areas or the impacts from such land are mitigated. This would have the dual benefit of making future developments (and therefore the County's residents/communities) safer and ensure their health is not compromised by such land.</p> <p>Policy POL2 requires that where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on a development proposal, the development proposal will be required to provide suitable mitigation. This will help to ensure the safety of future occupiers of new developments and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to waste management or pollution and have no relation to the provision of housing and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	+	~	~	+	~	+	~	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies WAS2, WAS3, POL1, POL2, POL3, and POL4 are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAS1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by allowing for the creation of new waste and recycling facilities within the County which would provide new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy WAS4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by safeguarding existing waste management facilities sites from other development, which should allow these sites to continue to operate and employ local people undisturbed.</p> <p>Policy POL2 requires that where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on a development proposal, the development proposal will be required to provide suitable mitigation. This will help to safeguard existing businesses and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to waste management or pollution and have no relation to the delivery of educational and training opportunities and therefore this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAS1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective, as it includes the proximity principle when considering the location of new or enhanced waste management facilities, which will reduce the distance travelled to and from the facilities by waste carriers. The policy includes a sequential approach to the management of waste arising's which places priority on on-site management of wastes which will further limit travel movements.</p> <p>Policy WAS2 requires waste management facilities to be well connected to its surroundings and consider how they can use more sustainable forms of transport, such as rail, to move and manage waste more effectively. This would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>The remaining policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to waste management or pollution and have no relation to reducing the need to travel, sustainable transport and infrastructure and therefore this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	0	+	~	+	0	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy WAS1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new waste management facilities are sited carefully, ensuring they will not be located in areas important for biodiversity or geodiversity.</p> <p>Policy WAS2 requires new waste management facilities to not have “<i>unacceptable</i>” adverse effects on its surrounding, be well designed, not give rise to unacceptable adverse cumulative effects. This will overall have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAS3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the restoration of mineral extraction sites and similar sites which could enhance the biodiversity of these areas.</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<p>Policy WAS4, and SDC1 all have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy POL1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging development proposals to remediate areas of contaminated land, improving the biodiversity potential for these areas</p> <p>Policy POL2 requires development proposals that may cause pollution to mitigate the impacts of this pollution to ensure they have no unacceptable impacts on the environment and biodiversity of the area. Development proposals would also be required to maintain the soil, water and air quality of the area and to protect the quality of displaced soil. This will overall have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy POL3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by seeking to protect the important agricultural land resources of Northumberland from development unless the need for the development very clearly outweighs the need to protect this land. This policy will be associated with an indirect benefit to biodiversity, depending on farming activities associated with land quality (whether arable, dairy, sheep etc.), farming practices (whether organic), and extent of any practices to protect or encourage wildlife.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	+	+	+	~	+	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies WAS1 and WAS2 would both have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective by requiring waste re-use, recycling and recovery facilities to be well sited and not have “unacceptable” adverse effects on their surrounding environment, protecting nearby soil resources from harm.</p> <p>Policy WAS3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the remediation of mineral extraction sites and similar sites which could improve the soil quality of the area. It also seeks to ensure that hazardous and non-hazardous waste is disposed of sensibly to ensure such waste does not affect the soil quality of the area.</p> <p>Policy WAS4 is considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy POL1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging development proposals to carry out the remediation of contaminated land which could see an improvement in the soil quality of the site.</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<p>Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring development proposals have to maintain the soil quality of the area and to protect the quality of displaced soils</p> <p>Policy POL3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by protecting the “<i>best and most versatile</i>” agricultural land from development in all but the most important cases.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies WAS1, WAS2, WAS3 and WAS4 would all have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring the proper management of waste and its disposal and ensuring this is carried out in a manner that does not contaminate land. Policy WAS2 ensures waste disposal sites do not have an effect on their surroundings and policy WAS3 requires temporary waste disposal sites to have a detailed restoration scheme, ensuring any contaminated land resulting from the disposal or recycling or waste is removed.</p> <p>Policy POL1 would have a significant positive effect on this objective through actively encouraging the remediation of contaminated land within the County.</p> <p>Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect by ensuring all developments carried out within the County do not create unnecessary pollution and where pollution is created its effects are mitigated, ensuring new land does not become contaminated. The policy also requires that the quality of displaced soil is protected.</p> <p>Policy POL3 would have a significant positive effect on this objective through protecting the “best and most versatile agricultural land” from development.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	+	+	~	~	++	~	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policies WAS1, WAS2 and WAS3 would all have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring waste related sites are well sited, do not have an adverse effect on their surroundings and properly store, manage and dispose of waste in a way that would not have any effects on local water resources or quality. Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect by ensuring all development located within the County improves the water quality of the area and ensure they do not pollute or adversely affect water resources. Policies WAS4, POL1 and POL3 are considered to have no relationship to this objective. Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective. <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	~	+	0	~	~	++	~	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> Policy WAS2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring waste management sites would not result in "unacceptable" adverse effects on air quality. Policy WAS3 encourages the transportation of waste through the use of more sustainable forms of transport. However, the Policy would also result in the creation of emissions from the vehicles used to transport waste that can't be transported through more sustainable means and there would also be emissions from energy from waste plants, albeit controlled. Policy WAS3 would have a neutral effect on this objective. Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by specifically protecting the air quality of the County from new developments and to support improvements in any identified Air Quality Management Areas consistent with any local air quality action plans. Policies WAS1, WAS4, POL1, and POL3 are considered to have no relationship to this objective. Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>Policies WAS1 and WAS3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by requiring waste developments to be well sited which would place them outside of areas of flood risk and such developments to not increase the surrounding areas risk of flooding.</p> <p>The remaining policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to waste management or pollution and have no relation to flood risk management and therefore this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	++	+	++	~	~	++	~	++	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>Policies WAS1 and WAS3 require waste developments to be well sited which would place them outside of areas of flood risk and such developments to not increase the surrounding areas risk of flooding, of which both factors are important due to flooding being one of the main effects of climate change. This requirement in combination with the encouragement of the conversion of waste into energy and heat, especially through the collection and use of landfill gas leads to these policies having a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy WAS2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by requiring waste management facilities to be well designed, which should increase their resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by ensuring all developments within the county produce as little pollution as possible which should reduce the levels of greenhouse gases produced in the County. The policy also requires that development helps maintain air quality standards and support improvements in any identified Air Quality</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<p>Management Areas consistent with any local air quality action plans which will also help to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Policies WAS4, POL1, and POL3 are considered to have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a significant positive effect on the achievement of this objective, with some of the policies baring no relationship to the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies WAS1, WAS2, WAS3 and WAS4 would have a mixture of significant and minor positive effects on this objective by allowing for and safeguarding important waste management (which include recycling and waste re-use) developments. Policies WAS2 and WAS3 are especially impactful as they encourage the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste including for renewable energy and heat purposes.</p> <p>Policy POL1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the remediation of contaminated land, effectively recycling land so that it can be used for new purposes safely.</p> <p>Policy POL2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by requiring all developments to keep pollution to a minimum, which should help to reduce the levels of all waste produced within the County. The policy also requires that the quality of displaced soil is protected through sustainable use which will help to reduce soil waste and increase reuse of displaced soils.</p> <p>Policy POL3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by protecting the quality of displaced soils, ensuring that it can be reused.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of significant positive and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+	+	~	~	~	++	~	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies WAS1 and WAS2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by requiring waste facilities to be well sited and well designed to ensure they would not have an adverse effect on their surroundings.</p> <p>Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring all development proposals within the County to reduce the levels of pollution they would produce as much as possible, ensuring new developments within the County would have as minimal impact on the character and setting of cultural heritage assets as much as possible.</p> <p>The remaining policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to waste management or pollution and have no relation to conserving cultural heritage and therefore this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	+	~	~	++	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies WAS1 and WAS2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by requiring waste facilities to be well sited and well designed to ensure they would not have an adverse effect on their surroundings.</p> <p>Policy WAS3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging waste to be, overall, better managed and handled earlier on in the waste hierarchy. This could potentially reduce the number of waste management sites needed as waste is better managed through other means and would result in less potential adverse effects on the County's landscapes.</p> <p>Policy POL2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by requiring all development proposals within the County to reduce the levels of pollution they would produce as much as possible, ensuring new developments within the County would have as minimal impact on the landscape character and ensuring its quality is not adversely effected as much as possible.</p> <p>Policy POL3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by protecting areas of the “<i>best and most versatile</i>” agricultural land within the County. Northumberland is mainly comprised of Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land, meaning it is important to the landscapes of Northumberland and its protection also protects these landscapes.</p>

SA Objective	Policy WAS1	WAS2	WAS3	WAS4	POL1	POL2	POL3	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
									<p>Policies WAS4, and POL1 have no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. The working of mineral resources has the potential to have an impact upon the health and well-being of the County's residents either through effects arising from the direct working of the resource or through the required HGVs used to transport the minerals.</p> <p>However, Policy MIN1 requires proposals to be assessed against a considerable list of factors that will determine whether any adverse effects resulting from the mineral proposal are “<i>acceptable</i>” and well sited.</p> <p>Policy MIN2 highlights the environmental enhancements that can take place through the restoration of mineral sites and also could require new mineral proposals to contribute towards the remediation of land that is suffering from legacy deep mining issues or addressing contaminated land. This Policy has the potential to therefore create new recreational places that would encourage a healthier lifestyle. This policy also encourages mineral sites to use sea and rail transport methods which could reduce the amount of HGVs on the County's roads.</p> <p>Similarly, Policy MIN3 focuses upon the restoration, aftercare and after-use of mineral sites and encourages proposals that incorporate wildlife areas and enhanced public access. This also has the potential to create places that encourage the County's residents to adopt a healthier lifestyle and new open spaces.</p> <p>Policy MIN6 supports borrow pits to supply aggregate minerals where the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental and social effects. The Policy contains a similar requirement for extensions to existing quarries and new quarries that are outwith the identified preferred areas.</p> <p>Policy MIN7 references sand and gravel sites where additional extraction will be supported subject to a number of requirements including that in respect of residential amenity there is appropriate separation and that any application should be accompanied by a noise assessment. These measures will help to ensure no adverse health impacts and have a minor positive effect on this objective. There are similar requirements in Policy MIN 8 and so this will also have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy MIN9 details requirements coal extraction and that such extraction shall not be allowed unless the proposal is environmentally acceptable (or can be made so by planning conditions or obligations) and also sets out further requirements for specific areas in the County. These measures will help to ensure coal extraction does not have adverse health effects and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>MIN10 requires for clay extraction that any stockpiling of extracted clay will only be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that there would not be adverse environmental and social effects. This will in turn help to ensure no adverse health effects and have a minor positive effect on this objective. There are similar requirements in respect of building and roofing stone and unconventional oil and gas and peat.</p> <p>It is overall considered that the remaining policies have a neutral effect on this objective. Policies MIN1, MIN2 MIN3, MIN6, MIN7. MIN 8, MIN9, MIN10, MIN11, MIN12 and MIN13 should ensure the extraction of mineral resources do not have much, if any, of an adverse effect on the health and well-being of the County's residents.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources.</p> <p>The majority of mineral proposals covered by these policies would not have an effect on the provision or enhancement of new community facilities. For some resources (such as shale gas) there are industry specific requirements to provide or enhance community facilities. However, it is possible due to the proximity of mineral workings to community sites that there could be some adverse effects associated with noise, congestion and air quality which Policy MIN1 seeks to address through requiring mineral proposals to be well sited and that any adverse effects on local communities and the environment are "acceptable".</p> <p>However, it is unlikely for unacceptable adverse effects to occur due to Policy MIN1 requiring mineral proposals to be well sited and that any adverse effects on local communities and the environment are "acceptable". Policies MIN2 and MIN3 would both require existing mineral sites to have a robust restoration plan on completion of mineral extraction which could provide new rural open spaces for the County's residents to enjoy.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive to neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+/0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. Existing and future mineral developments would result in an increase in traffic on Northumberland's road networks (especially HGV traffic). This could potentially have an effect upon the safety of road users. Policy MIN1 does require any adverse effects to be "acceptable" and for mineral proposals to assess their effects on the transport network and policy MIN2 supports mineral site proposals that use rail and water transport where possible. Policy MIN1 would also require mineral proposals to considering their cumulative impact with other developments and this would ensure mineral proposals consider their effects on the road network and road safety.</p> <p>Policy MIN7 supports the extraction of sand and gravel at specific sites subject to a number of requirements including that mitigation measures address cumulative impacts with other surrounding land uses including for cyclists using National Cycle Network Routes. This will help to ensure the safety of cyclists and have a minor positive effect on this objective. Policy MIN8 supports crushed rock extraction at specific sites subject to a number of requirements including the safety of public rights of way which will also have a positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unknown to what extent the potential increase in HGV numbers on the roads would have on the safety of all road users.

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	Likely Significant Effects <p>Policies MIN6 MIN7, MIN8 and MIN11 could help ensure that there is sufficient aggregate and building materials for housing to be built within the County. However, the supply of such materials does not have an effect on the houses overall quality or affordability. These policies are considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>MIN 11 will help to ensure a supply of roofing and building stone subject to fulfilment of certain requirements. This will help provide building materials for new homes and have a minor positive effect on this objective, albeit that this does not have an effect on the overall quality.</p> <p>The remaining policies relate to factors to take into account when determining applications, the protection of mineral sites and their benefits and therefore have no relation to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Uncertainties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	++/+	Likely Significant Effects <p>The working of minerals and the expansion of mineral sites or the creation of new mineral sites through mineral proposals would all contribute to a positive effect on the sustainability of the local economy. This would be through the creation of new jobs or through the safeguarding of existing jobs during the operational, restoration and aftercare phases and indirect employment through the supply chain.</p> <p>The working of mineral sites also strengthens local development as it provides local raw resources that is needed to construct these developments.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
employment opportunities.															<p>Policy MIN13 is slightly different to the other policies contained within this policy section as it would not allow for the creation or expansion of peat extraction sites. Whilst this does impose a limit on the number of peat extraction sites, the policy does allow for these sites to extend their operational life in certain circumstances.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of major positive and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. Maintaining a viable supply of minerals could sustain economic/employment activity which may provide opportunities for skills development of employees, though this is outside of the influence of these policies. These policies could result in an increase in HGV traffic, which has the potential to increase the amount of congestion on the County's road network. However, these effects would be localised and minimal at best given the extent of the road network of the County, its capacity and the location of mineral sites and educational facilities.</p> <p>Policy MIN2 also encourages mineral sites to use sea and rail transport which could reduce the amount of HGVs on the County's roads.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive to neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been assumed that existing mineral sites and mineral proposals could potentially provide training opportunities or flexible jobs for the residents of Northumberland.

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+/-	Likely Significant Effects <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources.</p> <p>There is potential during the construction and operation of some of the sites and facilities covered by the policies (e.g. MIN6 and the transport of aggregate minerals and MIN12 and onshore oil and gas) for substantial HGV movements. These could have localised but significant congestion effects on routes to and from the sites. Such effects from an increase in HGV movement would need to be addressed through mitigation measures contained in Policy MIN1 and elsewhere in the plan.</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and 8 support extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock at specific sites subject to a number of requirements including mitigating transport impacts which would help to mitigate the adverse effects of HGV movements associated with such extraction.</p> <p>Policies MIN9, 10, 11 and 12 support coal, clays and natural building and roofing stone extraction and unconventional oil and gas if it can be demonstrated that there would not be adverse environmental and social effects. This would help to mitigate adverse environmental effects from HGV movements. However, there would still be a requirement for HGV movements in respect of any new extraction which would have negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Due to the nature and general location of mineral sites and mineral proposals, private car is often the only realistic way for workers to travel to/from these sites. Although employment associated with minerals and aggregates is low (250 or 0.2% of all jobs in the County in 2016), any growth in the industry could lead to a very modest increase in the level of private car use within the County.</p> <p>Policy MIN2 does require mineral proposals to consider how rail or water transport could be used instead of road transport to transport minerals around the County and is therefore considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive, neutral and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources.</p> <p>The creation or maintenance of mineral extraction sites could be associated with a range of potential effects on biodiversity and geodiversity. This will include the direct loss of sites, species and habitats from the creation or expansion of an extraction site, the disturbance effects arising from dust, noise and vibration associated with extraction as well as any disturbance associated along the routes from HGV movements. Site closure and restoration provides opportunity for habitat creation, enhancement of biodiversity and the creation of new geodiversity sites.</p> <p>Policy MIN1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires mineral proposals to be assessed against environmental criteria and ensure any adverse effects on the environment are "acceptable".</p> <p>Policy MIN2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires mineral proposals to provide environmental enhancement both during the mineral sites operation and restore the site once mineral extraction is completed.</p> <p>Policy MIN3 goes into greater detail on mineral and landfill restoration and would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires site restoration to deliver "net-gains for biodiversity".</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and 8 support extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock at specific sites subject to a number of requirements including avoiding adverse impacts on specific designated sites for example for West Wharmley the Wharmley Riverside SSSI and Allen River Gravels SAC. These measures will help to conserve biodiversity and have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9-Min13 all include the requirement that it can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental effects. This requirement will help to conserve biodiversity and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>Policy MIN13 protects Northumberland's important natural peat resources from extraction due to their important ecological value, although it does allow for the life of existing peat extraction sites to be extended should a set of criteria be met.</p> <p>In consequence, mineral extraction sites could potentially have an effect on the biodiversity and geodiversity of the County but they do provide opportunities to enhance both local biodiversity and geodiversity during operations and on restoration, especially when combined with other policies within the Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that overall these policies will have minor positive effects on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	+	+	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. They work to protect the County's important natural resources, such as policy MIN4 that seeks to protect mineral resources from sterilisation and requiring non mineral developments located within Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) to provide an assessment of how they would affect the protected minerals.</p> <p>Policy MIN13 follows established practice for peat extraction within National policy (NPPF) by not allowing for new peat extract sites, in recognition of its nature conservation importance and carbon storage role. However, the Policy does potentially allow for existing peat extraction sites to extend their operational lifetime should there be a case for this.</p> <p>The policies would all ensure there is a supply of material for infrastructure and buildings locally and that an appropriate contribution is made to supplying materials to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that are required nationally.</p> <p>Whilst these policies would ensure the County has an adequate supply of natural resources, they would also see the use and loss of such natural resources that cannot be replaced. The adverse effects from these policies upon the County's finite natural resources would be mitigated to some degree by policies MIN 1, 2 and 3 and also by Policy STP3, which requires the prudent use of the County's finite resources.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>Furthermore, the creation of new mineral extraction sites could have an impact on local soil resources. However, this would be mitigated by policy MIN1 that require any adverse effects to be “<i>acceptable</i>” and policies MIN2 and MIN3 require proper soil handing and restoration to ensure that soil quality is maintained, and recognises the potential for minerals extraction to address contaminated land.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive effects and minor negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland’s important mineral resources. The creation of new mineral sites could potentially result in the loss (which could be temporary) of some agricultural land. However, Policy MIN1 requires mineral site developments to be well sited and for any adverse effects to be “<i>acceptable</i>”. Policies MIN1 and MIN3 would require proper soil handing and for Policy MIN3 restoration to ensure that soil quality is maintained and that progressive restoration is undertaken, ensuring any loss of agricultural land would be temporary. Policy MIN13 would also preserve peat from extraction. These policies would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective, whilst any remaining policies would have their effects mitigated to a neutral effect.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that development of the Anick Grange Haugh site could result in the loss/displacement of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMVAL) which would have negative effects on this objective for Policy MIN7. However, this would be mitigated through other policies. Policy MIN1 requires mineral developments to be well sited and for any adverse effects to be ‘<i>acceptable</i>’. Policies MIN1 and MIN3 would require proper soil handing and restoration to ensure that soil quality is maintained and that progressive restoration is undertaken. On this basis effects from Policy MIN7 are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	0	0	+	0	0/-	0	0	0/-	0/-	0/-	0/-	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. The creation of new mineral sites could potentially result in impacts on the water environment through affecting the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater. However, Policy MIN1 requires mineral proposals to be well sited and for any adverse effects to be "acceptable". This includes consideration of impacts on ground and surface water quality, flow and abstraction.</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and 8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements including in respect of specific sites that impacts on the water environment are mitigated. This will help to avoid adverse effects on water quality and have an overall neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive, minor negative and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. To improve air quality.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. The creation of new mineral extraction sites could have localised effects on air quality from the operation of any plant machinery, dust arising from extraction and emissions from HGV movements. However, policy MIN1 would require mineral proposals to ensure any adverse effects they have would be considered "acceptable", which should ensure any potential impact on air quality are minimal. This policy would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>Policies MIN7 and 8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements including in respect of specific sites that cumulative impacts of transport on surrounding uses are mitigated which could in addition to Policy MIN1 help to mitigate any adverse effects on air quality.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9 - MIN13 all include the requirement that it can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental effects. This requirement will help to avoid adverse effects on air quality.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. New mineral extraction sites have the potential to both positively and adversely affect the flood resilience of an area. A new mineral extraction site provides opportunities for the flood resilience of an area to be maintained and or enhanced due to their size and scale, effectively acting as a void that can properly collect flood water and improve ground water conditions. However, such water would be required to be stored, treated and discharged into a suitable water environment to ensure no harm comes to the local water environment. Any adverse effects from new mineral sites would be reduced due to the policies below.</p> <p>Policy MIN1 would require mineral proposals to be well sited and ensure any adverse effects are “<i>acceptable</i>”, which would result in new mineral sites that have few if any effects on the flood resilience of their surroundings. The policy also requires that applicants demonstrate proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse on flood flows/storage capacity and do not increase the risk of flooding at other locations which will also help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and MIN8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements including in respect of specific sites that</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>effects on the water environment are mitigated which will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9 - MIN13 all include the requirement that it can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental effects. This requirement could help to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. The creation of new mineral extracting sites would result in the generation of greenhouse gases from the operation of any plant machinery and emissions from HGV movements associated with the transport of aggregate material. Two policies, Policy MIN9 concerning coal and MIN12 concerning proposals for conventional and unconventional oil and gas which will both lead to the generation of hydrocarbons for use which will have a significant negative effect against this objective.</p> <p>Policy MIN1 would have a minor positive effect by requiring the adverse effects of mineral proposals to be "<i>acceptable</i>", which would aid in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases that would be produced by mineral sites. The policy also requires that applicants should demonstrate how the proposal impacts on climate change, and where appropriate detail proposed mitigation and adaption measures which will help to have a positive effect on this objective. Policy MIN2 would have a minor positive effect by encouraging mineral sites to use water and rail transportation instead of HGVs, which could result in a decrease of HGVs on the County's roads and would provide lower carbon transport options.</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and 8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements including in respect of specific sites that there is mitigation for potential cumulative transport effects on surrounding land uses. This could help in addition to policy MIN1 to mitigate impacts on climate change in respect of emissions.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9 - MIN13 all include the requirement that it can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental effects. This requirement could help to minimise greenhouse gases. However, there would in reality still be an increase in emissions from HGV movements associated with extraction.</p> <p>Policy MIN13 ensures there would be no more peat extraction sites created and puts in place stringent criteria that existing peat extraction sites have to meet if they wish to extend their operational period. This ensures an important carbon sink is maintained. This would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies MIN3, MIN4 and MIN5 are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and significant negative effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to minerals and their protection and bare no relation to the production of waste and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources. The creation of new mineral extraction sites could lead to the loss of unrecorded buried archaeological assets or have an effects on existing cultural heritage</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
heritage and diversity.															<p>through noise and vibration. However, during their operation, they could lead to new important historical/cultural assets being uncovered.</p> <p>Policy MIN1 would have a minor positive effect as it does require mineral proposals to ensure their adverse effects are “<i>acceptable</i>”. This would ensure mineral proposals are well sited, consider how to reduce their potential effects on existing cultural assets and ensure any assets uncovered during their operation are properly managed.</p> <p>Policy MIN3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires mineral sites to be restored once they are no longer required which would ensure any potential effects on cultural assets are not permanent., other than any buried archaeology which may be lost as part of mineral extraction</p> <p>Policies MIN6 – 12 could lead to the creation of new mineral extraction sites which could have an effect on Northumberland’s urban and rural heritage assets although temporarily and following extraction the site would be restored, ensuring that the sites are reinstated in a fashion that would not adversely affect these heritage assets. Policies would ensure that sites both during operation and when restored would be integrated into their surroundings and that the restoration was appropriate.</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and MIN8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements including in respect of specific sites that there is mitigation for the historic environment through for example requiring archaeological assessments and heritage statements to be submitted with any applications for extraction. These requirements will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9 - MIN13 all include the requirement that it can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental effects. This requirement will help to conserve heritage and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy MIN11 supports proposals for the provision of building and roofing stone where it would provide material for the repair of heritage assets which would help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Despite these mitigating policies, the policies that would see the creation of new mineral sites are considered to have a minor negative effect on this objective, whilst the remaining policies would have a neutral effect.</p> <p>Policies MIN2, MIN4, and MIN5 are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies all relate to the mining or protection of Northumberland's important mineral resources.</p> <p>Policy MIN1 would have a minor positive effect as it does require mineral proposals to ensure their adverse effects are "acceptable". This would ensure mineral proposals are well sited, and consideration is given to how to reduce their potential effects on existing landscapes and are of an appropriate scale.</p> <p>Policy MIN3 would have a minor positive effect as it requires mineral sites to be restored once they are no longer required which would ensure any potential effects on landscapes are not permanent.</p> <p>Policy MIN13 would have a minor positive effect as it ensures no new peat extraction sites can be created which protects an important natural resource that is important to certain local landscapes.</p> <p>Policies MIN 6 – 12 could lead to the creation of new mineral extraction sites which could have an effect on Northumberland's urban and rural landscapes. Although this may last a number of years, the policies would require that following extraction, the site would be restored, ensuring that landscapes are reinstated or new landscapes created. Policies would ensure that sites both during operation and when restored would be integrated into their surroundings and that the restoration was appropriate.</p> <p>Policies MIN7 and MIN8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites subject to a number of requirements including in respect of specific sites that there is mitigation for landscape impacts including submission of landscape and visual assessments. This will help to mitigate any adverse landscape effects associated with sand and gravel and crushed rock extraction.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9 - MIN13 all include the requirement that it can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental effects. This requirement will help to conserve heritage and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy MIN1	MIN2	MIN3	MIN4	MIN5	MIN6	MIN7	MIN8	MIN9	MIN10	MIN11	MIN12	MIN13	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
															<p>Policies MIN2, MIN4 and MIN5 are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to renewable and low carbon energy and have no relation to the delivery of safer communities and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy REN1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it would afford positive weight to renewable projects that are community led, which could result in the creation of community owned and created renewable energy developments that provide clean energy to these communities and even provide them with a source of income they could channel into other schemes.</p> <p>Policy REN2 has no relation to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to renewable and low carbon energy and have no relation to the delivery of safer communities and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to renewable and low carbon energy and have no relation to the delivery of affordable home and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 would both have a minor positive effect on this objective by allowing for the creation of renewable and low carbon energy developments, which would provide some amount of low-carbon economy jobs and strengthen the local economy.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to renewable and low carbon energy and have no relation to the delivery of educational and training opportunities and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are all related to renewable and low carbon energy and have no relation to reducing the need for travel and promoting more sustainable modes of transport and therefore this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 allow for the creation of renewable and low carbon energy and onshore windfarm developments. Both policies could have effect on the biodiversity and geodiversity of the County through the creation of such developments. However, both of these policies and other policies contained within the Draft Local Plan would work to mitigate any potential effects with policy REN1 explicitly stating that any potential effects on the environment must be "<i>acceptable or can be made acceptable</i>" and states appropriate weight will be given designated biodiversity sites from a national through to local level. Also, policy REN2 requires wind farm developments to outline how the turbines will be removed and the site restored to a quality at least as good as what was there before and for appropriate weight be given to designated nature conservation sites. It is considered that both policies would have a minor positive effect on this objective. Renewable energy developments also offer the potential for biodiversity enhancements (for example through habitat creation) however this could only be fully determined during the planning application process</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 would both allow for the creation of new renewable and low carbon energy developments, which could lead to the loss of some soil resources and other natural building materials (e.g. stone). However, any potential effects on soils and other natural resources would be mitigated by the policies themselves and other policies located within the Draft Local Plan. There is also potential for these policies to see a reduction in the consumption of natural resources like coal and natural gas through the production of renewable energy.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a neutral effect on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
				<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 allow for the creation of renewable and low carbon energy. Both policies could see the creation of renewable energy developments on previously developed land, though policy REN2 is more likely to see the development of windfarms on non-developed land which could result in the loss of agricultural land. This loss would not be permanent as policy REN2 would require windfarm developments to have a decommissioning and restoration strategy. Both policies would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy REN1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring renewable and low carbon energy developments consider their potential effects on nearby river, surface and groundwater and other water bodies, ensuring such effects are “<i>acceptable or can be made acceptable</i>”. The Policy does not mention the need to enhance such water assets but it does mention that appropriate weight will be given to hydrology and water supply.</p> <p>Policy REN2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires the criteria of REN1 to be applied to developments, which should afford protection to the County's water environment and important assets.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
12. To improve air quality.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 would both have a minor positive effect on this objective by allowing for the creation of new renewable and low carbon energy developments, which could provide cleaner energy for the County. This could aid in reducing the amount of emissions produced within the County as its energy needs are met more by renewable energy over sources of energy generation that have emissions to air.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy REN1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring renewable and low carbon energy developments consider their potential effects on hydrology, water supply and associated flood risk, ensuring such effects are “<i>acceptable or can be made acceptable</i>”. The policy does not mention the need to enhance flood resilience but does mention that appropriate weight will be given to flood risk.</p> <p>Policy REN2 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it requires the criteria of REN1 to be applied to developments, which should ensure developments are not at risk of flooding or increase their surroundings risk of flooding.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a mixture of minor positive and neutral effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	++	++	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 would both have a significant positive effect on this objective by allowing for the creation of new renewable and low carbon energy developments, which could provide low carbon energy for the County. This would aid in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases within the County as energy is generated in a more sustainable manner.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a major positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
				<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 allow for the creation of renewable and low carbon energy developments. This would result in the creation of new renewable energy and low carbon developments which could result in some amount of waste produced during their construction and operation. Due to other policies within the Draft Local Plan and the policies themselves, both policies are considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a neutral effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 allow for the creation of renewable and low carbon energy. These renewable energy developments, especially the onshore wind turbines allowed under policy REN2 could have an effect on surrounding cultural heritage assets. However, policy REN1 requires renewable energy developments to consider their impact on both designated and non-designated heritage assets to ensure any affects are “acceptable” or “can be made acceptable”. Policy REN2 requires wind turbines to have no unacceptable adverse effects on the views from and to important heritage assets and a need for there to be a restoration plan for when the turbines are no longer required. The mitigation in these policies seeks to ensure that the developments they allow are acceptable (in terms of effects on cultural heritage). Both policies are therefore considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy REN1	REN2	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policies REN1 and REN2 allow for the creation of renewable and low carbon energy. These renewable energy developments, especially the onshore wind turbines allowed under policy REN2 could have an effect on surrounding landscapes. However, policy REN1 requires renewable energy developments to consider their impact on both landscapes and sensitive visual receptors to ensure any effects are “acceptable” or “can be made acceptable”. Policy REN2 requires wind turbines to cause no unacceptable harm to the character of surrounding landscapes and that the landscape has capacity to accommodate the turbines. The mitigation in these policies seeks to ensure that the developments they allow are acceptable (in terms of effects on the landscape). Both policies are therefore considered to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the policies in this section are considered to have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	+	++	+	+	++	+	++/+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy INF1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective as it would ensure that new developments have sufficient appropriate physical, community, social and green infrastructure capacity, both on and off-site, to support the needs arising from the development, or that such capacity will be delivered to an appropriate standard and in a timely manner by the proposed development. It also requires that any unacceptable effects would be mitigated. This would improve the health and well-being of the County's residents by potentially encouraging them to adopt healthier modes of transportation such as walking or cycling.</p> <p>Policy INF2 would have a significant positive effect on this objective as it protects community services and facilities from being lost without good cause or a replacement being created. Such facilities and services are important for the health and well-being of the County's residents.</p> <p>Policy INF3 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by protecting local convenience shops and public houses from being lost without good cause or a replacement, which improves the health and well-being of the County's residents by ensure they have access to local goods and services that could be walked or cycled to. Local convenience stores are also especially important to the older residents of the County who find it difficult to travel to stores located further away. Local public houses can also be important places for maintaining or improving the wellbeing of an area by acting as community hubs.</p> <p>Policy INF4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by protecting assets of community value from being lost without good cause or replacement and such assets are important for the health and well-being of the County's residents.</p> <p>Policy INF5 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by encouraging and even requiring in some situations, new developments to provide new open space and sport/recreation facilities.</p> <p>Policy INF6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring the unacceptable impacts from a development can be addressed through planning conditions, and where not possible to address, impose planning obligations to overcome the impacts, ensuring they do not have a negative effect on the health and well-being of the County's residents.</p> <p>Overall the policies would have a mixture of significant and minor positive effects on the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies within this section of the Draft Local Plan would either have a significant or minor positive effect on this objective as they deal with protecting and providing facilities/services that are important for the County, improving the accessibility of these services or ensuring any adverse effects can be addressed through mitigation and planning conditions, and where not possible to address, through planning obligations.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. To deliver safer communities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.	+	~	~	~	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective. However, Policy INF1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new developments have sufficient appropriate physical, community, social and green infrastructure capacity, both on and off-site, to support the needs arising from the development, or that such capacity will be delivered to an appropriate standard and in a timely manner by the proposed development.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>Policy INF1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring new developments have sufficient appropriate physical, community, social and green infrastructure capacity, both on and off-site, to support the needs arising from the development, or that such capacity will be delivered to an appropriate standard and in a timely manner by the proposed development. It also requires that any unacceptable effects would be mitigated. In conjunction with other policies in the plan, this could increase the accessibility of local jobs and services through ensuring the provision of an adequate range of transport options.</p> <p>Policies INF2, INF3 and INF4 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by encouraging the creation and providing protection to important local shops, public houses and community services and facilities which can provide employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy INF5 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Policy INF6 would have a minor positive effect by ensuring the negative effects from developments can be addressed through planning conditions, and where not possible to address, impose planning obligations to overcome the impacts, which could see improvements being required to local infrastructure, increasing the accessibility of the local economy.</p> <p>Overall the policies would have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <u>Assumptions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects</u> <p>Policies INF1, INF2, and INF6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by either improving the accessibility of existing and future education/training opportunities or by potentially seeing the creation of such opportunities.</p> <p>Policies INF3, INF4 and INF5 have no relation to this objective.</p> <p>Overall the policies would have a minor positive effect on the achievement of this objective.</p> <u>Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	~	~	~	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p>However, policy INF1 would have a minor positive effect by ensuring developments have sufficient infrastructure to make them accessible</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p>However, Policy INF1 would have a minor positive effect on this objective. It would ensure that new developments have sufficient appropriate physical, community, social and green infrastructure capacity and would provide opportunities to enhance local greenspaces providing opportunities for new habitat creation. Policy INF6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring any negative effects developments have on the biodiversity and geodiversity can be addressed through mitigation and planning conditions, and where not possible to address, through planning obligations.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.	~	~	~	~	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. To encourage the efficient use of land.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.	~	~	~	~	~	+	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective. However, Policy INF6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective by ensuring any negative effects developments have on the biodiversity and geodiversity can be addressed through mitigation and planning conditions, and where not possible to address, through planning obligations, which will in turn help to protect the water environment.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
12. To improve air quality.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.	~	~	~	+	~	~	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective. Policy INF4 would have a minor positive effect due to it protecting important assets of community value which can be buildings that are important for the cultural heritage/character of an area.</p> <p>However, Policy INF6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through the requirements in the policy that planning obligations will be secured to ensure that otherwise unacceptable development can be made acceptable and that planning obligations could include environmental improvement and mitigation schemes which could help to conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.	~	~	~	~	~	+	+/~	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The policies contained within this section of the Draft Local Plan are predominantly concerned with the provision and protection of community services and facilities and are therefore not directly related to this objective. However, Policy INF6 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through the requirements in the policy that planning obligations will be secured to ensure that otherwise unacceptable development can be made acceptable and that planning obligations could include landscape improvements, which would help to enhance landscape.</p>

SA Objective	Policy INF1	INF2	INF3	INF4	INF5	INF6	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
								<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Appendix K

Draft Local Plan Policies List

Policy Number and Title
STP1 Spatial Strategy
STP2 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
STP3 Principles of Sustainable Development
STP4 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
STP5 Health and Wellbeing
STP6 Green Infrastructure
STP7 Strategic Approach to the Green Belt
STP8 Development in the Green Belt
STP9 Safeguarded Land
ECN1 Planning Strategy for the Economy
ECN2 Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area
ECN3 West Hartford Prestige Employment Area
ECN4 'Round 2' Enterprise Zone
ECN5 Large Scale Windfall Employment Development
ECN6 General Employment Land – Allocations and Safeguarding
ECN7 Areas for B-Class Employment Use
ECN8 Areas for Wider Employment-Generating Uses
ECN9 Additional Flexibility in General Employment Areas
ECN10 Loss or Depletion of Employment Land
ECN11 Employment Uses in Built-Up Areas and Home Working
ECN12 A Strategy for Rural Economic Growth
ECN13 Meeting Rural Employment Needs
ECN14 Farm/Rural Diversification
ECN15 Tourism and Visitor Development
ECN16 Green Belt and Tourism and Visitor Economy
ECN17 Military Establishments
TCS1 Hierarchy of Centres

Policy Number and Title
TCS2 Defining Centres in Main Town
TCS3 Maintaining and Enhancing the Role of Centres
TCS4 Proposals Outside Centres
TCS5 Key Shopping Frontages
TCS6 Hot Food Takeaways
HOU1 Making the Best use of Existing Buildings
HOU2 Provision of New Residential Development
HOU3 Housing Requirements for Neighbourhood Plan Areas
HOU4 Housing Development Site Allocations
HOU5 Housing Types and Mix
HOU6 Affordable Housing Provision
HOU7 Exception Sites
HOU8 Residential Development in the Countryside
HOU9 Residential Development Management
HOU10 Second & Holiday Homes
HOU11 Homes for Older and Vulnerable People
HOU12 Provision for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Communities
QOP1 Design Principles
QOP2 Good Design and Amenity
QOP3 Public Realm Design Principles
QOP4 Landscaping and Trees
QOP5 Sustainable Design and Construction
QOP6 Delivering Well-Designed Places
TRA1 Promoting Sustainable Connections
TRA2 The Effects of Development on the Transport Network
TRA3 Improving Northumberland's Road Network
TRA4 Parking Provision in New Development
TRA5 Rail Transport and Safeguarding Facilities
TRA6 Newcastle International Airport
TRA7 Aerodrome Safeguarding Area

Policy Number and Title
TRA8 Ports, Harbours and Beach Launch Facilities
ICT1 Planning for High Quality Communications Infrastructure
ICT2 New Developments and Infrastructure Alignment
ENV1 Approaches to Assessing the Impact of Development on the Natural, Historic and Built Environment
ENV2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
ENV3 Landscape
ENV4 Tranquillity, Dark Skies and a Sense of Rurality
ENV5 Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ENV6 North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ENV7 Historic Environment and Heritage Assets
ENV8 Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site
ENV9 Conservation Areas
WAT1 Water Quality
WAT2 Water Supply and Sewerage
WAT3 Flooding
WAT4 Sustainable Drainage Systems
WAT5 Coastal Erosion and Coastal Change Management
POL1 Unstable and Contaminated Land
POL2 Pollution and Air, Soil and Water Quality
POL3 Agricultural Land Quality
MIN1 Environmental Criteria for Assessing Minerals Proposals
MIN2 Criteria for Assessing the Benefits of Minerals Proposals
MIN3 Mineral and Landfill Site Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use
MIN4 Safeguarding Mineral Resources
MIN5 Safeguarding Minerals Related Infrastructure
MIN6 Aggregate Minerals
MIN7 Aggregate Mineral Site Allocations - Sand and gravel
MIN8 Aggregate Mineral Site Allocations - Crushed rock
MIN9 Coal
MIN10 Clays

Policy Number and Title
MIN 1 Natural Building and Roofing Stone
MIN 2 Conventional and Unconventional Oil and Gas
MIN13 Peat
WAS1 Principles for the Location of Waste Re-Use, Recycling and Recovery Facilities
WAS2 Development Management Criteria for Waste Re-Use, Recycling and Recovery Facilities
WAS3 Waste Disposal
WAS4 Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities
REN1 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
REN2 Onshore Wind Energy Development
INF1 Delivering Development Related Infrastructure
INF2 Community Services and Facilities
INF3 Local Village Convenience Shops and Public Houses
INF4 Assets of Community Value
INF5 Open Space and Facilities for Sport and Recreation
INF6 Planning Obligations

wood.